=> d his

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L3 0 S L1 FULL

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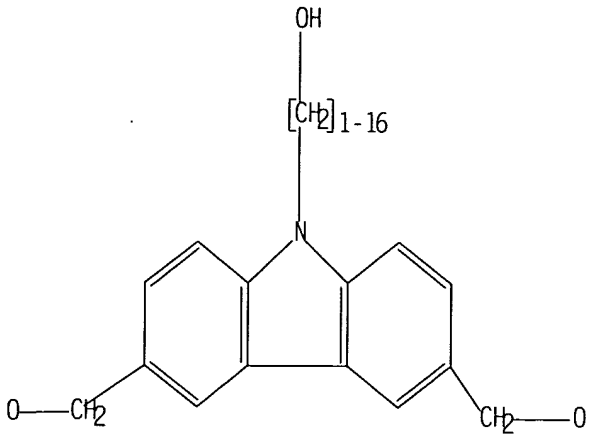

Structure attributes must be viewed using STN Express query preparation.
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100.0% PROCESSED 7799 ITERATIONS 0 ANSWERS
SEARCH TIME: 00.00.01

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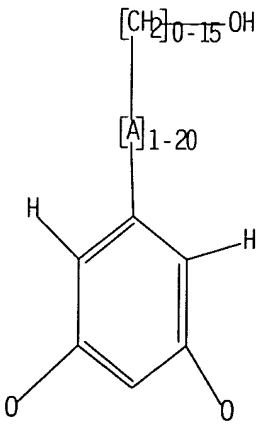

Structure attributes must be viewed using STN Express query preparation.

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L8        12844 SEA FILE=CAPLUS RAN=(,1931) ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L6 NOT L7
L9        14059 SEA FILE=CAPLUS RAN=(,1936) ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L6 NOT (L7 OR L8)
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L12       12790 SEA FILE=CAPLUS RAN=(,1957) ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L6 NOT (L7 OR L8
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100.0% PROCESSED  18481 ITERATIONS                          128 ANSWERS
SEARCH TIME: 00.00.02


=> fil capl
FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 17:28:28 ON 17 JUN 2003
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PLEASE SEE "HELP USAGETERMS" FOR DETAILS.
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FILE COVERS 1907 - 17 Jun 2003 VOL 138 ISS 25
FILE LAST UPDATED: 16 Jun 2003 (20030616/ED)

This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate substance identification.

'.FIONA' IS DEFAULT FORMAT FOR 'CAPLUS' FILE

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      21533741 PY<2002
L88        6831 L87 AND PY<2002

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           6130 DYESTUFF#
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          29077 CHROMOPHORE#
L89         269 L88 AND (DYE# OR DYESTUFF# OR COLORANT# OR CHROMOPHORE#)

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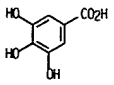
L89 ANSWER 1 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:35437 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 138:51347
TITLE: Konjak starch and chemically modified konjak starch for film-forming agents for coating seeds and preparing methods therefor
INVENTOR(S): Liu, Zhilan; Shi, Miyang; Yi, Jiping; Zheng, Zhengjong
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Wuhan University, Peop. Rep. China
SOURCE: Faming Zhuanli Shenqing Gongkai Shuomingshu, 5 pp.
CODEN: CNXXEV
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Chinese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
CN 1328081	A	20011226	CN 2001-106671	20010428 <--
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			CN 2001-106671	20010428

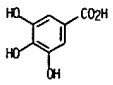
ABSTRACT:
Coating materials contain refined konjak starch or its chem. modified product 0.1-0.8, emulsifying, wetting, suspensing agents 1-5, penetrating agents 1-5, viscosity stabilizing agents 0.1-0.5, protective colloids 0.02-0.1, anti-freezing agents 2.5-6.5, preservatives 0.02-0.08, warning coloring agents 0.1-0.8 and water 82.74-93.72%. Thus, a coating material contained maleic anhydride-modified konjak 0.1, Na or Ca dodecylbenzenesulfonate or Tween 1.5, Peregal or Na isooctyl sulfosuccinate 1, phenol 0.1, dextrine or cyclodextrin 0.02, ethylene glycol 6.5, potassium sorbate, sorbic acid, or benzoic acid 0.02, Rhodamine B or Acid Red B 0.4%, and water.

IT 149-91-7DP, Gallic acid, reaction products with konjak
RL: AGR (Agricultural use); IMF (Industrial manufacture); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(konjak starch and chem. modified konjak starch for film-forming agents for coating seeds and prepg. methods therefor)
RN 149-91-7 CAPLUS
CN Benzoic acid, 3,4,5-trihydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L89 ANSWER 2 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:156804 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 137:110798
TITLE: Some general information on tannins. Gambier, myrobalan, tara, and sumac
AUTHOR(S): Berthet, R.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Italy
SOURCE: Cuoio, Pelli, Materie Concianti (2001), 77(4), 159-165
CODEN: CPMAAJ; ISSN: 0011-3034
PUBLISHER: Stazione Sperimentale per l'Industria delle Pelli e delle Materie Concianti
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Italian
ABSTRACT:
The plant source, ext. compn. and properties of the four core used tannins, gambier, myrobalan, tara, and sumac, are described. Gambier is extd. from the Gambier tree that grows in equatorial zones, chem. it comprises catechols, and color is detd. by the source, i.e., leaves, trunk, bark. The myrobalan tannin is extd. from the fruit of Terminalia Chebula, its components are pyrogallols and polyphenols, mainly chebulinic acids. The tara tannin is extd. from the bean pods of small trees of the Caesalpinia Spinosa group that grow in arid zones of Peru and South Africa, chem. compn. is pyrogallols and impurities of Fe, gallic acid, and other solids. The sumac tannins are exts. from various species, esp. Rhus Coriaria, that grow in Mediterranean regions, best known in the Cordovan and Moroccan tanning products; the sumac tannins comprise pyrogallols, and gallic acid, glucose, green dyes, and inorg. salts.
The performance of the four tannins and vallonea (oak ext.) was compared in tanning of sheep hides, in terms of yield, ash content, flexibility, and permeability to water of leathers.

IT 149-91-7, Gallic acid, uses
RL: NUU (Other use, unclassified); PRP (Properties); USES (Uses)
(vegetable tannin contg.; source and chem. compn. and tanning performance of vegetable tannins gambier and myrobalan and tara and sumac)
RN 149-91-7 CAPLUS
CN Benzoic acid, 3,4,5-trihydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L89 ANSWER 2 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS (Continued)

L89 ANSWER 3 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:935366 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 136:74276
TITLE: Hair dyeing compositions containing cyclopentaquinoxalinium derivatives
INVENTOR(S): Oberkobusch, Doris; Hoeffkes, Horst; Moeller, Hinrich; Gross, Wibke; Martin, Hans-Dieter
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Henkel Kommanditgesellschaft auf Aktien, Germany
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 34 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: German
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2001097764	A2	20011227	WO 2001-EP6690	20010613 <--
WO 2001097764	A3	20020523		
W: AU, JP, US				
RW: AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR				
DE 10029384	A1	20020103	DE 2000-10029384	20000621
EP 1292268	A2	20030319	EP 2001-943502	20010613
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, FI, CY, TR				
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			DE 2000-10029384 A	20000621
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OTHER SOURCE(S):	MARPAT 136:74276			

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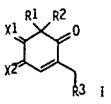
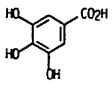


ABSTRACT:
The invention relates to an agent for dyeing keratin contg. fibers, esp. human hair, comprising at least one cyclopentaquinoxalinium deriv. of the formula (I), wherein R1, R2, R3 independently represent a hydrogen atom or a C1-C4 alkyl group, and R1 and R2 together may form a ring, X1 and X2 represent an oxygen or sulfur atom or together a 1,2-arylenediimino group that in turn can be substituted in the arom. group by halogen atoms, C1-C4 alkyl, C1-C4 alkoxy, nitro, amino, C1-C4 alkyl, C1-C4 alkylamino, hydroxy, carboxy, or sulfo groups or an addnl. condensed arom. ring and is quaternized on one of the nitrogen atoms by a C1-C6 alkyl, aralkyl, aryl, C2-C4 alkenyl, or C1-C6 hydroxyalkyl, or carboxyalkyl group, and wherein the addnl. condensed arom. ring may be

L89 ANSWER 3 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS (Continued)
substituted by halogen atoms, in halogen atoms. C1-C4 alkyl, C1-C4 alkoxy, nitro, amino, C1-C4 alkyl, C1-C4 alkylamino, hydroxy, carboxy, or sulfo groups. The invention further relates to the tautomeric forms or the physiol. acceptable salts of the derivs. Thus 3,3,5-trimethyl-cyclohex-5-en-1,2,4-trione was synthesized from 6-oxo isophorone, using 1,4-dioxane and selenium dioxide catalysts. A dyeing gel contained (g): 3,3,5-trimethyl-cyclohex-5-en-1,2,4-trione 3.3; Natrosol 250 HR 2; water to 100;. The gel was mixed 1:1 with a dying cream that contained (g): Texapon NSO 20.00; Dehyton K 12.50; Hydrenol D 8.50; Lorol 2.00; 4,4'-diamino-diphenylene diamine H2SO4 5.95; sodium sulfite 0.10; ascorbic acid 0.10; ammonia (25%) 4.50; water to 100; pH 8.95.

IT 149-91-7, Gallic acid, biological studies
RL: COS (Cosmetic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(hair dyeing compns. contg. cyclopentaquinoxalinium derivs.)
RN 149-91-7 CAPLUS
CN Benzoic acid, 3,4,5-trihydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L89 ANSWER 4 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:931258 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 136:233503
TITLE: Control of liquid crystallinity of diazadibenzoperylene dyes by covalent and hydrogen-bonded attachment of mesogens
AUTHOR(S): Sautter, Armin; Thalacker, Christoph; Wuerthner, Frank
CORPORATE SOURCE: Abteilung Organische Chemie II, Univ. Ulm, Ulm, 89081, Germany
SOURCE: Angewandte Chemie, International Edition (2001), 40(23), 4425-4428
CODEN: ACIEF5; ISSN: 1433-7851
PUBLISHER: Wiley-VCH Verlag GmbH
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
ABSTRACT:
Hydrogen bonding of benzoic acids to azaarom. receptor groups of diazadibenzoperylene fluorescent liq. crystals induces columnar liq. cryst. mesophases which are highly fluorescent. The structure of a mesogenic supermol. generated in this way is shown on a background of a polarizing micrograph of the resulting liq. cryst. phase.

IT 402928-21-6 402928-23-8
RL: PRP (Properties)
(hydrogen bonding with diazadibenzoperylene fluorescent liq. crystal dyes)
RN 402928-21-6 CAPLUS
CN Benzoic acid, 3,4,5-tris(dodecyloxy)-, compd. with anthra[2,1,9-def:6,5,10-d'e'f']diisoquinoline-5,6,12,13-tetrayltetrakis(oxy-4,1-phenylene) tetrakis[3,4,5-tris(dodecyloxy)benzoate] (2:1) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

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CRN 402928-15-8
CMF C220 H332 N2 O24

L89 ANSWER 4 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS (Continued)

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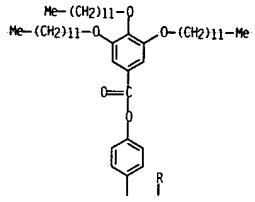

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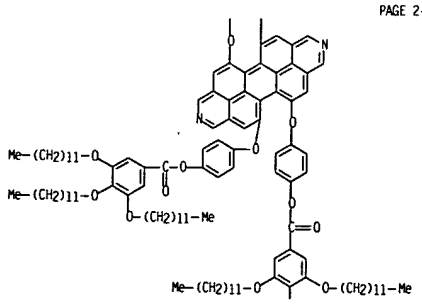

L89 ANSWER 4 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS (Continued)

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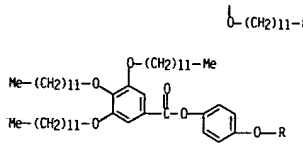

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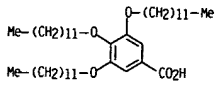
CMF C43 H78 O5



RN 402928-23-8 CAPLUS
CN Benzoic acid, 3,5-bis(dodecyloxy)-, compd. with anthra[2,1,9-def:6,5,10-d'e'f']diisoquinoline-5,6,12,13-tetrayltetrakis(oxy-4,1-phenylene) tetrakis[3,5-bis(dodecyloxy)benzoate] (2:1) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 402928-17-0
CMF C172 H236 N2 O20

L89 ANSWER 4 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS (Continued)

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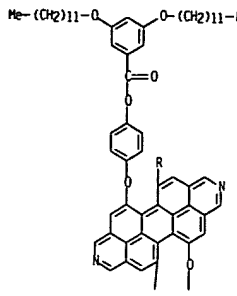

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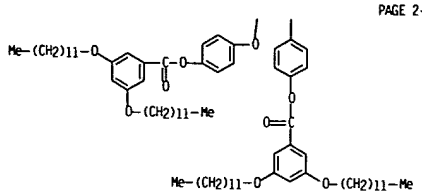

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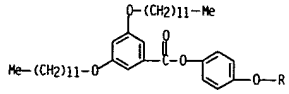

L89 ANSWER 4 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS (Continued)

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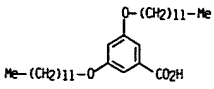
CRN 123126-40-9
CMF C31 H54 O4

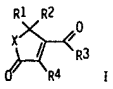


REFERENCE COUNT: 43 THERE ARE 43 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L89 ANSWER 5 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:923231 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 136:58497
TITLE: Hair dyeing compositions containing oxocyclopentenes
INVENTOR(S): Gross, Wibke; Hoeffkes, Horst; Martin, Hans-Dieter; Moeller, Hinrich; Oberkobusch, Doris
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Henkel K.-G.a.A., Germany
SOURCE: Ger. Offen., 18 pp.
CODEN: GWXXBX
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: German
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
DE 10029933	A1	20011220	DE 2000-10029933	20000617 <--
WO 2001097762	A1	20011227	WO 2001-EP6545	20010609 <--
W: AU, JP, US				
RW: AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR				
EP 1311231	A1	20030521	EP 2001-949394	20010609
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, FI, CY, TR				

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: DE 2000-10029933 A 20000617
WO 2001-EP6545 W 20010609
OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 136:58497
GRAPHIC IMAGE:

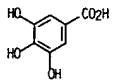


I

ABSTRACT:
Hair dyes contain oxocyclopentene deriv. (I, R1 and R2 = H, or a C1-4 alkyl, R3 and R4 = H, C1-4 alkyl or group of aryls, the remainder of R1 and R2 and/or R3 and R4 can form a ring, and X = C:O, C:S or CH2). Thus, 2,5,5-trimethyl-3-oxocyclopent-1-enecarboxaldehyde (II) was prepd. and used in a formulation consisting of II 8, Natrosol 250HR 2.0 and water to 100 g.

IT 149-91-7, biological studies
RL: COS (Cosmetic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(hair dyeing compns. contg. oxocyclopentenes)
RN 149-91-7 CAPLUS
CN Benzoic acid, 3,4,5-trihydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

L89 ANSWER 5 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS (Continued)



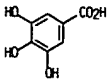
L89 ANSWER 6 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:923229 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 136:58496
TITLE: Hair dyeing compositions containing quinoxaline derivatives
INVENTOR(S): Gross, Wibke; Hoeffkes, Horst; Martin, Hans-Dieter; Moeller, Hinrich; Oberkobusch, Doris
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Henkel K.-G.a.A., Germany
SOURCE: Ger. Offen., 22 pp.
CODEN: GWXXBX
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: German
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
DE 10029929	A1	20011220	DE 2000-10029929	20000617 <--
WO 2001097754	A2	20011227	WO 2001-EP6544	20010609 <--
WO 2001097754	A3	20020523		
W: AU, JP, US				
RW: AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR				
EP 1292271	A2	20030319	EP 2001-957836	20010609
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, FI, CY, TR				

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: DE 2000-10029929 A 20000617
WO 2001-EP6544 W 20010609
OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 136:58496
ABSTRACT:
Hair dye compns. contain at least one quinoxaline deriv. contg. e.g., C1-4 alkenyl, hydroxyalkyl, carboxyalkyl groups, and halo groups. Thus, 1,1,3-trimethylcyclo-2-penten[1,2-b]quinoxaline-2-carboxaldehyde (I) was prepd. in a seies of steps and formulated into a hair dye formulation contg. I 4.4, Natrosol 250HR 2.0 and water to 100.0 g.

IT 149-91-7, Gallic acid, biological studies
RL: COS (Cosmetic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(hair dyeing compns. contg. quinoxaline derivs.)
RN 149-91-7 CAPLUS
CN Benzoic acid, 3,4,5-trihydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

L89 ANSWER 6 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS (Continued)

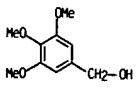


L89 ANSWER 7 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:842664 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 135:373130
TITLE: Phase-change ink compositions
INVENTOR(S): Wong, Raymond W.; Breton, Marcel P.; Malhotra, Shadi L.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Xerox Corp., USA
SOURCE: U.S., 16 pp., Cont.-in-part of U. S. 6,132,499.
CODEN: USXXAM
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 4
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 6319310	B1	20011120	US 2000-575780	20000522 <--
US 6187082	B1	20010213	US 1999-281682	19990330 <--
US 6071333	A	20000606	US 1999-300333	19990427 <--
US 6132499	A	20001017	US 1999-362673	19990729 <--

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 1999-281682 A2 19990330
US 1999-300333 A2 19990427
US 1999-362673 A2 19990729
ABSTRACT:
Disclosed is a phase change ink comprising (a) a carbamate or thiourea, the carbamate or thiourea having a m.p. of no higher than about 120.degree. and an acoustic loss value of no more than about 100 decibels per mm, (b) a ***colorant*** , (c) a branched hydrocarbon (e.g., a poly-.alpha.-olefin) with a no.-av. mol. wt. of no more than about 10,000 and a m.p. or softening point of no more than about 120.degree. C., (d) an optional plasticizer, (e) an optional alc. having a m.p. of less than about 90.degree. and an acoustic loss value of no more than about 100 decibels per mm, (f) an optional lightfastness-imparting agent, and (g) an optional antioxidant.

IT 3840-31-1, 3,4,5-Trimethoxy benzyl alcohol
RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)
(phase-change ink compns.)
RN 3840-31-1 CAPLUS
CN Benzenemethanol, 3,4,5-trimethoxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



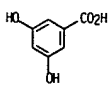
REFERENCE COUNT: 32 THERE ARE 32 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L89 ANSWER 8 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:747718 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 135:307650
TITLE: Manufacture of pigment granules for dyeing concrete pavements
INVENTOR(S): Fortin, Daniel; Jacoulet, Marie-paule; Jungk, Axel E.; Roberts, Mark
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Axel J. Societe En Commandite, Can.
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 42 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2001074735	A1	20011011	WO 2000-CA346	20000330 <--
W: AU, NZ				
RW: AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: WO 2000-CA346 20000330
ABSTRACT:
The manuf. comprises (a) prepg. a mixt. in the form of a liq. suspension, an emulsion, and/or a paste, said mixt. comprising .gtoreq.1 pigment and .gtoreq.1 binder based on org. compds. which form insol. films after drying and/or by chem. reaction during the drying, each binder being selected so that the films thereby obtained are free of dispersing effect in concretes, and (b) drying of said mixt. The binder is selected from resins and resin mixts. used for prepg. varnishes and/or paints such as copolymer of styrene and polyacrylic acid, acrylate vinyl, copolymers of maleic anhydride and latexes, e.g., Carbopol, Neocryl, and Acrysol G 111. The granules obtained are resistant to humidity and are used for dyeing concretes.

IT 99-10-5, 3,5-Dihydroxybenzoic acid
RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)
(binder additive; manuf. of pigment granules for dyeing concrete pavements)
RN 99-10-5 CAPLUS
CN Benzoic acid, 3,5-dihydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



REFERENCE COUNT: 5 THERE ARE 5 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

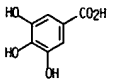
L89 ANSWER 8 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS (Continued)

L89 ANSWER 9 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:717299 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 135:277718
TITLE: Two-component hair dye containing sulfites and glycols as penetration promoters
INVENTOR(S): Yagi, Nobuo; Iwasaki, Hiroyuki; Yanagida, Yasuhiro; Uchida, Kota
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Picaso Coscetic Laboratory Ltd., Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 7 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 2001270812	A2	20011002	JP 2000-85556	20000327 <--

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 2000-85556 20000327
ABSTRACT:
The hair dye is composed of a 1st agent contg. .gtoreq.1 org. compd. which forms color upon reaction with Fe salts. .gtoreq.1 plant ext. which forms color upon reaction with Fe salts. and .gtoreq.1 dihydric alc. and a 2nd agent contg. Fe salts. ascorbic acid. and .gtoreq.1 ascorbic acid salt. Tannic acid 2.0, Na2SO3 4.0, 2-methyl-2,4-pentanediol 1.0, xanthan gum 1.5, and H2O were mixed to give a 1st gel. A gray hair bundle was dyed by treating the hair with the gel, keeping at 30.degree. for 20 min, treating with a 2nd gel contg. FeSO4 2.0, xanthan gum 1.5, ascorbic acid 0.5, Na ascorbate 0.5, and H2O 95.5%, let stand at 30.degree. for 10 min, washing with H2O, shampooing with a soln. of coco amidopropylbetaine, and drying.

IT 149-91-7, Gallic acid, biological studies
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(two-component hair dye contg. sulfites and glycols as penetration promoters)
RN 149-91-7 CAPLUS
CN Benzoic acid, 3,4,5-trihydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L89 ANSWER 9 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS (Continued)

L89 ANSWER 10 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:581782 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 135:168022
TITLE: Thermal transfer recording system having an amorphous dye phase with thermal solvent
INVENTOR(S): Arnost, M. J.; Bouchard, Alain; Deng, Yongqi; Dombrowski, Edward J.; Gaudiana, Russell A.; Haque, Serajul; Hasan, Fariza B.; Marshall, John L.; Telfer, Stephen J.; Vetterling, William T.; Viola, Michael S.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Polaroid Corporation, USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 74 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

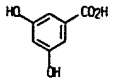
PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2001056805	A1	20010809	WO 2001-US2957	20010130 <--
W: AE, AG, AL, AU, BA, BB, BG, BR, BZ, CA, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DM, DZ, EE, GD, GE, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KP, KR, LC, LK, LR, LT, LV, MA, MG, MK, MN, MX, NO, NZ, PL, RO, SG, SI, SK, TT, UA, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
US 6537410	B2	20030325	US 2000-745700	20001221
EP 1263607	A1	20021211	EP 2001-905206	20010130
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR				

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:
US 2000-179562P P 20000201
US 2000-745700 A 20001221
WO 2001-US2957 W 20010130

ABSTRACT:
A thermal recording system utilizing a donor element comprising a substrate and a thermal transfer material layer having a dye-contg. phase which is amorphous, optionally a non-dye phase comprising a thermal solvent, wherein the dye or dyes present in the amorphous phase form a continuous film, allows transferation of portions of the transfer layer to a receiver sheet thus forming an image upon imagewise heating of the medium. During the heating of the donor element, the cryst. thermal solvent melts and dissolves or liquefies at least a portion of the dye-contg. phase, thereby lowering the temp. at which transfer of the transfer layer occurs.

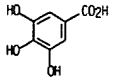
IT 99-10-5
RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(thermal transfer recording system having an amorphous dye phase with thermal solvent)
RN 99-10-5 CAPLUS
CN Benzoic acid, 3,5-dihydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

L89 ANSWER 10 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS (Continued)



REFERENCE COUNT: 5 THERE ARE 5 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L89 ANSWER 11 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS (Continued)
CN Benzoic acid, 3,4,5-trihydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

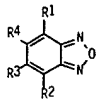


L89 ANSWER 11 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:479145 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 135:81810
TITLE: Hair dyeing preparations containing benzofurazan derivs.
INVENTOR(S): Moeller, Hinrich; Oberkobusch, Doris; Hoeffkes, Horst
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Henkel K.-G.a.A., Germany
SOURCE: Ger. Offen., 12 pp.
CODEN: GWXXBX
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: German
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
DE 19962880	A1	20010628	DE 1999-19962880	19991224 <--
WO 2001047485	A1	20010705	WO 2000-EP12821	20001215 <--

W: AU, JP, US
RW: AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: DE 1999-19962880 A 19991224
OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 135:81810
GRAPHIC IMAGE:



I

ABSTRACT:
The invention concerns the usage benzofurazan derivs. [(I), R groups are defined] in hair dyeing prepns. Thus 5 mmol 7-chloro-5-nitrobenzofurazan was mixed with 5 mmol of various oxidn. dye precursors along with 5 mmol sodium acetate and a drop of fatty alkyl ethersulfate soln. in 50 mL water at 50.degree.C. After cooling the compns. were applied onto hair; the usage of 2,5-diaminotoluene x H2SO4 resulted brown-violet shade.

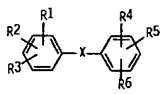
IT 149-91-7, Gallic acid, biological studies
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(hair dyeing prepns. contg. benzofurazan derivs.)
RN 149-91-7 CAPLUS

L89 ANSWER 12 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:479141 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 135:81809
TITLE: Hair dyeing preparations containing methylquinoline derivs.
INVENTOR(S): Moeller, Hinrich; Oberkobusch, Doris; Hoeffkes, Horst
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Henkel K.-G.a.A., Germany
SOURCE: Ger. Offen., 12 pp.
CODEN: GWXXBX
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: German
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
DE 19962875	A1	20010628	DE 1999-19962875	19991224 <--
WO 2001047483	A1	20010705	WO 2000-EP12816	20001215 <--
EP 1239817	A1	20020918	EP 2000-990772	20001215
JP 2003518481	T2	20030610	JP 2001-548078	20001215

W: AU, BR, CA, CN, CZ, HU, JP, NO, PL, RU, SK, US, VN
RW: AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, FI, CY, TR

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: DE 1999-19962875 A 19991224
WO 2000-EP12816 W 20001215
OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 135:81809
GRAPHIC IMAGE:

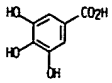


I

ABSTRACT:
The invention concerns the usage of methylquinoline derivs. [(I), R groups are defined] in hair dyeing prepns. Thus 4-formyl-1-methylquinoline-p-toluene sulfonate was prepd. from quinoline-4-carboxaldehyde and toluene sulfonic acid Me ester and used in component A of a two-component hair dye cream. Component A contained (wt./wt.%): 4-formyl-1-methylquinoline-p-toluene 3.61; Natrosol HO250 (hydroxyethyl cellulose) 2.00; water 94.39. Component B contained (wt./wt.%): Texapon NSO 13.00; tallow fatty alc. 4.25; Lorol 1.0; ascorbic acid 0.1; sodium sulfite 0.1; N,N-bis(2-hydroxyethyl)-p-phenylene diamine 2.94; ammonia (25%) to pH 6.20. The mixt. of the two components resulted on the hair a deep violet shade.

IT 149-91-7, Gallic acid, biological studies

L89 ANSWER 12 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS (Continued)
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(hair dyeing prepns. contg. benzofurazan derivs.)
RN 149-91-7 CAPLUS
CN Benzoic acid, 3,4,5-trihydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L89 ANSWER 13 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:468187 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 135:66187
TITLE: Method for inactivating non-enveloped viral contaminants with a photosensitizer by increasing viral permeability to the photosensitizer
INVENTOR(S): Sowemimo-Coker, Samuel O.; Goodrich, Raymond P., Jr.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Baxter International, Inc., USA
SOURCE: U.S., 39 pp., Cont.-in-part of U.S. 5,516,629.
CODEN: USXXAM
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 12
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 6251644	B1	20010626	US 1994-343680	19941122 <--
CA 2056619	AA	19911017	CA 1991-2056619	19910416 <--
CA 2056619	C	20020730		
US 6187572	B1	20010213	US 1993-47749	19930414 <--
US 5418130	A	19950523	US 1993-91674	19930713 <--
US 5587490	A	19961224	US 1993-165305	19931210 <--
US 5516629	A	19960514	US 1994-311125	19940922 <--
US 5798238	A	19980825	US 1995-474459	19950607 <--
US 5955256	A	19990921	US 1995-480271	19950607 <--
CA 2199372	AA	19960328	CA 1995-2199372	19950921 <--
WO 9608965	A1	19960328	WO 1995-US12069	19950921 <--
W: AM, AT, AU, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, HU, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LK, LR, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, TJ, TM, TT				
RW: KE, MW, SD, SZ, UG, AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
AU 9536385	A1	19960409	AU 1995-36385	19950921 <--
AU 691672	B2	19980521		
EP 782388	A1	19970709	EP 1995-933899	19950921 <--
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LI, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
JP 10506391	T2	19980623	JP 1996-511090	19950921 <--
NO 9701350	A	19970522	NO 1997-1350	19970321 <--

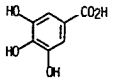
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:
US 1990-510234 B2 19900416
US 1990-632277 B2 19901220
US 1991-656254 B2 19910215
US 1991-685931 B2 19910416
US 1993-47749 A2 19930414
US 1993-91674 A2 19930713
US 1993-165305 A2 19931210

L89 ANSWER 13 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS (Continued)

US 1994-311125	A2	19940922
US 1991-686334	B2	19910416
US 1992-825691	B2	19920127
US 1994-343680	A2	19941122
US 1995-427080	A	19950421
US 1995-461626	A	19950705
WO 1995-US12069	W	19950921

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 135:66187
ABSTRACT:
A method is presented for inactivating non-enveloped viruses that may be contaminating a biol. soln. or suspension by mixing the soln. or suspension with a photosensitizer to form a mixt., adjusting the operating conditions of the mixt. so as to increase the permeability of the viruses to the photosensitizer, and then irradiating the adjusted mixt. The invention relates to the general field of inactivation of viral and bacterial contamination of blood and blood products, ex vivo media used in the prepn. of anti-viral vaccines, and cell culture media.

IT 149-91-7, Gallic acid, biological studies
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(photosensitizers for inactivation of viral contamination of blood products and other biol. media)
RN 149-91-7 CAPLUS
CN Benzoic acid, 3,4,5-trihydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



REFERENCE COUNT: 13 THERE ARE 13 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L89 ANSWER 14 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:396955 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 135:19430
TITLE: Colored polyphenoxydendrimers, and their manufacture and use as soluble supports in organic synthesis
INVENTOR(S): Zhang, Jidong
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Aventis Pharma S.A., Fr.
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 121 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: French
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2001038424	A1	20010531	WO 2000-FR3241	20001122 <--
W: AE, AG, AL, AU, BA, BB, BG, BR, BZ, CA, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DM, DZ, EE, GD, GE, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KP, KR, LC, LK, LR, LT, LV, MA, MG, MK, MN, MX, NO, NZ, PL, RO, SG, SI, SK, TT, UA, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
FR 2801594	A1	20010601	FR 1999-14825	19991125 <--
EP 1240239	A1	20020918	EP 2000-988867	20001122
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR				
JP 2003514970	T2	20030422	JP 2001-540184	20001122

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:
FR 1999-14825 A 19991125
WO 2000-FR3241 W 20001122

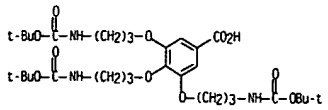
OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 135:19430
GRAPHIC IMAGE:

* STRUCTURE DIAGRAM TOO LARGE FOR DISPLAY - AVAILABLE VIA OFFLINE PRINT *

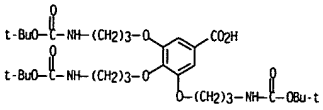
ABSTRACT:
Products I [P = colored part (e.g., contg. azo or anthraquinone groups); R1-R3 = Q1, Q2, Q3, or QZCH2CH2Y1; Z = -[(CH2)n1W]n2; W = O or NHCO, n1 = 2-6, n2 = 0-3; Y1, Y2, Y3, Y4 = OH, NH2, Cl, I, SH, CO2H, CO2Cl, CO2BR, SO3H, SO2Cl, NH2, CH:CH2, or radicals obtained after reacting a linker such as 4-hydroxyethyl-phenoxyacetic acid, p-hydroxymethylphenol] and I salts are prepd. for use as as colored sol. supports in org. synthesis. These colored supports facilitate following of the org. synthesis, esp. in the purifn. steps. A typical I was manufd. by reaction of C.I. Disperse Red 1 with mesyl chloride, reaction of the resulting methanesulfonate with NaN3, conversion the resulting azide group to NH2 by reaction with PPh3, reaction of the NH2 group with 3,5-bis[3-(tert-butoxycarbonylamino)propoxy]benzoic acid, deprotection the tert-butoxycarbonylamino groups of the resulting amide with a HCl-EtOAc soln.,

L89 ANSWER 14 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS (Continued)
reaction of the resulting amine hydrochloride groups with 3,5-bis[3-[3,5-bis[3-(tert-butoxycarbonylamino)propoxy]benzoylamino]propoxy]benzoic acid. deprotection of the tert-butoxycarbonylamino groups of the resulting amide. reaction of the resulting amine hydrochloride groups with 4-acetoxyethylphenoxyacetic acid, and removal of the acetyl groups from the intermediate by treatment with K2CO3 in MeOH.

IT 190589-71-0P
RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture): TEM (Technical or engineered material use): PREP (Preparation): USES (Uses)
(colored polyphenoxy dendrimers for use as sol. supports in org. synthesis)
RN 190589-71-0 CAPLUS
CN Benzoic acid, 3,4,5-tris[3-[[(1,1-dimethylethoxy)carbonyl]amino]propoxy]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



IT 190589-71-0DP, reaction products with divinylbenzene-styrene copolymer 210355-20-7DP, reaction products with divinylbenzene-styrene copolymer 210355-20-7P 342395-54-4P 342395-56-6P 342395-60-2P
RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture): RCT (Reactant): PREP (Preparation): RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(precursor; colored polyphenoxy dendrimers for use as sol. supports in org. synthesis)
RN 190589-71-0 CAPLUS
CN Benzoic acid, 3,4,5-tris[3-[[(1,1-dimethylethoxy)carbonyl]amino]propoxy]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



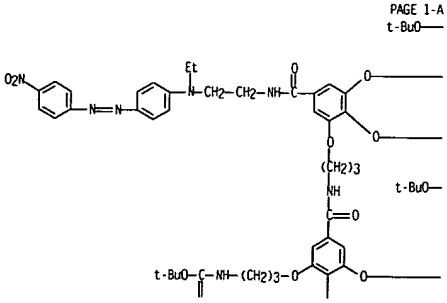
RN 210355-20-7 CAPLUS

L89 ANSWER 14 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS (Continued)

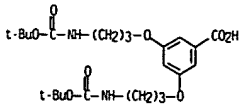
PAGE 1-B

RN 342395-56-6 CAPLUS
CN Carbamic acid, [[5-[[[2-[ethyl[4-[(4-nitrophenyl)azo]phenyl]amino]ethyl]amino]carbonyl]-1,2,3-benzenetriyl]tris[oxy-3,1-propanediyliminocarbonyl-5,1,2,3-benzenetetrayltris(oxy-3,1-propanediyl)]]nonakis-, nonakis(1,1-dimethylethyl) ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

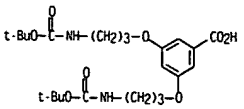
PAGE 1-A



L89 ANSWER 14 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS (Continued)
CN Benzoic acid, 3,5-bis[3-[[(1,1-dimethylethoxy)carbonyl]amino]propoxy]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

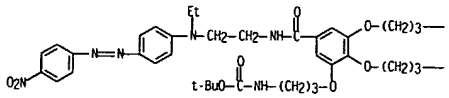


RN 210355-20-7 CAPLUS
CN Benzoic acid, 3,5-bis[3-[[(1,1-dimethylethoxy)carbonyl]amino]propoxy]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



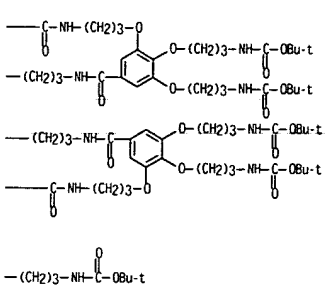
RN 342395-54-4 CAPLUS
CN Carbamic acid, [[5-[[[2-[ethyl[4-[(4-nitrophenyl)azo]phenyl]amino]ethyl]amino]carbonyl]-1,2,3-benzenetriyl]tris(oxy-3,1-propanediyl)]tris-, tris(1,1-dimethylethyl) ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

PAGE 1-A



L89 ANSWER 14 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS (Continued)

PAGE 1-B



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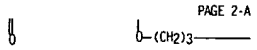

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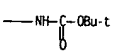
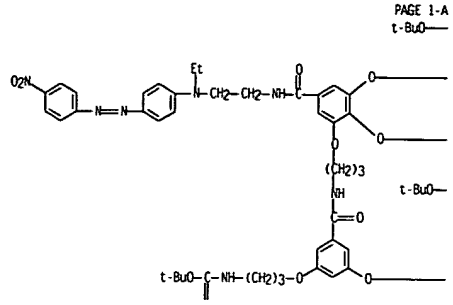


RN 342395-60-2 CAPLUS
CN Carbamic acid, [[5-[[[2-[ethyl[4-[(4-nitrophenyl)azo]phenyl]amino]ethyl]amino]carbonyl]-1,2,3-benzenetriyl]tris[oxy-3,1-propanediyliminocarbonyl-5,1,3-benzenetriylbis(oxy-3,1-propanediyl)]]hexakis-, hexakis(1,1-dimethylethyl) ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

L89 ANSWER 14 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS (Continued)

PAGE 1-A



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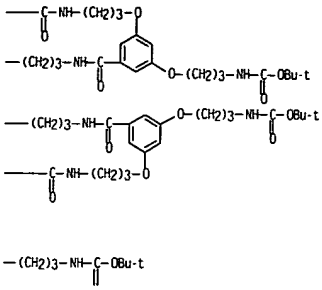

L89 ANSWER 14 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS (Continued)

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PAGE 2-B

REFERENCE COUNT: 4 THERE ARE 4 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

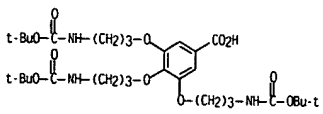
L89 ANSWER 15 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:330731 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 135:108604
TITLE: Synthesis of novel dendrimers incorporating a dye into the core
AUTHOR(S): Zhang, J.; Drugeon, G.; L'hermite, N.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Medicinal Chemistry, Aventis Research Center Paris, Romainville, 93235, Fr.
SOURCE: Tetrahedron Letters (2001), 42(21), 3599-3601
CODEN: TELEAY; ISSN: 0040-4039
PUBLISHER: Elsevier Science Ltd.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
OTHER SOURCE(S): CASREACT 135:108604

ABSTRACT:
Dendrimers with six and nine terminal tert-butyloxycarbonyl (t-Boc) protected amine groups, resp., have been prepd. by an efficient divergent synthetic approach. These novel dendrimers contain a dye Red-1 incorporated into the core, so that the products, in addn. to their physicochem. properties characteristic for dendrimers, are visible to human eyes. This new property is particularly interesting in relation to the use of such dendritic mols. as carriers for active entities and/or antibodies, etc.

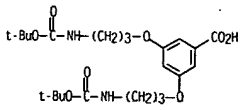
IT 190589-71-0P 210355-20-7P 342395-54-4P
350232-73-4P
RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(synthesis of novel dendrimers incorporating a dye into the core)

RN 190589-71-0 CAPLUS
CN Benzoic acid, 3,4,5-tris[3-[[(1,1-dimethylethoxy)carbonyl]amino]propoxy]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



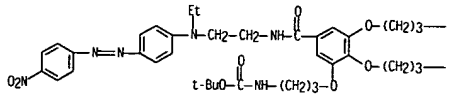
RN 210355-20-7 CAPLUS
CN Benzoic acid, 3,5-bis[3-[[(1,1-dimethylethoxy)carbonyl]amino]propoxy]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

L89 ANSWER 15 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS (Continued)



RN 342395-54-4 CAPLUS
CN Carbamic acid, [[5-[[[2-[ethyl[4-[(4-nitrophenyl)azo]phenyl]amino]ethyl]amino]carbonyl]-1,2,3-benzenetriyl]tris(oxy-3,1-propanediyl)]tris-, tris(1,1-dimethylethyl) ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

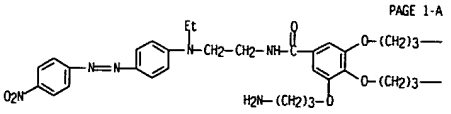
PAGE 1-A



PAGE 1-B

RN 350232-73-4 CAPLUS
CN Benzamide, 3,4,5-tris(3-aminopropoxy)-N-[2-[ethyl[4-[(4-nitrophenyl)azo]phenyl]amino]ethyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

PAGE 1-A



L89 ANSWER 15 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS (Continued)

PAGE 1-B

—NH_2

—NH_2

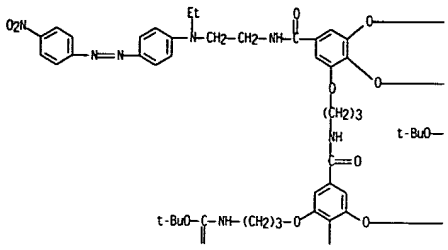
IT 342395-56-6P 342395-60-2P
RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation): PREP (Preparation)
(synthesis of novel dendrimers incorporating a dye into the core)

RN 342395-56-6 CAPLUS

CN Carbamic acid, [[5-[[[2-[ethyl[4-[(4-nitrophenyl)azo]phenyl]amino]ethyl]amino]carbonyl]-1,2,3-benzenetriyl]tris[oxy-3,1-propanediyliminocarbonyl-5,1,2,3-benzenetetrayltris(oxy-3,1-propanediyl)]]nonakis-, nonakis(1,1-dimethylethyl) ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

PAGE 1-A

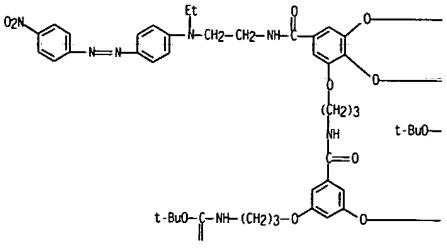
t-BuO—



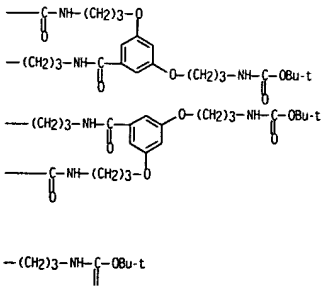
L89 ANSWER 15 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS (Continued)

PAGE 1-A

t-BuO—



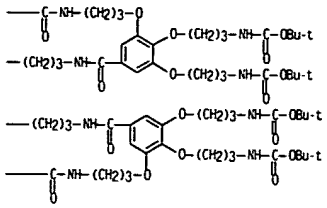
PAGE 1-B

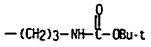


PAGE 2-A

L89 ANSWER 15 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS (Continued)

PAGE 1-B





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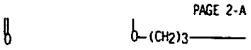

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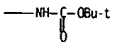


RN 342395-60-2 CAPLUS

CN Carbamic acid, [[5-[[[2-[ethyl[4-[(4-nitrophenyl)azo]phenyl]amino]ethyl]amino]carbonyl]-1,2,3-benzenetriyl]tris[oxy-3,1-propanediyliminocarbonyl-5,1,3-benzenetriylbis(oxy-3,1-propanediyl)]]hexakis-, hexakis(1,1-dimethylethyl) ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

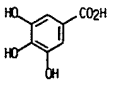
L89 ANSWER 15 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS (Continued)

PAGE 2-B

REFERENCE COUNT: 15 THERE ARE 15 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L89 ANSWER 16 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:330421 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 135:210286
TITLE: Development of a new method for determining the antioxidant power of the phenolic compounds present in wines
AUTHOR(S): Alonso, A. M.; Guillen, D. A.; Barroso, C. G.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Departamento de Quimica Analitica, Facultad de Ciencias, Universidad de Cadiz, Cadiz, E-11510, Spain
SOURCE: Bulletin de l'O.I.V. (2000), 73(837-838), 794-808
CODEN: BLOVAJ; ISSN: 0029-7127
PUBLISHER: Office International de la Vigne et du Vin
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: French
ABSTRACT:
2,2'-Azinebis(3-ethylbenzothiazoline-6-sulfonic acid) (ABTS) can be electrochem. oxidized, giving rise to a chromophore and an extremely stable cation radical. Antioxidant compds. inhibit and delay the formation of ABTS, and with it the appearance of the color, in extent and time in proportion to the antioxidant power of these compds. This characteristic has made possible the development of a rapid and reliable electrochem. method for obtaining an est. of the antioxidant power. This has been successfully tested on the phenolic compds. present in grapes and wine.

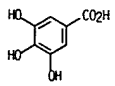
IT 149-91-7, Gallic acid, biological studies
RL: ANT (Analyte); BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); FFD (Food or feed use); ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(detn. of the antioxidant power of phenolic compds. in wine)
RN 149-91-7 CAPLUS
CN Benzoic acid, 3,4,5-trihydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



REFERENCE COUNT: 17 THERE ARE 17 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L89 ANSWER 17 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:329452 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 135:170592
TITLE: Multiwavelength spectrophotometric determination of acid dissociation constants: a validation study
AUTHOR(S): Tam, K. Y.; Takacs-Novak, K.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Sirius Analytical Instruments Ltd., Riverside, Forest Row, East Sussex, RH18 5DW, UK
SOURCE: Analytica Chimica Acta (2001), 434(1), 157-167
CODEN: ACACAM; ISSN: 0003-2670
PUBLISHER: Elsevier Science B.V.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
ABSTRACT:
The pKa values of 25 structurally diverse drug compds. including mono-, di- and tri-protic mols. were detd. by a recently developed multi-wavelength spectrophotometric technique, called dip-probe absorption spectroscopy (D-PAS), and the traditional spectrophotometric titrn. All expts. were performed at 25.0 +-. 0.5.degree. in an ionic strength of 0.15 M KCl in two labs. (Semmelweis and Sirius), to evaluate the reproducibility and reliability of the spectrophotometric techniques for pKa detn. It was found that the pKa values detd. by the D-PAS technique are in excellent agreement with values measured by the traditional spectrophotometric method (av. deviation=0.08 units) and are consistent with the literature data where available. It was demonstrated that the D-PAS approach is a simple, precise and easy-to-use method for pKa detn. of drug mols. with ionizable group(s) in proximity to chromophore(s). The advantages and limitations of spectrophotometric pKa detn. are discussed.

IT 149-91-7, Gallic acid, biological studies
RL: PRP (Properties); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(multiwavelength spectrophotometric detn. of acid dissocn. consts. of drugs)
RN 149-91-7 CAPLUS
CN Benzoic acid, 3,4,5-trihydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



REFERENCE COUNT: 26 THERE ARE 26 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

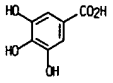
L89 ANSWER 17 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS (Continued)

L89 ANSWER 18 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:298859 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 134:315874
TITLE: Dibenzopyrroles for use in dyeing keratin fibers
INVENTOR(S): Moeller, Hinrich; Oberkobusch, Doris; Hoeffkes, Horst
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Henkel K.-G.a.A., Germany
SOURCE: Ger. Offen., 12 pp.
CODEN: GWXXBX
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: German
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
DE 19951135	A1	20010426	DE 1999-19951135	19991023 <--
WO 2001030312	A1	20010503	WO 2000-EP10198	20001017 <--

W: AU, JP, US
RW: AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: DE 1999-19951135 A 19991023
OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 134:315874
ABSTRACT:
Dibenzopyrroles may be combined with other org. compds. for use in hair ***dye*** formulations. Other compds. may include 2-chloro-p-phenylenediamine, 4-aminophenol, o-phenylenediamine, 3,4-methylenedioxyaniline, etc. In addn., compds. such as 1,2,3,3-tetramethyl-3H-indolium methanesulfonate, barbituric acid, thiobarbituric acid, oxindole, etc. may be added.

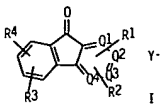
IT 149-91-7, Gallic acid, biological studies
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(dibenzopyrroles for use in dyeing keratin fibers)
RN 149-91-7 CAPLUS
CN Benzoic acid, 3,4,5-trihydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L89 ANSWER 19 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:115124 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 134:183272
TITLE: Quaternized azafluorenones for dyeing hair fibers
INVENTOR(S): Moller, Hinrich; Oberkobusch, Doris; Hoffkes, Horst
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Henkel Kommanditgesellschaft auf Aktien, Germany
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 38 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: German
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2001010840	A1	20010215	WO 2000-EP7226	20000727 <--
W: AU, BR, CA, CN, CZ, HU, JP, NO, PL, RU, SK, US, VN				
RW: AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
DE 19937301	A1	20010215	DE 1999-19937301	19990806 <--
EP 1198457	A1	20020424	EP 2000-958303	20000727
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL				

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: DE 1999-19937301 A 19990806
WO 2000-EP7226 W 20000727
OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 134:183272
GRAPHIC IMAGE:

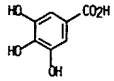


I

ABSTRACT:
Hair dyeing compns. contain quaternized azafluorenones (I, where R1, R2, R3 and R4 = e.g., H, halo, C1-4 alkyl or alkoxy group or hydroxyalkoxy, OH, NO2 NH2; Q1, Q2, Q3 and Q4, in total, represent 3 C atoms and a quaternary nitrogen atom which carries C1-4 alkyl or hydroxyalkyl or carboxyalkyl or sulfoalkyl groups, aryl, aralkyl or a heteroaryl group; and Y- = halo, C1-4 alkyl sulfate or alkanesulfonate, sulfate, or tetrafluoroborate). These compds. are suitable for dying fibers contg. keratin, esp. human hair. Thus, 1-methyl-5-oxoindeno[1,2-b]pyridinium trifluoromethanesulfonate (II) was prepd. starting from 1-methyl-5-oxoindeno[1,2-b]pyridine-4-azafluoren-9-one and Me

L89 ANSWER 19 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS (Continued)
trifluoromethanesulfonate. A coopn. contg. II and 2,4,5,6-tetraaminopyrimidine sulfate gave a dark brown color to hair.

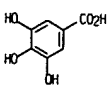
IT 149-91-7, biological studies
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(quaternized azafluorenones for dyeing hair fibers)
RN 149-91-7 CAPLUS
CN Benzoic acid, 3,4,5-trihydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



REFERENCE COUNT: 18 THERE ARE 18 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L89 ANSWER 20 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:102531 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 135:164373
TITLE: A comparison of methods employed to evaluate antioxidant capabilities
AUTHOR(S): Perez, Druso D.; Leighton, Federico; Aspee, Alexis; Aliaga, Carolina; Lissi, Eduardo
CORPORATE SOURCE: Faculty of Biological Sciences, Catholic University of Chile, Santiago, Chile
SOURCE: Biological Research (2000), 33(2), 71-77
CODEN: BESEEB; ISSN: 0716-9760
PUBLISHER: Society of Biology of Chile
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
ABSTRACT:
Three different methodologies frequently employed to evaluate the indexes that report the antioxidant capabilities of pure compds. and/or complex mixts. of antioxidants are applied to a series of mono- and polyphenols, as well as to two wine (red and white) samples. These methodologies are based on the bleaching of a stable radical, the effect of the additive upon luminol chemiluminescence induced by peroxyl radicals, and the effect of the additive upon the bleaching of the fluorescence from a dye mol. Widely different responses are obtained from the different methodologies. These differences are interpreted in terms of the different factors (stoichiometric factors and/or reactivities) that dets. the indexes evaluated by these different methodologies.

IT 149-91-7, Gallic acid, biological studies
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(a comparison of methods employed to evaluate antioxidant capabilities)
RN 149-91-7 CAPLUS
CN Benzoic acid, 3,4,5-trihydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



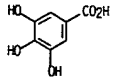
REFERENCE COUNT: 21 THERE ARE 21 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L89 ANSWER 21 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:93897 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 134:168045
TITLE: Hair dye compositions containing aromatic aldehydes or ketones
INVENTOR(S): Moeller, Hinrich; Oberkobusch, Doris; Hoeffkes, Horst
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Henkel K.-G.a.A., Germany
SOURCE: Ger. Offen., 14 pp.
CODEN: GWXXBX
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: German
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
DE 19936912	A1	20010208	DE 1999-19936912	19990805 <--
WO 2001010398	A1	20010215	WO 2000-EP7164	20000726 <--
W: AU, BR, CA, CN, CZ, HU, JP, NO, PL, RU, SK, US, VN				
RW: AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
EP 1200049	A1	20020502	EP 2000-956288	20000726
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, FI, CY				

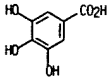
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: DE 1999-19936912 A 19990805
WO 2000-EP7164 W 20000726
OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 134:168045
ABSTRACT:
Hair dyeing compns. contain a combination of arom. or heteroarom. aldehydes and/or ketones with and heterocyclic compds. and e.g., amino phenols, amines, arom. nitriles. Thus, mixt. of 1-methyl-4-[2-(4-formylphenyl)ethenyl]quinolinium Me sulfate and 2,5-diaminotoluene sulfate gave a brown-orange color to the hair.

IT 149-91-7, Gallic acid, biological studies
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(hair dye compns. contg. arom. aldehydes or ketones)
RN 149-91-7 CAPLUS
CN Benzoic acid, 3,4,5-trihydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L89 ANSWER 22 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:58736 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 134:197479
TITLE: Promoted Wet Oxidation of the Azo Dye Orange II under Mild Conditions
AUTHOR(S): Raffainer, Ivan I.; von Rohr, Philipp Rudolf
CORPORATE SOURCE: Institute of Process Engineering, Swiss Federal Institute of Technology (ETH), Zurich, CH-8092, Switz.
SOURCE: Industrial & Engineering Chemistry Research (2001), 40(4), 1083-1089
CODEN: IECRED; ISSN: 0888-5885
PUBLISHER: American Chemical Society
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
ABSTRACT:
Wet oxidn. (WO) reactions of the azo dye Orange II were carried out under moderate conditions (T = 130-190.degree., pH = 2, poxygen = 1.0 MPa) with addn. of a promoter (pretreated gallic acid) and FeSO4. The promoted wet oxidn. (PWO) leads to a faster decay of the dye as compared with the unpromoted WO expts. The decompn. of the dye can be described by first-order kinetics over the temp. range. The temp. dependency can be described by an Arrhenius relationship. A redn. in TOC of 70% was achieved at 160.degree. and 190.degree.. The influence of the promoter was established at 160.degree.. The results indicate a strong dependency of the dye decompn. rates and show a changing reaction order. Whereas the nonpromoted decay can be described with zero-order kinetics, the addn. of the promoter changes the decay to first-order kinetics. A combined rate law was adapted for the exptl. results to describe the influence of the promoter on the dye decompn. The influence of the initial promoter concn. was found to be first order. The combination of the pH, the ferrous ions, and the promoter allows for degrdn. rates of the azo dye comparable with those of heterogeneously catalyzed wet oxidn. The amt. of added promoter is, therefore, an important parameter in the promoted wet oxidn.

IT 149-91-7, Benzoic acid, 3,4,5-trihydroxy-, uses
RL: CAT (Catalyst use); USES (Uses)
(catalyst promoter; promoted wet oxidn. of the azo Dye Orange II under mild conditions)
RN 149-91-7 CAPLUS
CN Benzoic acid, 3,4,5-trihydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

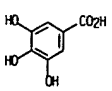


L89 ANSWER 22 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS (Continued)

REFERENCE COUNT: 18 THERE ARE 18 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L89 ANSWER 23 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:55828 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 134:181462
TITLE: Evaluation of extracts of henna leaves as environmentally friendly corrosion inhibitors for metals
AUTHOR(S): Al-Sehaibani, Hamad
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department Chemical Technology, Riyadh College Technology, Riyadh, 11551, Saudi Arabia
SOURCE: Materialwissenschaft und Werkstofftechnik (2000), 31(12), 1060-1063
CODEN: MATWER; ISSN: 0933-5137
PUBLISHER: Wiley-VCH Verlag GmbH
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
ABSTRACT:
Water exts. of Henna, Lawsonia inermis, leaves powder were evaluated as corrosion inhibitors for steel and com. aluminum in saline, acidic and alk. waters. The water exts. of Henna leaves are being used as hair dye -staff and as a shampoo ingredient for its dermatol. effects. Four com. brands of Henna leaves, produced and distributed in Arabian peninsula and Africa, were tested: Madena, Kathem, Saudani and Yemeni. The max. inhibition efficiency reported in this study was for exts. of 20 g of powd. Henna leaves per L. Wt. loss tests for few days showed that the exts. can inhibit efficiently the corrosion of steel 37 in HCl up to 96% and aluminum in NaOH up to 99.8% while no inhibition occurred for steel or aluminum in NaCl solns. The inhibition efficiency was found to decrease as the corrosive concn. increased while it increased with increasing the concn. of the ext. It is believed the inhibition process occurs predominantly via chemisorption of the active species in the Henna ext., mainly, gallic acid and 2-hydroxy-1,4-naphthoquinone and dextrose. These active ingredients constitute .apprx.18% by wt. of the powd. dry leaves. Since Henna is an environmentally friendly natural product with an av. price of 0.5 $ per kg of powd. henna leaves, it is recommended to consider henna leaves as a potential source for corrosion inhibition of aluminum and steel in wet environments.

IT 149-91-7, Gallic acid, processes
RL: PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PROC (Process)
(evaluation of exts. of henna leaves as environmentally friendly corrosion inhibitors for metals)
RN 149-91-7 CAPLUS
CN Benzoic acid, 3,4,5-trihydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



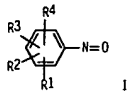
REFERENCE COUNT: 21 THERE ARE 21 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS

L89 ANSWER 23 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS (Continued)
RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L89 ANSWER 24 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:50451 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 134:120589
TITLE: Hair dyes containing at least one aromatic nitroso compound
INVENTOR(S): Moller, Hinrich; Hoffkes, Horst; Oberkobusch, Doris
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Henkel Kommanditgesellschaft auf Aktien, Germany
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 34 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: German
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2001003661	A1	20010118	WO 2000-EP6219	20000704 <--
W: AU, JP, US				
RW: AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
DE 19932566	A1	20010118	DE 1999-19932566	19990713 <--

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: DE 1999-19932566 A 19990713
OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 134:120589
GRAPHIC IMAGE:

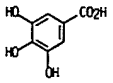


I

ABSTRACT:
The invention relates to an agent for dyeing keratin fibers, esp. human hair, contg. at least 1 arom. nitroso compd. (I, e.g., R1, R2, R3 and R4 = H or halo, C1-4 alkyl or alkoxy, OH, sulfo group, CO2H or substituted amino group). Thus, the hair was dyed greenish-yellow after treatment with 2-methylresorcinol and N,N-dimethyl-4-nitrosoresorcinol.

IT 149-91-7, biological studies
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(hair dyes contg. arom. nitroso compds.)
RN 149-91-7 CAPLUS
CN Benzoic acid, 3,4,5-trihydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

L89 ANSWER 24 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS (Continued)

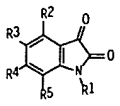


REFERENCE COUNT: 4 THERE ARE 4 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L89 ANSWER 25 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:50450 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 134:120571
TITLE: Hair dye compositions containing N-vinylisatins
INVENTOR(S): Rose, David
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Henkel Kommanditgesellschaft auf Aktien, Germany
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 34 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: German
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2001003660	A1	20010118	WO 2000-EP6218	20000704 <--
W: AU, BR, CA, CN, CZ, HU, JP, NO, PL, RU, SK, US, VN				
RW: AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
DE 19932567	A1	20010118	DE 1999-19932567	19990713 <--
EP 1194116	A1	20020410	EP 2000-943979	20000704
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, FI				

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: DE 1999-19932567 A 19990713
WO 2000-EP6218 W 20000704
OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 134:120571
GRAPHIC IMAGE:

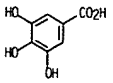


I

ABSTRACT:
The invention relates to an agent for dyeing fibers contg. keratin, esp. human hair, contg. at least 1 N-vinyl isatin (I, e.g., R1 = vinyl, or substituted by 1 or 2 C1-4 alkyl groups and R2, R3, R4 and R5 = H, OH, halo, NO2, sulfo, CO2H, C1-4 alkyl or alkoxy groups). Thus, hair treated with N-vinylisatins and 2-aminomethyl-4-aminophenol turned orange.

IT 149-91-7, biological studies
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(hair dye compns. contg. N-vinylisatins)
RN 149-91-7 CAPLUS
CN Benzoic acid, 3,4,5-trihydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

L89 ANSWER 25 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS (Continued)

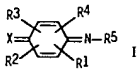


REFERENCE COUNT: 5 THERE ARE 5 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L89 ANSWER 26 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:50442 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 134:105616
TITLE: Hair dyeing preparations containing p-benzoquinone chloroimine derivatives
INVENTOR(S): Moller, Hinrich; Hoffkes, Horst; Oberkobusch, Doris
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Henkel Kommanditgesellschaft auf Aktien, Germany
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 26 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: German
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2001003651	A2	20010118	WO 2000-EP6220	20000704 <--
WO 2001003651	A3	20010712		
W: AU, JP, US				
RW: AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
DE 19932565	A1	20010118	DE 1999-19932565	19990713 <--
EP 1194117	A2	20020410	EP 2000-947919	20000704
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, FI				

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: DE 1999-19932565 A 19990713
WO 2000-EP6220 W 20000704
OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 134:105616
GRAPHIC IMAGE:

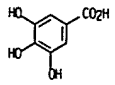


I

ABSTRACT:
The invention relates to an agent for dyeing fibers contg. keratin, esp. human hairs, contg. N-halogen imines of formula (I), wherein R1, R2, R3 and R4 represent a hydrogen atom, a halogen atom, a C1-C4-alkyl group and a C1-C4-alkoxy group. Two of the radicals can also form a fused arom. or heteroarom. ring together. X represents oxygen or an aryl imine and R5 represents fluorine, chlorine, bromine or iodine. The dye is combined with at least one addnl. dye for dyeing hair. Thus p-benzoquinone chloroimine was used in various hair compns.; by selecting the second dye and the pH hair colors were varied, e.g. using

L89 ANSWER 26 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS (Continued)
2-methylresorcine ant pH 6, dark brown color was obtained.

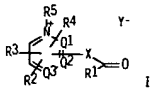
IT 149-91-7, Gallic acid, biological studies
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(hair dyeing prepns. contg. p-benzoquinone chloroimine derivs.)
RN 149-91-7 CAPLUS
CN Benzoic acid, 3,4,5-trihydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L89 ANSWER 27 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:45037 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 134:120569
TITLE: Hair dyeing preparations containing heterocyclic aldehydes or ketones
INVENTOR(S): Moeller, Hinrich; Oberkobusch, Doris; Hoeffkes, Horst
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Henkel K.-G.a.a., Germany
SOURCE: Ger. Offen., 12 pp.
CODEN: GWXXBX
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: German
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
DE 19933187	A1	20010118	DE 1999-19933187	19990715 <--
WO 2001005359	A2	20010125	WO 2000-EP6399	20000706 <--
WO 2001005359	A3	20010426		
W: AU, JP, US				
RW: AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: DE 1999-19933187 A 19990715
OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 134:120569
GRAPHIC IMAGE:

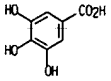


I

ABSTRACT:
The invention concerns compns. for dyeing keratin fibers, esp. hair, that contain at least one heterocyclic aldehyde or ketone of the formula (I) and a compd. from the group of arom. amines, hydroxyls,including heterocycles, and compds. with active CH groups. In I R1 = H, C1-C4 alkyl, aryl, heteroaryl; R2, R3, R4 = H, C1-C4 alkyl, hydroxyalkyl, carboxyalkyl, sulfoalkyl, aryl, aralkyl, hetoroaryl; Q1, Q2, Q3 = combination of two C and one N, the N can be quaternized; X = vinylene or vinylene deriv.; Y = halide, benzene sulfonate, p-toluene sulfonate, methane sulfonate, tetrachlorozincate, nitrogen oxide, oxide. Thus 2-formyl-1-methylquinoxalinium-trifluoromethanesulfonate was synthesized from quinoxaline-2-carboxaldehyde and trifluoromethanesulfonic acid Me ester. The product was used in hair dyeing compns.; depending on the selected other dye(s), different colors were obtained; e.g the combination with 2-methyl-3-amino-6-methoxypyridine dihydrochloride resulted redish brown hair color.

IT 149-91-7, Gallic acid, biological studies

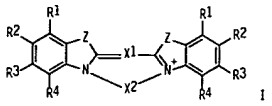
L89 ANSWER 27 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS (Continued)
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(hair dyeing prepns. contg. heterocyclic aldehydes or ketones)
RN 149-91-7 CAPLUS
CN Benzoic acid, 3,4,5-trihydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L89 ANSWER 28 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:31478 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 134:102215
TITLE: Bridged fluorescent dyes, their preparation and their use in assays
INVENTOR(S): Singh, Rajendra; Gorski, Gregory; Frenzel, Gary
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Surroxed, Inc., USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 77 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2001002374	A1	20010111	WO 2000-US18595	20000706 <--
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
EP 1196398	A1	20020417	EP 2000-948593	20000706
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO				
US 6403807	B1	20020611	US 2000-612331	20000706

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 1999-142477P P 19990706
WO 2000-US18595 W 20000706
OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 134:102215
GRAPHIC IMAGE:

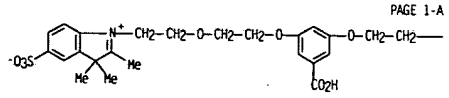


I

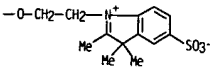
ABSTRACT:
The bridged fluorescent dyes are of the cyanine and squaraine families and have the structure I [R1-R4 = H, (un)substituted lower alkyl.

L89 ANSWER 28 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS (Continued)
CN 3H-Indolium, 1,1'-[(5-carboxy-1,3-phenylene)bis(oxy-2,1-ethanediyloxy-2,1-ethanediyl)]bis[2,3,3-trimethyl-5-sulfo-, bis(inner salt) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

PAGE 1-A



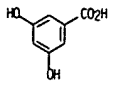
PAGE 1-B



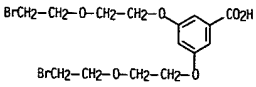
REFERENCE COUNT: 3 THERE ARE 3 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L89 ANSWER 28 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS (Continued)
water-solubilizing group, (in adjacent pairs) (un)substituted fused ring; X1 = conjugated bridging group with length 3-11 atoms; X2 = conformation-restricting bridging group of 8-30 atoms; Z = O, S, Se, N, CR5R6; R5, R6 = C1-4 alkyl, or CR5R6 = cycloalkylidene]. The dyes are useful as markers in assay techniques and offer the advantage of undergoing excitation at a common wavelength but emitting at different, structure-dependent wavelengths. Thus, 3,5-(H2N)2C6H3CO2Me was amidated with Br(CH2)5COCl to give the dibromide, with which 2 equiv 2,3,3-trimethyl-3H-indole-5-sulfonic acid was alkylated. The resulting bisindolium compd. was heated with CH2(CH:NHPh)2.HCl in Ac2O to give a blue solid with excitation .lambda.max 648 nm and emission .lambda.max 674 nm, the CO2Me group of which was saponified to CO2H to give, after chromatog. purifn., I [R1 = R3 = R4 = H, R2 = SO3-, X1 = CH(CH:CH)2, X2 = 5,1,3-HO2CC6H3[NHCO(CH2)5]2, Z = CMe2].

IT 99-10-5, 3,5-Dihydroxybenzoic acid
RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(prepn. of bridged cyanine or squaraine dyes as fluorescent labels)
RN 99-10-5 CAPLUS
CN Benzoic acid, 3,5-dihydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



IT 318295-84-0P, 3,5-Bis[2-(2-bromoethoxy)ethoxy]benzoic acid
318295-86-2P
RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(prepn. of bridged cyanine or squaraine dyes as fluorescent labels)
RN 318295-84-0 CAPLUS
CN Benzoic acid, 3,5-bis[2-(2-bromoethoxy)ethoxy]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

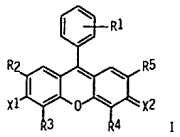


RN 318295-86-2 CAPLUS

L89 ANSWER 29 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:880595 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 134:46626
TITLE: Hair dye compositions containing xanthenes
INVENTOR(S): Moeller, Hinrich; Meinigke, Bernd
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Henkel K.-G.a.A., Germany
SOURCE: Ger. Offen., 14 pp.
CODEN: GWXXBX
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: German
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
DE 19926377	A1	20001214	DE 1999-19926377	19990610 <--
WO 2000076466	A1	20001221	WO 2000-EP5044	20000602 <--
W: AU, BR, CA, CN, CZ, HU, JP, NO, PL, RU, SK, US, VN				
RW: AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: DE 1999-19926377 A 19990610
OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 134:46626
GRAPHIC IMAGE:

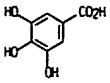


I

ABSTRACT:
A hair dye compn. comprises a xanthene deriv. (I, R1 = e.g., H, C1-4 carboxyl or a sulfone; R2, R3, R4, and R5 = H, C1-4 alkyl, C1-4 alkoxy or OH; when X2 = O, then X1 = OH). Addnl. the compns. contains compds. with amino, aminocarboxylate or amino hydroxy groups, N heterocycles, etc. A formulation contg. pyrogallol red, 2,5-diaminotoluene sulfate (1:1) and a surfactant ***dyed*** the hair fibers medium brown.

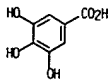
IT 149-91-7, biological studies
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(hair dye compns. contg. xanthenes)
RN 149-91-7 CAPLUS
CN Benzoic acid, 3,4,5-trihydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

L89 ANSWER 29 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS (Continued)



L89 ANSWER 30 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS (Continued)
dispersions with a lipid content of 30 % to 95 % or a solids content of 30 % to 95 % (lipid and stabilizer). Said dispersions are integral particles unlike the biamphiphilic creams and/or the highly concd. particle dispersions result in free-flowing particle dispersions when dild. with the outer phase.

IT 149-91-7D, Gallic acid, salts
RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)
(lipid particles on the basis of mixts. of liq. and solid lipids and method for producing same for drug delivery)
RN 149-91-7 CAPLUS
CN Benzoic acid, 3,4,5-trihydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L89 ANSWER 30 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:814284 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 133:366419
TITLE: Lipid particles on the basis of mixtures of liquid and solid lipids and method for producing same for drug delivery
INVENTOR(S): Muller, Rainer Helmut; Jenning, Volkhard; Mader, Karsten; Lippacher, Andreas
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Pharmasol G.m.b.H., Germany
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 85 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: German
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

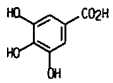
PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2000067728	A2	20001116	WO 2000-EP4112	20000508 <--
WO 2000067728	A3	20010809		
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
DE 19938371	A1	20010222	DE 1999-19938371	19990809 <--
DE 19945203	A1	20001221	DE 1999-19945203	19990921 <--
EP 1176949	A2	20020206	EP 2000-931138	20000508
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO				
BR 2000010354	A	20020305	BR 2000-10354	20000508
JP 2002544155	T2	20021224	JP 2000-616755	20000508

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:
DE 1999-19921034 A 19990507
DE 1999-19938371 A 19990809
DE 1999-19945203 A 19990921
DE 2000-10016357 A 20000331
WO 2000-EP4112 W 20000508

ABSTRACT:
The invention relates to lipid particles which do or do not carry active agents and comprise a mixed matrix consisting of solid and liq. lipid (so-called solid/liq. particles). The inventive particles are provided with a disordered structure (semicryst., mostly non-cryst. to amorphous) in the semisolid to solid condition. The invention also relates to a method for producing said dispersions and esp. a method for producing highly concd. lipid particle

L89 ANSWER 31 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:773717 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 133:295942
TITLE: The chemistry of historical iron gall inks. Understanding the chemistry of writing inks used to prepare historical documents
AUTHOR(S): Krekel, Christoph
CORPORATE SOURCE: Doerner-Institut, Munchen, 80799, Germany
SOURCE: International Journal of Forensic Document Examiners (1999), 5(1-4), 54-58
CODEN: IJFEFP; ISSN: 1198-8975
PUBLISHER: Shunderson Communications
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; General Review
LANGUAGE: English
ABSTRACT:
A review with 31 refs. Beginning with the works of the famous English chemists William Lewis and Robert Boyle in the 17th/18th centuries, Fe gall ink has doubtlessly become the best investigated liq. writing material. Nevertheless, the chem. involved in the formation of the colorant was not completely understood until the last few years. The chem. structure of Fe gall ink, the chem. of its formation, some reasons for ink corrosion, and the formation of brown deterioration products of the ink are described.

IT 149-91-7D, Gallic acid, complex with iron
RL: PRP (Properties)
(chem. of historical Fe gall inks)
RN 149-91-7 CAPLUS
CN Benzoic acid, 3,4,5-trihydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



REFERENCE COUNT: 31 THERE ARE 31 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L89 ANSWER 32 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:772410 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 133:334325
TITLE: Nutrient granular delivery system comprising carbohydrates, proteins, and carbohydrate-protein mixtures
INVENTOR(S): Anfinsen, Jon R.; Anfinsen, Jonathan S.; Tungland, Bryan C.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Imperial Sensus, L.L.C., USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 35 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

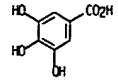
PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2000064277	A1	20001102	WO 2000-US11694	20000426 <--
W: AE, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
EP 1173069	A1	20020123	EP 2000-935846	20000426
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO				

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 1999-131026P P 19990426
WO 2000-US11694 W 20000426

ABSTRACT:
Delivery systems (e.g., for vitamins or mineral elements) comprise granules with carbohydrates, proteins and mixts. thereof. The av. length of the longest axis of the granules is from about 0.75 to about 20 mm. Thus, granules for use in a granulated vitamin-mineral supplement for children are prepd. by incorporating 830 mg of a com. vitamin premix into 3.17 g of inulin.

IT 149-91-7D, Gallic acid, derivs.
RL: FFD (Food or feed use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(nutrient granular delivery system comprising carbohydrates, proteins, and carbohydrate-protein mixts.)
RN 149-91-7 CAPLUS
CN Benzoic acid, 3,4,5-trihydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

L89 ANSWER 32 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS (Continued)

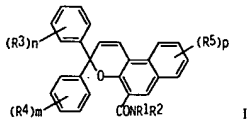


REFERENCE COUNT: 14 THERE ARE 14 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L89 ANSWER 33 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:686285 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 133:268232
TITLE: Photochromic 3,3-bis(aryl)-5-((N-(un)substituted)amido)naphthopyrans, their preparation, compositions and polymer matrixes containing them and their use
INVENTOR(S): Arsenov, Vladimir Dmitrievich; Gorelik, Alexandr Mikhailovich; Barachevsky, Valery Alexandrovich; Alfimov, Mikhail Vladimirovich
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Corning S.A., Fr.
SOURCE: Eur. Pat. Appl., 30 pp.
CODEN: EPXXDW
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
EP 1033870	A1	20000927	EP 2000-400796	20000323 <--
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO				

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: RU 1999-106203 A 19990324
OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 133:268232
GRAPHIC IMAGE:

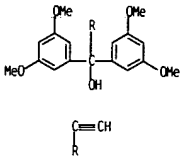


I

ABSTRACT:
Photochromic naphthopyrans (I; R1, R2 = H, org. group; R3, R4, R5 = halogen, electron-withdrawing group, org. group; m, n, p = 0-5) are obtained from acetylides and benzophenones and then treating the resulting products with 2-hydroxy-3-naphthamides. I have a high .lambda.max and a high colorability, assocd. with rapid discoloration kinetics. I are suitable for ophthalmic applications such as photochromic lenses and may be incorporated into polymeric matrixes for this use. Thus, 2-hydroxy-3-naphthoic acid was condensed with p-methylaniline and urea to give 2-hydroxy-3-(p-tolylcarbamoyl)naphthalene. This was treated with KOH-catalyzed acetylene-benzophenone adduct to provide 3,3-diphenyl-5-(p-tolylcarbamoyl)-3H-naphtho[2,1-b]pyran.

IT 297168-15-1P
RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); RCT (Reactant); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(intermediate; prodn. of naphthopyrancarboxamide photochromic dyes for ophthalmics)
RN 297168-15-1 CAPLUS
CN Benzenemethanol, .alpha.-(3,5-dimethoxyphenyl)-.alpha.-ethynyl-3,5-dimethoxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

L89 ANSWER 33 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS (Continued)



REFERENCE COUNT: 4 THERE ARE 4 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L89 ANSWER 34 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:606774 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 133:215451
TITLE: Acid sensitive antireflective coating (ARC) and method of use
INVENTOR(S): Holmes, Steven J.; Rabidoux, Paul A.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): International Business Machines Corporation, USA
SOURCE: U.S., 14 pp.
CODEN: USXXAM
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

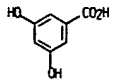
PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 6110653	A	20000829	US 1999-360935	19990726 <--
US 6319651	B1	20011120	US 2000-650007	20000828 <--

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 1999-360935 A3 19990726

ABSTRACT:
A compn. used to form an acid sensitive antireflective coating (ARC) includes a water sol. resin and a cross-linker. Radiation adsorptive components may be provided as part of the resin or, more preferably, as a sep. dye. The compn. may be applied on a substrate as a radiation adsorbing layer and addnl. cross-linked to form an acid sensitive, water insol. ARC on which a photopatterning resist (PPR) layer may be formed. Being acid sensitive, selected portions of an ARC formed from the compn. may be removed by a suitable reversal of the crosslinking followed by a develop step, preferably with an aq. developer, more preferably de-ionized water. The water sol. resin is preferably hydroxystyrene-sulfonated styrene copolymer, poly(2-isopropenyl-2-oxazoline), or poly(acrylic acid), the cross-linker is preferably an acetal diacid or a water sol. divinyl ether, and the dye is preferably 9-anthracene methanol or a squaric acid deriv. If a suitable photoacid generator (PAG) is included then an ARC formed from such components may exhibit a photosensitivity similar to or even lower than that of the overlying PPR. The photosensitivity is preferably less than about 900 mJ/cm2, more preferably 100 mJ/cm2 or less.

IT 99-10-5
RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(acid sensitive ARC and method of use)
RN 99-10-5 CAPLUS
CN Benzoic acid, 3,5-dihydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

L89 ANSWER 34 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS (Continued)



REFERENCE COUNT: 13 THERE ARE 13 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L89 ANSWER 35 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:553725 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 133:132098
TITLE: pH-sensitive amperometric biosensor
INVENTOR(S): Pizzariello, Andrea; Stredansky, Miroslav; Stredanska, Silvia; Miertus, Stanislav
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Saicom S.r.l., Italy
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 36 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

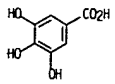
PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2000046393	A1	20000810	WO 2000-EP455	20000121 <--
W: AE, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
IT 1307750	B1	20011119	IT 1999-MI210	19990204 <--
IT 99MI0210	A1	20000804		
EP 1151134	A1	20011107	EP 2000-903603	20000121 <--
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO				

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: IT 1999-MI210 A 19990204
WO 2000-EP455 W 20000121

ABSTRACT:
The present invention describes a new electrochem. biosensor comprising (i) a biocatalyst producing a pH change when interacting with the analyte to be detd. and (ii) a compd. exhibiting different redox properties both in its protonated and non-protonated forms (pH-sensitive redox compd.). The elements described above are integrated in a biosensor system composed of a working electrode and a ref. electrode connected to an ammeter. When the analyte is present, the system produces a current change that is proportional to the concn. of the analyte. The biosensors described herein can be used in the accurate detection of a wide range of analytes. They can be used in diagnostics, industrial processes, food and feed quality control, biotechnol., pharmaceutical industry, environmental monitoring and so on.

IT 149-91-7D, Gallic acid, alkyl, uses
RL: ARG (Analytical reagent use); ANST (Analytical study); USES (Uses)
(pH-sensitive amperometric biosensor)
RN 149-91-7 CAPLUS
CN Benzoic acid, 3,4,5-trihydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

L89 ANSWER 35 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS (Continued)



REFERENCE COUNT: 8 THERE ARE 8 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

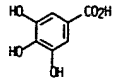
L89 ANSWER 36 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:547401 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 133:170201
TITLE: Process for the preparation of silver halide photographic element
INVENTOR(S): Siscondi, Alain D.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Eastman Kodak Company, USA
SOURCE: U.S., 13 pp., Cont.-in-part of U.S. Ser. No. 149,330, abandoned.
CODEN: USXXAM
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 6100020	A	20000808	US 1999-432678	19991102 <--
EP 903620	A1	19990324	EP 1997-116341	19970919 <--
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, FI				

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: EP 1997-116341 A 19970919
US 1998-149330 B2 19980908
OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 133:170201
ABSTRACT:
The present invention relates to a process for the manufg. of a Ag halide element comprising a Ag halide emulsion-making step, a chem. or optical sensitization step, and a Ag halide emulsion coating step, characterized in that the process comprises the step of adding to the Ag halide emulsion, after the chem. or optical sensitization step and before the coating step, an aryl compd. having .gtoreq.2 substituents each of these represented by an hydroxyl group and/or a sulfonic group in an amt. of <0.03 mol per mol. of Ag. The aryl compd. increases the speed to Dmin ratio when used in a Ag halide element.

IT 149-91-7P, preparation
RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); NUU (Other use, unclassified); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(silver halide photog. element comprising dihydroxybenzene deriv. to improve speed to Dmin ratio)
RN 149-91-7 CAPLUS
CN Benzoic acid, 3,4,5-trihydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

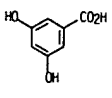
L89 ANSWER 36 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS (Continued)



REFERENCE COUNT: 12 THERE ARE 12 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L89 ANSWER 37 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:528408 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 133:167857
TITLE: The use of thin polyurethane membrane for the removal of organic compounds from aqueous solution
AUTHOR(S): Rzeszutek, Kathy; Chow, Art
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dept. of Chemistry, The University of Manitoba, Winnipeg, MB, R3T 2N2, Can.
SOURCE: Polyurethanes Expo'99, Proceedings of the Polyurethanes Expo'99, Orlando, FL, United States, Sept. 12-15, 1999 (1999), 561-567. Technomic Publishing Co., Inc.: Lancaster, Pa.
CODEN: 69AFQY
DOCUMENT TYPE: Conference
LANGUAGE: English
ABSTRACT:
The feasibility of using a thin, ether-type polyurethane membrane as a sorbent and a transport medium for a variety of industrially significant org. compds. such as phenols, benzoic acids, and org. dyes was studied. Formation of a neutral species in soln. and the ability to engage in H-bonding with the membrane polar groups is essential for extn. into polyurethane to occur. The overall process involves transfer of species from bulk soln. to the soln.-membrane interface, adsorption onto the membrane surface, and transport into the polymer bulk. If appropriate soln. conditions are used, the compd. sorbed into the polyurethane can be removed from the polymer matrix into a second soln. Both extn. and transport rates through the polymer increase with an increase in temp.

IT 99-10-5, 3,5-Dihydroxybenzoic acid
RL: PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); POL (Pollutant); REM (Removal or disposal); OCCU (Occurrence); PROC (Process)
(soln. pH, extn. time, surface area, temp., and membrane thickness effect on org. compd. removal from wastewater by adsorption and membrane sepn. using thin, ether-type polyurethane membranes)
RN 99-10-5 CAPLUS
CN Benzoic acid, 3,5-dihydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



REFERENCE COUNT: 19 THERE ARE 19 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

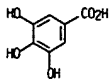
L89 ANSWER 38 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:475512 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 133:109636
TITLE: Topical compositions comprising protected functional thiols
INVENTOR(S): Glenn, Robert Wayne, Jr.; Katritzky, Alan Roy; Block, Eric; Shair, Matthew David; Butts, Matthew David
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): The Procter & Gamble Company, USA; General Electric Company
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 132 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2000040210	A2	20000713	WO 2000-US444	20000107 <--
WO 2000040210	A3	20011129		
W: AE, AL, AM, AT, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, CZ, DE, DE, DK, DK, DM, EE, EE, ES, FI, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
CA 2356325	AA	20000713	CA 2000-2356325	20000107 <--
EP 1143916	A2	20011017	EP 2000-904252	20000107 <--
EP 1143916	A3	20020206		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO				
BR 2000007437	A	20011120	BR 2000-7437	20000107 <--
JP 2002541058	T2	20021203	JP 2000-591967	20000107

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 1999-115278P P 19990108
US 1999-129453P P 19990415
WO 2000-US444 W 20000107
OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 133:109636
ABSTRACT:
This invention relates to a topical compn. for treating amino acid based substrates comprising a protected thiol compd. having the formula R-(S-Pr)m where R is a functional group, S is sulfur, and Pr is a heterocyclic protecting group, and m is an integer between 1 and 100. The invention further relates to systems which comprise this protected thiol compd. and an activating mechanism. The protected thiol compds. of the present invention may be used in hair care compns., textile care compns., cosmetic compns., oral care compns., skin care, nail care, laundry care, acne care and animal care compns. A preferred embodiment of the present invention provides a silicone compn. and method for making. The compn. comprises a polysiloxane or silicone resin, at least one linker, and at least one mol. hook. Pyridinium, 1-methyl-2-[(hexadecyl)thiol]-

L89 ANSWER 38 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS (Continued)
. bromide (I) was prepd. by the reaction of 1-bromohexadecane and methyl-2-thiopyridone. A hair prepn. contained I 3.00, urea 10.00, cocamidopropyl betaine 0.80, isopropanol 50.00, and water q.s. 100%.

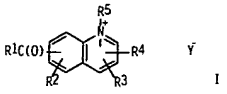
IT 149-91-7, Gallic acid, reactions
RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(topical compns. comprising protected functional thiols)
RN 149-91-7 CAPLUS
CN Benzoic acid, 3,4,5-trihydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L89 ANSWER 39 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:442115 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 133:79001
TITLE: Quinolinium aldehydes and ketones for coloring keratin-containing fibers
INVENTOR(S): Moeller, Hinrich; Oberkobusch, Doris; Hoeffkes, Horst
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Henkel K.-G.a.A., Germany
SOURCE: Ger. Offen., 13 pp.
CODEN: GWXXBX
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: German
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
DE 19859750	A1	20000629	DE 1998-19859750	19981223 <--
WO 2000038633	A1	20000706	WO 1999-EP9908	19991214 <--
W: AU, JP, US				
RW: AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
EP 1139988	A1	20011010	EP 1999-963526	19991214 <--
EP 1139988	B1	20020925		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, FI				
AT 224696	E	20021015	AT 1999-963526	19991214
ES 2184516	T3	20030401	ES 1999-963526	19991214

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: DE 1998-19859750 A 19981223
WO 1999-EP9908 W 19991214
OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 133:79001
GRAPHIC IMAGE:

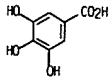


I

ABSTRACT:
Keratin fibers, esp. human hair, are dyed yellow, orange, or brown with a quinolinium aldehyde or ketone [I; R1 = H, C1-4 alkyl, aryl, heteroaryl; R2-R4 = H, halo, alkyl, alkoxy, hydroxyalkoxy, OH, NO2, (substituted) amino, C1-4 acyl; or any 2 residues of R2-R4 may complete a condensed benzene ring; R5 = C1-4 alkyl or alkenyl, aryl, aralkyl, heteroaryl; Y- = halide, benzenesulfonate, BF4-, p-toluenesulfonate, methanesulfonate.

L89 ANSWER 39 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS (Continued)
trifluoromethanesulfonate, ClO4-, SO42-, HSO4-, ZnCl42-, N-heterocycle N-oxide]. For a greater range of colors, I are combined with .gtoreq.1 primary or secondary aliph. or arom. amine or alc., N heterocycle, amino acid, oligopeptide, arom. OH compd., or CH-active compd. These combinations can be used with or without the addn. of oxidizing agents to produce colors of exceptional brilliance and depth. Thus, a soln. contg. 7-formyl-1-methylquinolinium trifluoromethanesulfonate 5, 2,5-diaminotoluene sulfate 5, NaOAc 5 mmol, and 1 drop of 20% fatty alkyl ether sulfate in 50 mL H2O (pH 6) was applied to gray hair for 30 min at 30.degree. to produce a dark orange-brown color.

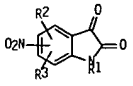
IT 149-91-7, Gallic acid, biological studies
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(quinolinium aldehydes and ketones for coloring keratin-contg. fibers)
RN 149-91-7 CAPLUS
CN Benzoic acid, 3,4,5-trihydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L89 ANSWER 40 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:442109 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 133:79000
TITLE: Nitroisatins for coloring keratin-containing fibers
INVENTOR(S): Moeller, Hinrich; Oberkobusch, Doris; Hoeffkes, Horst
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Henkel K.-G.a.A., Germany
SOURCE: Ger. Offen., 13 pp.
CODEN: GWXXBX
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: German
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
DE 19859723	A1	20000629	DE 1998-19859723	19981223 <--
WO 2000038636	A1	20000706	WO 1999-EP9998	19991216 <--
W: AU, JP, US				
RW: AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: DE 1998-19859723 A 19981223
OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 133:79000
GRAPHIC IMAGE:

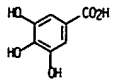


I

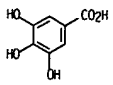
ABSTRACT:
Keratin fibers, esp. human hair, are dyed with a combination of (a) a nitroisatin [I; R1 = H, alkyl, alkenyl, alkoxy, hydroxyalkyl, (substituted) aminoalkyl, (substituted) arylalkyl; R2, R3 = H, halo, alkyl, alkenyl, alkoxy, hydroxyalkyl, OH, CO2H, SO3H, NO2, (substituted) amino, acyl; or any 2 residues of R1-R3 may complete a condensed arom. ring] with (b) .gtoreq.1 primary or secondary aliph. or arom. amine or alc., N heterocycle, amino acid, oligopeptide, arom. OH compd., or CH-active compd. These combinations can be used with or without the addn. of oxidizing agents to produce colors of exceptional brilliance and depth. Thus, a soln. contg. 5-nitroisatin 5, 2,5-diaminotoluene sulfate 5, NaOAc 5 mmol, and 1 drop of 20% fatty alkyl ether sulfate in 50 mL H2O (pH 6) was applied to gray hair for 30 min at 30.degree. to produce a violet-black color.

IT 149-91-7, Gallic acid, biological studies
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(nitroisatins for coloring keratin-contg. fibers)
RN 149-91-7 CAPLUS

L89 ANSWER 40 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS (Continued)
CN Benzoic acid, 3,4,5-trihydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L89 ANSWER 41 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS (Continued)



L89 ANSWER 41 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:442108 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 133:78999
TITLE: Procedure for coloring keratin-containing fibers using 2-oxo carboxylic acid derivatives in combination with nucleophiles
INVENTOR(S): Moeller, Hinrich; Hoeffkes, Horst
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Henkel K.-G.a.A., Germany
SOURCE: Ger. Offen., 15 pp.
CODEN: GWXXBX
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: German
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
DE 19859722	A1	20000629	DE 1998-19859722	19981223 <--
WO 2000038632	A1	20000706	WO 1999-EP9907	19991214 <--

W: AU, JP, US
RW: AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: DE 1998-19859722 A 19981223
OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 133:78999
ABSTRACT:
Keratin fibers, esp. human hair, are dyed with a combination of (a) 2-oxo carboxylic acid derivs. R1C(O)C(O)X [R1 = H, C1-4 alkyl, CO2H, (substituted) PhCH2, (substituted) aryl, (substituted) heteroaryl; X = O-, OH, C1-4 alkoxy, NR2R3; R2, R3 = H, C1-4 alkyl, C2-4 hydroxyalkyl; or R2NR3 = heterocycle] with (b) .gtoreq.1 primary or secondary aliph. or arom. amine, N heterocycle, oligopeptide, arom. OH compd., or CH-active compd. These combinations can be used with or without the addn. of oxidizing agents to produce colors of exceptional brilliance and depth. Thus, a soln. contg. Na pyruvate 10, 4,4'-diaminodiphenylamine sulfate 10, NaOAc 10 mmol, and 1 drop of 20% fatty alkyl ether sulfate in 100 mL H2O (pH 6) was applied to gray hair for 30 min at 30.degree. to produce a blue-black color.

IT 149-91-7, Gallic acid, biological studies
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(procedure for coloring keratin-contg. fibers using 2-oxo carboxylic acid derivs. in combination with nucleophiles)
RN 149-91-7 CAPLUS
CN Benzoic acid, 3,4,5-trihydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

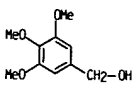
L89 ANSWER 42 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:378127 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 133:18923
TITLE: Low viscosity ink compns. for waterfast, quality, lightfast images on plain paper with improved projection efficiency
INVENTOR(S): Breton, Marcel P.; Malhotra, Shadi L.; Wong, Raymond W.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Xerox Corp., USA
SOURCE: U.S., 13 pp.
CODEN: USXXAM
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 4
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 6071333	A	20000606	US 1999-300333	19990427 <--
US 6319310	B1	20011120	US 2000-575780	20000522 <--

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 1999-281682 A2 19990330
US 1999-300333 A2 19990427
US 1999-362673 A2 19990729

ABSTRACT:
Title ink compn. contains (1) a solid carbamate compd., (2) an alc. compd. with a m.p. .apprx.25-90.degree., (3) a lightfastness component, (4) a lightfastness antioxidant, and (5) a colorant.

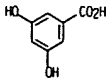
IT 3840-31-1, 3,4,5-Trimethoxy benzyl alcohol
RL: NUU (Other use, unclassified); USES (Uses)
(solvent; low viscosity compns. for waterfast, quality, lightfast images on plain paper with improved projection efficiency)
RN 3840-31-1 CAPLUS
CN Benzenemethanol, 3,4,5-trimethoxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



REFERENCE COUNT: 20 THERE ARE 20 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L89 ANSWER 43 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:208420 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 132:335227
TITLE: Dendrimer functionalized NLO chromophores
AUTHOR(S): Londergan, Timothy M.; Zhang, Cheng; Ren, Albert; Dalton, Larry
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Chemistry, University of Washington, Seattle, WA, 98195, USA
SOURCE: Polymer Preprints (American Chemical Society, Division of Polymer Chemistry) (2000), 41(1), 783-784
CODEN: ACPPAY; ISSN: 0032-3934
PUBLISHER: American Chemical Society, Division of Polymer Chemistry
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
ABSTRACT:
We have synthesized a Ph benzyl ether dendrimer contg. an FTC ***chromophore*** in the core. This serves to isolate the nonlinear optical (NLO) active FTC mol. from neighboring chromophores, thereby decreasing the intermol. electrostatic interactions. The structure of the FTC-dendrimer was confirmed by 1H NMR, 13C NMR, and MALDI-TOF mass spectrometry.

IT 99-10-5
RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(in prepn. of dendrimer-functionalized furanyl-thienyl-cyano-contg. nonlinear optical chromophores)
RN 99-10-5 CAPLUS
CN Benzoic acid, 3,5-dihydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



REFERENCE COUNT: 13 THERE ARE 13 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L89 ANSWER 44 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:176015 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 132:219227
TITLE: Interstitial fluid methods and devices for determination of an analyte in the body
INVENTOR(S): Yuen, Su I.; Roe, Jeffrey N.; Douglas, Joel S.; Priest, John H.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Amira Medical, USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 50 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2000014535	A1	20000316	WO 1999-US20915	19990909 <--
AU 9960352	A1	20000327	AU 1999-60352	19990909 <--

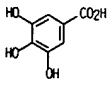
W: AE, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:
US 1998-99640P P 19980909
US 1998-99775P P 19980910
WO 1999-US20915 W 19990909

ABSTRACT:
Devices and methods for utilizing dry chem. dye indicator systems for body fluid anal., such as glucose level provided by incorporating a porous membrane in a disposable patch. The devices also provide for microtitration of fluid samples in fixed volumetric openings contg. indicator reagent. The devices provided are low cost due to efficient manufg. methods provided.

IT 149-91-7, Gallic acid, uses
RL: DEV (Device component use); USES (Uses)
(interstitial fluid methods and devices for detn. of analyte in body)
RN 149-91-7 CAPLUS
CN Benzoic acid, 3,4,5-trihydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

L89 ANSWER 44 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS (Continued)



REFERENCE COUNT: 7 THERE ARE 7 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

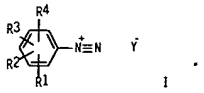
L89 ANSWER 45 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:172971 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 132:227153
TITLE: Procedure for coloring keratin-containing fibers using stable diazonium salts
INVENTOR(S): Moeller, Hinrich; Hoeffkes, Horst
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Henkel K.-G.a.A., Germany
SOURCE: Ger. Offen., 12 pp.
CODEN: GWXXBX
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: German
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
DE 19842071	A1	20000316	DE 1998-19842071	19980915 <--
WO 2000015184	A1	20000323	WO 1999-EP6526	19990904 <--
AU 9959733	A1	20000403	AU 1999-59733	19990904 <--
EP 1113779	A1	20010711	EP 1999-969020	19990904 <--
JP 2002524484	T2	20020806	JP 2000-569769	19990904

W: AU, JP, US
RW: AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, FI

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:
DE 1998-19842071 A 19980915
WO 1999-EP6526 W 19990904

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 132:227153
GRAPHIC IMAGE:

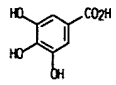


I

ABSTRACT:
Stable diazonium salts I [R1-R4 = H, C1-4 alkyl, C1-4 alkoxy, hydroxy-C1-4-alkoxy, OH, SO3H, CO2H, (substituted) amino, C1-4 acyl; 2 of R1-R4 may together form a condensed benzene or N-heterocyclic ring; Y = anion], optionally combined with primary or secondary amines, N-heterocyclic compds., arom. hydroxy compds., and/or active CH compds., are direct 1-step hair ***dyes*** which provide an exceptional brilliance and depth of color at least comparable with those obtainable with oxidative dyes. They may be used in the presence or absence of oxidizing agents. Thus, a slurry of 10 mmol 2,5-dimethoxy-4-benzoylaminophenyldiazonium chloride, 10 mmol 2,5-diaminotoluene sulfate, 10 mmol NaOAc, and 1 drop 20% fatty alkyl ether sulfate soln. in 100 mL H2O was heated briefly to 80.degree., cooled, filtered.

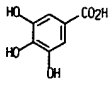
L89 ANSWER 45 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS (Continued)
adjusted to pH 6.0, and the soln. was applied to gray hair at 30.degree. for 30 min to impart a medium-brown color.

IT 149-91-7, Gallic acid, biological studies
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(procedure for coloring keratin-contg. fibers using stable diazonium salts)
RN 149-91-7 CAPLUS
CN Benzoic acid, 3,4,5-trihydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L89 ANSWER 46 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS (Continued)
gray hair at 30.degree. for 30 min. The hair took on an orange-brown color at pH 6.0 and a brownish-rose color at pH 2.0.

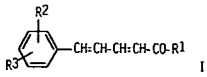
IT 149-91-7, Gallic acid, biological studies
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(agent for coloring keratin-contg. fibers)
RN 149-91-7 CAPLUS
CN Benzoic acid, 3,4,5-trihydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L89 ANSWER 46 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:172970 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 132:227152
TITLE: Agent for coloring keratin-containing fibers
INVENTOR(S): Moeller, Hinrich; Hoeffkes, Horst
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Henkel K.-G.a.A., Germany
SOURCE: Ger. Offen., 12 pp.
CODEN: GWXXBX
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: German
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
DE 19842070	A1	20000316	DE 1998-19842070	19980915 <--
WO 2000015183	A1	20000323	WO 1999-EP6525	19990904 <--
W: AU, JP, US				
RW: AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
AU 9957454	A1	20000403	AU 1999-57454	19990904 <--
EP 1112055	A1	20010704	EP 1999-944605	19990904 <--
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, FI				
JP 2002524483	T2	20020806	JP 2000-569768	19990904

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: DE 1998-19842070 A 19980915
WO 1999-EP6525 W 19990904
OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 132:227152
GRAPHIC IMAGE:

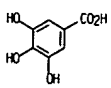


I

ABSTRACT:
5-Arylpenta-2,4-dienylcarbonyl compds. [I; R1 = H, C1-4 alkyl; R2, R3 = H, halo, C1-4 alkyl, C1-4 alkoxy, hydroxy-C1-4-alkoxy, OH, NO2, (substituted) amino, C1-4 acyl, heterocyclyl; or 2 of the residues may together form a condensed benzene ring] are direct hair dyes which provide an exceptional brilliance and depth of color and permit many color nuances. They may be used in the presence of oxidizing agents. Thus, a slurry of 10 mmol 5-[4-(N,N-dimethylamino)phenyl]penta-2,4-dien-1-al, 10 mmol NaOAc, and 1 drop 20% fatty alkyl ether sulfate soln. in 100 mL H2O was heated briefly to 80.degree., cooled, filtered, the pH was adjusted, and the soln. was applied to

L89 ANSWER 47 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:140698 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 132:165365
TITLE: Composition characteristics and antioxidative activity of prune cultivated in Nagano prefecture
AUTHOR(S): Fukai, Yohichi; Matsuzawa, Tsunetomo
CORPORATE SOURCE: Agric. Technol. Inst. of Nagano Farmers' Fed., 787-1, Suzaka, Suzaka, Nagano, 382-0084, Japan
SOURCE: Nippon Shokuhin Kagaku Kogaku Kaishi (2000), 47(2), 97-104
CODEN: NSKKEF; ISSN: 1341-027X
PUBLISHER: Nippon Shokuhin Kagaku Kogakkai
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Japanese
ABSTRACT:
The variety characteristics of five kinds of prune were investigated by measuring 14 items of food chem. properties. An antioxidative activity of prune was measured. The antioxidative activity of prune was obsd. in each part. The strong activity was shown in the epicarp. The activity decreased in the order of epicarp > pericarp > sacrocarp. The significant difference (p <0.01) was obsd. among epicarp, pericarp, and sacrocarp. The polyphenol compn. and contents of each part of varieties were detd. Six components were noted, and chlorogenic acid, the main component, and gallic acid occupied 80% of them. The content of each part decreased in the order of epicarp > pericarp > sacrocarp. The significant difference (p <0.01) was admitted among epicarp, pericarp, and sacrocarp. The absorbance at 500 nm, the max. absorption band of rate dye soln. of each kind of varieties, was in order of epicarp > pericarp > sacrocarp. The difference was significant (p <0.01) among epicarp, pericarp, and sacrocarp. The correlation among three items such as the antioxidative activity, polyphenol and anthocyanin contents indicated that polyphenol and anthocyanin contents were assocd. with the antioxidative activity. These results indicate that the antioxidative activity is the strongest in the epicarp of prune, and hence suggest that eating full prune with epicarp contributes to good health.

IT 149-91-7, Gallic acid, biological studies
RL: BOC (Biological occurrence); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); OCCU (Occurrence)
(compn. characteristics and antioxidative activity of prune cultivated in Nagano prefecture)
RN 149-91-7 CAPLUS
CN Benzoic acid, 3,4,5-trihydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



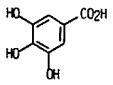
L89 ANSWER 47 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS (Continued)

L89 ANSWER 48 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:140604 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 132:187690
TITLE: Thermal-transfer printing ribbon containing reactive dyes
INVENTOR(S): Kenny, Frank J.; Puckett, Richard D.; Miller, Thomas C., Jr.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): NCR Corporation, USA
SOURCE: U.S., 8 pp.
CODEN: USXXAM
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 6031021	A	20000229	US 1997-840097	19970411 <--

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 1997-840097 19970411
ABSTRACT:
There is provided by the present invention a coating compn. for a thermal-transfer printing ribbon for providing printed images in a range of colors. The thermal-transfer printing ribbon contains at least two reactive ***dyes*** which react at different temps., an activator for the reactive ***dyes*** , and, optionally, a sensitizer for the reactive dyes. The use of multiple reactive dyes enables a range of colors to be produced from one thermal-transfer printing ribbon using either a multihead thermal printer or a single-head thermal printer operating at different printing head energies.

IT 149-91-7, Gallic acid, uses
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(thermal-transfer printing ribbons for variable color image prodn. contg. reactive dyes and)
RN 149-91-7 CAPLUS
CN Benzoic acid, 3,4,5-trihydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



REFERENCE COUNT: 30 THERE ARE 30 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

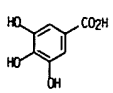
L89 ANSWER 48 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS (Continued)

L89 ANSWER 49 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:811549 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 132:40343
TITLE: Use of cosmetic preparations containing catechins or green tea extracts for tanning of the skin.
INVENTOR(S): Schoenrock, Uwe; Maxt, Heiner
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Beiersdorf A.-G., Germany
SOURCE: Ger. Offen., 14 pp.
CODEN: GWXXBX
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: German
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
DE 19827624	A1	19991223	DE 1998-19827624	19980620 <--
WO 9966897	A1	19991229	WO 1999-EP4146	19990616 <--
W: JP, US				
RW: AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
EP 1089707	A1	20010411	EP 1999-929230	19990616 <--
R: DE, ES, FR, GB, IT, SE				
US 6399046	B1	20020604	US 2001-719667	20010305

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: DE 1998-19827624 A 19980620
WO 1999-EP4146 W 19990616
ABSTRACT:
Suntanning prepns. contg. catechins or green tea exts. are described which also protect the skin against UV radiation. Thus, a lotion contained paraffin oil 20.00, petrolatum 4.00, glucose sesquiisostearate 2.00, aluminum stearate 0.40, .alpha.-Glucosylrutin 0.30, .alpha.-tocopheryl acetate 1.00 glycerin 5.00, preservative, dye and perfume qs, epigallocatechin gallate 0.50, and water to 100% by et.

IT 149-91-7D, Gallic acid, esters
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(cosmetic prepns. contg. catechins or green tea exts. for tanning of skin)
RN 149-91-7 CAPLUS
CN Benzoic acid, 3,4,5-trihydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



REFERENCE COUNT: 5 THERE ARE 5 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L89 ANSWER 49 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS (Continued)

L89 ANSWER 50 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:783898 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 132:26670
TITLE: Cosmetic or dermatologic preparations containing catechins or green tea extract
INVENTOR(S): Schreiner, Volker; Schoenrock, Uwe; Staeb, Franz; Max, Heiner; Sandhoff, Konrad; Doering, Thomas
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Beiersdorf A.-G., Germany
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 27 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: German
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

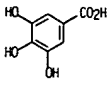
PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 9962478	A1	19991209	WO 1999-EP3777	19990601 <--
W: JP, US				
RW: AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
DE 19824727	A1	19991209	DE 1998-19824727	19980603 <--
EP 1082100	A1	20010314	EP 1999-926491	19990601 <--
R: DE, ES, FR, GB, IT, SE				
JP 2002516835	T2	20020611	JP 2000-551735	19990601

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: DE 1998-19824727 A 19980603
WO 1999-EP3777 W 19990601

ABSTRACT:
Catechins, gallic acid esters of catechins, or aq. or org. exts. from plants or plant parts which contain catechins or gallic acid esters of catechins [e.g. leaves of Theaceae and esp. of Camellia sinensis (green tea)] or typical constituents thereof (e.g. polyphenols, catechins, caffeine, vitamins, sugar, minerals, amino acids, lipids) are useful for the prophylaxis, treatment, and/or care of dry skin conditions. These exts. and constituents markedly stimulate the formation of ceramides and sphingolipids in the skin and reinforce the lipid barrier. Thus, a water-in-oil skin cream contained Vaseline 13.0, glycerin 6.30, paraffin oil 40.80, Eutanol G (cetostearyl alc. + ethoxylated castor oil + Na cetostearyl sulfate) 2.50, green tea ext. 3.00, perfume, preservative, dye, and H2O to 100.00 wt.%.

IT **149-91-7D**, Gallic acid, esters with flavanols
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BUU (Biological use, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(cosmetic or dermatol. prepns. contg. catechins or green tea ext.)
RN 149-91-7 CAPLUS
CN Benzoic acid, 3,4,5-trihydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

L89 ANSWER 50 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS (Continued)



REFERENCE COUNT: 4 THERE ARE 4 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

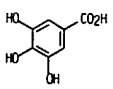
L89 ANSWER 51 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:583357 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 131:201387
TITLE: Oil inks for ball-point pens
INVENTOR(S): Kurosaki, Hisakazu; Iwata, Masahiro; Tani, Hideaki
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Pentel Co., Ltd., Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 8 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 11246812	A2	19990914	JP 1998-64056	19980227 <--

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1998-64056 19980227

ABSTRACT:
Title inks, with smooth writability, contain poly(vinyl pyrrolidone) and compds. contg. .gtoreq.2 phenolic OH per benzene ring and show a PH of .ltoreq.7.5. An ink contg. dyes, a ketone resin, and a K 90/gallic acid composite soln. showed a pH of 4.1 and used in a ball-point pen resulting a smooth writability and uniform writings.

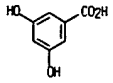
IT **149-91-7**, Gallic acid, uses
RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)
(poly(vinyl pyrrolidone)- and polyhydric arom alc.-contg. oil inks with low Ph value for ball-point pens)
RN 149-91-7 CAPLUS
CN Benzoic acid, 3,4,5-trihydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L89 ANSWER 52 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:449727 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 132:90304
TITLE: Fabrication and design of open microchannels for capillary electrophoresis separations and matrix-assisted laser/desorption mass spectroscopy analysis
AUTHOR(S): Tseng, Ken; Liu, Jun; Lebrilla, Carlito B.; Collins, Scott D.; Smith, Rosemary L.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dep. Chem., Univ. of California, Davis, CA, USA
SOURCE: Proceedings of SPIE-The International Society for Optical Engineering (1999), 3606(Micro- and Nanofabricated Structures and Devices for Biomedical Environmental Applications II), 137-148
CODEN: PSISDG; ISSN: 0277-786X
PUBLISHER: SPIE-The International Society for Optical Engineering
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
ABSTRACT:
We describe the development and performance of microchips that interface capillary electrophoresis (CE) with matrix-assisted laser desorption/ionization (MALDI) mass spectrometry. The chip contains an open channel where CE is performed. The open channel functions as the CE column and is used to sep. the mixt. Once sepn. occurs, the solvent is evapd. and the chip placed in the ionization source of a Fourier transform mass spectrometer. To perform the MALDI, a buffer will be used in the CE that will also function as matrix once the solvent is evapd. Preliminary results will be described showing: (1) the design and construction of a new ionization source for an external source FTMS that will handle the microchip. (2) the feasibility of the CE on an open channel and (3) the feasibility of MALDI on an open channel. Two chips made of glass with groves cut on the surface have been fabricated for these expts. The rates of evapn. of different solvent mixts. indicate that evapn. will not be a problem during the CE anal. The rates of evapn. are considerably slower than the speed of the sepn. To det. the feasibility of CE, a colored dye was placed on a 2 cm long column and high voltages attached to the two ends. Movement of a colored dye on the chip was obsd. under an elec. field correspond to about 500 V/cm. This expt. indicates that CE can be performed on an open channel. The first expts. with MALDI of biomols., in this case oligosaccharides have been performed. .beta.-Cyclodextrin, a seven-membered cyclic oligosaccharide, was mixed with 3,5-dihydroxybenzoic acid (matrix) on an open channel. Striking the grove with a 337 nm beam from a N2 laser produces the mass spectrum of the compd. with excellent resoln. and high signal-to-noise.

IT 99-10-5, 3,5-Dihydroxybenzoic acid
RL: NUU (Other use, unclassified); USES (Uses)
(fabrication and design of open microchannels for capillary electrophoresis sepns. and matrix-assisted laser/desorption mass

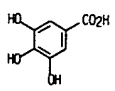
L89 ANSWER 52 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS (Continued)
spectroscopy anal.)
RN 99-10-5 CAPLUS
CN Benzoic acid, 3,5-dihydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



REFERENCE COUNT: 66 THERE ARE 66 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L89 ANSWER 53 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:385697 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 131:196546
TITLE: Color reaction of hydrolyzable tannins with Bradford reagent. Coomassie brilliant blue
AUTHOR(S): Kilkowski, Wolfgang J.; Gross, Georg G.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Abteilung Allgemeine Botanik, Universitat Ulm, Ulm, 89069, Germany
SOURCE: Phytochemistry (1999), 51(3), 363-366
CODEN: PYTCAS; ISSN: 0031-9422
PUBLISHER: Elsevier Science Ltd.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
ABSTRACT:
Bradford protein-binding dye, Coomassie brilliant blue G-250, formed intensively blue-colored complexes with hydrolyzable tannins. The tannin-***dye*** aggregates displayed a broad absorption max. around 700 nm, with a shoulder at 620 nm. Pronounced reactivities were obsd. with tetra- to nonagalloylglucoses. Gallic acid, .beta.-glucogallin and digalloylglucose were inactive and trigalloylglucose gave only a weak reaction. Moderate color formation (65% relative to pentagalloylglucose) was obsd. for the ellagitannin, tellimagrandin II. Monomeric and dimeric proanthocyanidins gave only traces of color. These complexation characteristics parallel the binding of hydrolyzable tannins to proteins.

IT 149-91-7, Gallic acid, analysis
RL: ARU (Analytical role, unclassified); ANST (Analytical study)
(color reaction of hydrolyzable tannins with Bradford reagent, Coomassie brilliant blue)
RN 149-91-7 CAPLUS
CN Benzoic acid, 3,4,5-trihydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

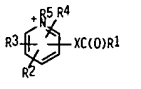


REFERENCE COUNT: 17 THERE ARE 17 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L89 ANSWER 54 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:254092 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 130:301487
TITLE: Use of onium aldehydes and onium ketones for dyeing fibers containing keratin
INVENTOR(S): Moeller, Hinrich; Hoeffkes, Horst
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Henkel K.-G.a.A., Germany
SOURCE: Ger. Offen., 10 pp.
CODEN: GWXXBX
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: German
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
DE 19745356	A1	19990415	DE 1997-19745356	19971014 <--
WO 9918916	A2	19990422	WO 1998-EP6308	19981005 <--
WO 9918916	A3	19990701		
W: AU, BR, CA, CN, CZ, HU, JP, NO, PL, RU, SK, US, VN				
RW: AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
AU 9896295	A1	19990503	AU 1998-96295	19981005 <--
AU 731808	B2	20010405		
EP 1037586	A1	20000927	EP 1998-950106	19981005 <--
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, NL, SE, PT, FI				
JP 2001519371	T2	20011023	JP 2000-515554	19981005 <--
US 6371993	B1	20020416	US 2000-529560	20000619

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: DE 1997-19745356 A 19971014
WO 1998-EP6308 W 19981005
OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 130:301487
GRAPHIC IMAGE:

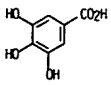


I

ABSTRACT:
Combinations of onium aldehydes and ketones [I; R1 = H, C1-4 alkyl, aryl, heteroaryl; R2-R4 = H, halo, C1-4 alkyl or alkoxy or acyl, OH, NO2, CF3, aryl, (substituted) amino, etc.; R5 = C1-4 alkyl, aryl, heteroaryl, aralkyl; X = bond, (substituted) vinylene or phenylene; Y = halide, PhSO3-, p-toluenesulfonate, MeSO3-, F3CSO3-, ClO4-, HSO4-, etc.] with .gtoreq.1 compd. contg. a primary or secondary amino or OH group and/or .gtoreq.1 CH-active compd., or their reaction products, are useful for prodn. of dyes for hair, wool, furs, and synthetic fibers without requiring the use of oxidizing agents such as H2O2. The amines and hydroxy compds. may include

L89 ANSWER 54 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS (Continued)
N-heterocycles, amino acids, oligopeptides, and arom. hydroxy compds. Dyeing may be enhanced by addn. of ammonium or metal salts. Thus, a mixt. of 4-formyl-1-methylpyridinium benzenesulfonate 10, 2-(methylamino)-3-amino-6-methoxypyridine·2HCl 10, NaOAc 10 mmol, and 1 drop 20% fatty alkyl ether sulfate soln. was suspended in 100 mL water, heated briefly to 80.degree., cooled, filtered, adjusted to pH 6, and applied to gray hair for 30 min at 30.degree. to produce an intense dark violet color.

IT 149-91-7, Gallic acid, biological studies
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); RCT (Reactant); BIOL (Biological study); RACT (Reactant or reagent); USES (Uses)
(use of onium aldehydes and onium ketones for dyeing keratin fibers)
RN 149-91-7 CAPLUS
CN Benzoic acid, 3,4,5-trihydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L89 ANSWER 55 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:254091 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 130:316424
TITLE: Use of compositions containing indanones for dyeing fibers containing keratin
INVENTOR(S): Moeller, Hinrich; Hoeffkes, Horst
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Henkel K.-G.a.A., Germany
SOURCE: Ger. Offen., 12 pp.
CODEN: GWXXBX
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: German
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
DE 19745355	A1	19990415	DE 1997-19745355	19971014 <--
WO 9918914	A2	19990422	WO 1998-EP6306	19981005 <--
WO 9918914	A3	19990624		
W: AU, JP, US				
RW: AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
AU 9911498	A1	19990503	AU 1999-11498	19981005 <--
AU 732041	B2	20010412		
EP 1028694	A1	20000823	EP 1998-954332	19981005 <--
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, NL, SE, PT, FI				
JP 2001519369	T2	20011023	JP 2000-515552	19981005 <--

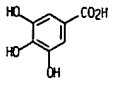
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: DE 1997-19745355 A 19971014
WO 1998-EP6306 W 19981005
OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 130:316424
GRAPHIC IMAGE:

I

ABSTRACT:
Combinations of indanones [I; R1, R2 = H, halo, C1-4 alkyl or alkoxy or acyl, OH, NO2, CO2H, SO3H, (substituted) amino, etc.; or R1R2 complete a condensed benzene ring; X = C:O, CHNO2, C:NOH; Y = CH2, CH2CH2, C:O; X, Y are not both C:O] with .gtoreq.1 compd. contg. a primary or secondary amino or OH group and/or .gtoreq.1 CH-active compd., or their reaction products, are useful for prodn. of dyes for hair, wool, furs, and synthetic fibers without

L89 ANSWER 55 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS (Continued)
requiring the use of oxidizing agents such as H2O2. The amines and hydroxy compds. may include N-heterocycles, amino acids, oligopeptides, and arom. hydroxy compds. Dyeing may be enhanced by addn. of ammonium or metal salts and addnl. direct dyes. Thus, a mixt. of 2-nitro-1,3-indandione 10, 1,8-bis(2,5-diaminophenoxy)-3,6-dioxaoctane·4HCl 10, NaOAc 10 mmol, and 1 drop 20% fatty alkyl ether sulfate soln. was suspended in 100 mL water, heated briefly to 80.degree., cooled, filtered, adjusted to pH 6, and applied to gray hair for 30 min at 30.degree. to produce an intense blue-black color.

IT 149-91-7, Gallic acid, biological studies
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); RCT (Reactant); BIOL (Biological study); RACT (Reactant or reagent); USES (Uses)
(use of compns. contg. indanones for dyeing fibers contg. keratin)
RN 149-91-7 CAPLUS
CN Benzoic acid, 3,4,5-trihydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L89 ANSWER 56 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:254090 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 130:301486
TITLE: Use of compositions containing dehydroascorbic acid for dyeing fibers containing keratin
INVENTOR(S): Moeller, Hinrich; Hoeffkes, Horst
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Henkel K.-G.a.A., Germany
SOURCE: Ger. Offen., 10 pp.
CODEN: GWXXBX
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: German
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

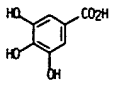
PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
DE 19745354	A1	19990415	DE 1997-19745354	19971014 <--
WO 9918917	A2	19990422	WO 1998-EP6310	19981005 <--
WO 9918917	A3	19990624		
W: AU, BR, CA, CN, CZ, HU, JP, NO, PL, RU, SK, US, VN				
RW: AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
AU 9911500	A1	19990503	AU 1999-11500	19981005 <--
EP 1028695	A1	20000823	EP 1998-954334	19981005 <--
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, NL, SE, PT, FI				
JP 2001519372	T2	20011023	JP 2000-515555	19981005 <--

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: DE 1997-19745354 A 19971014
WO 1998-EP6310 W 19981005

ABSTRACT:
Combinations of dehydroascorbic acid with .gtoreq.1 compd. contg. a primary or secondary amino or OH group and/or .gtoreq.1 CH-active compd., or their reaction products, are useful for prodn. of dyes for hair, wool, furs, and synthetic fibers without requiring the use of oxidizing agents such as H2O2. The amines and hydroxy compds. may include N-heterocycles, amino acids, oligopeptides, and arom. hydroxy compds. Dyeing may be enhanced by addn. of ammonium or metal salts. Thus, a mixt. of dehydroascorbic acid 10, 2,5-diaminotoluene sulfate 10, NaOAc 10 mmol, and 1 drop 20% fatty alkyl ether sulfate soln. was suspended in 100 mL water, heated briefly to 80.degree., cooled, filtered, adjusted to pH 6, and applied to gray hair for 30 min at 30.degree. to produce an intense violet-brown color.

IT 149-91-7, Gallic acid, biological studies
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); RCT (Reactant); BIOL (Biological study); RACT (Reactant or reagent); USES (Uses)
(use of compns. contg. dehydroascorbic acid for dyeing keratin fibers)
RN 149-91-7 CAPLUS
CN Benzoic acid, 3,4,5-trihydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

L89 ANSWER 56 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS (Continued)



L89 ANSWER 57 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:254088 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 130:301484
TITLE: Use of malonaldehyde derivatives for dyeing fibers containing keratin
INVENTOR(S): Moeller, Hinrich; Hoeffkes, Horst
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Henkel K.-G.a.A., Germany
SOURCE: Ger. Offen., 12 pp.
CODEN: GWXXBX
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: German
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

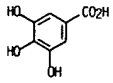
PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
DE 19745292	A1	19990415	DE 1997-19745292	19971014 <--
WO 9919558	A2	19990422	WO 1998-EP6311	19981005 <--
WO 9919558	A3	19990617		

W: AU, JP, US
RW: AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: DE 1997-19745292 19971014
OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 130:301484
ABSTRACT:
Combinations of malonaldehyde derivs. (R1O)2CHCHR3CH(OR2)2 or HC.tplbond.CCH(OR1)(OR2) [R1, R2 = C1-6 alkyl; R3 = H, C1-4 alkyl or alkoxy, hydroxyalkoxy, (substituted) aryl or heteroaryl; any 2 of R1-R3 may complete a 5-7-membered ring] with .gtoreq.1 compd. contg. a primary or secondary amino or OH group and/or .gtoreq.1 CH-active compd., or their reaction products, are useful for prodn. of dyes for hair, wool, furs, and synthetic fibers without requiring the use of oxidizing agents such as H2O2. The amines and hydroxy compds. may include N-heterocycles, amino acids, oligopeptides, and arom. hydroxy compds. Dyeing may be enhanced by addn. of ammonium or metal salts. Thus, a mixt. of malonaldehyde bis(di-Et acetal) 10, 2,5-diaminotoluene sulfate 10, NaOAc 10 mmol, and 1 drop 20% fatty alkyl ether sulfate soln. was suspended in 100 mL water, heated briefly to 80.degree., cooled, filtered, adjusted to pH 6, and applied to gray hair for 30 min at 30.degree. to produce an intense brown-orange color.

IT 149-91-7, Gallic acid, biological studies
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); RCT (Reactant); BIOL (Biological study); RACT (Reactant or reagent); USES (Uses)
(use of malonaldehyde derivs. for dyeing fibers contg. keratin)
RN 149-91-7 CAPLUS
CN Benzoic acid, 3,4,5-trihydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

L89 ANSWER 57 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS (Continued)



L89 ANSWER 58 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:234014 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 130:249114
TITLE: Enzymic oxidation and modification of substrates
INVENTOR(S): Huizing, Hindrik Jan; Van Dijk, Cees; Boeriu, Carmen Gabriela
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Instituut voor Agrotechnologisch Onderzoek (ATO-DLO), Neth.
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 18 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 9916893	A2	19990408	WO 1998-NL564	19980929 <--
WO 9916893	A3	19990520		

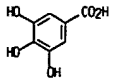
W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

NL 1007158	C2	19990330	NL 1997-1007158	19970929 <--
AU 9893671	A1	19990423	AU 1998-93671	19980929 <--

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: NL 1997-1007158 19970929
WO 1998-NL564 19980929
ABSTRACT:
An enzymic oxidn. process comprises bringing together an oxidative enzyme, a H acceptor, and a H donor in a reaction mixt. and causing an oxidative reaction to proceed under the influence of the enzyme with at least the H acceptor and the H donor as substrates, wherein a substrate for crosslinking is optionally further present in the reaction mixt. and the H donor serves as crosslinking agent. The H donor may be converted by the oxidative enzyme into a radical which subsequently serves as initiator in the polymn. of monomers also present in the reaction mixt., in particular acrylates. Alternatively, the H donor is an org. dye mol. which is linked by the oxidative enzymic reaction to .gtoreq.1 other org. dye mols. Thus, ovalbumin was crosslinked by incubation with peroxidase, H2O2, and catechol to improve its foaming properties for use in foods.

IT 149-91-7, Gallic acid, reactions
RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(as hydrogen donor in enzymic oxidn.; enzymic oxidn. and modification of substrates)
RN 149-91-7 CAPLUS
CN Benzoic acid, 3,4,5-trihydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

L89 ANSWER 58 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS (Continued)

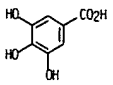


L89 ANSWER 59 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:228010 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 130:301473
TITLE: Hair dyes containing amides, plant extracts, and polyvalent metals
INVENTOR(S): Miyabe, Hajime; Tagami, Hidetoshi
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Kao Corp., Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 9 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 11092347	A2	19990406	JP 1997-258345	19970924 <--

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1997-258345 19970924
OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 130:301473
ABSTRACT:
A hair-dyeing compn. comprises (1) amides with m.p. 0-50.degree., (2) .gtoreq.1 agents selected from the group consisting of pyrogallol, tannins, gallates, polyphenols, and plant exts. contg. them, and (4) polyvalent metals. The ***dyes*** gradually develop the color on the gray hair. A hair dye contained Pr gallate 0.5, ferrous sulfate 0.2, N-[2-(2,3-dihydroxypropoxy)-3-(hexadecyloxy)propyl]-N-(3-methoxypropyl)tetradecanamide (m.p. 25.degree.) 1, ascorbic acid 0.2, acetic acid 1, ethanol 20, benzyloxyethanol 10, NaOH q.s. to pH 4, and water to 100 %.

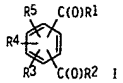
IT 149-91-7, Gallic acid, biological studies
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(hair dyes contg. amides and polyphenols and polyvalent metals)
RN 149-91-7 CAPLUS
CN Benzoic acid, 3,4,5-trihydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L89 ANSWER 60 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:81666 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 130:143947
TITLE: Application of di-and oligoacyl aromatic compounds for dyeing keratin fibers
INVENTOR(S): Moeller, Hinrich; Hoeffkes, Horst
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Henkel K.-G.a.A., Germany
SOURCE: Ger. Offen., 12 pp.
CODEN: GWXXBX
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: German
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
DE 19731400	A1	19990128	DE 1997-19731400	19970722 <--
WO 9904754	A1	19990204	WO 1998-EP4332	19980713 <--
W: AU, JP, US				
RW: AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
AU 9885421	A1	19990216	AU 1998-85421	19980713 <--
EP 998256	A1	20000510	EP 1998-936419	19980713 <--
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, NL, SE, PT, FI				
JP 2001510782	T2	20010807	JP 2000-503815	19980713 <--

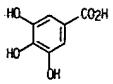
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: DE 1997-19731400 A 19970722
WO 1998-EP4332 W 19980713
OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 130:143947
GRAPHIC IMAGE:



ABSTRACT:
The title compds. (I; R1, R2 = C1-4 alkyl, aryl, heteroaryl; R3-R5 = H, halo, C1-4 alkyl, C1-4 alkoxy, C1-4 hydroxyalkoxy, OH, NO2, NH2, C1-4 acyl; R1 and R2 may not be 1,2-diacetyl), combined with primary or secondary amines or OH compds. and active CH compds., are useful as hair dyes which do not require the use of an oxidizing agent. These dyes provide excellent brilliance and depth of color with many color nuances. Thus, a mixt. of 1,4-diacetylbenzene 10, 2,5-diaminotoluene sulfate 10, NaOAc 10 mmol, and 1 drop 20% fatty alkyl ether sulfate soln. in 100 mL H2O was heated to 80.degree., cooled, filtered, adjusted to pH 6, and applied to gray hair for 30 min at 30.degree. to produce a dark violet color.

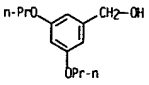
IT 149-91-7, Gallic acid, biological studies

L89 ANSWER 60 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS (Continued)
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(application of di-and oligoacyl arom. compds. for dyeing keratin fibers)
RN 149-91-7 CAPLUS
CN Benzoic acid, 3,4,5-trihydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



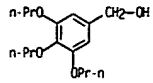
L89 ANSWER 61 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:791486 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 130:67782
TITLE: Extended conjugation in stilbenylsquaraines
AUTHOR(S): Meier, Herbert; Petermann, Ralf; Dullweber, Uta
CORPORATE SOURCE: Inst. Organische Chemie, Johannes Gutenberg-Univ., Mainz, D-55099, Germany
SOURCE: Journal fuer Praktische Chemie/Chemiker-Zeitung (1998), 340(8), 744-754
CODEN: JPCCEM; ISSN: 0941-1216
PUBLISHER: Wiley-VCH Verlag GmbH
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: German
ABSTRACT:
Alkoxy aldehydes, stilbenes, dialkylaminobenzaldehydes, anilines, hydroxystilbenes, and squaric acid derivs. were prepd. for synthesis of stilbenylsquaraine dyes. Unsym. 1-aryl-3-stilbenylsquaraines and 1,3-bis(stilbenyl)squaraines were prepd. by CC coupling reactions of the corresponding substituted arenes with derivs. of squaric acid. Dialkylamino and alkoxy groups enhance the soly. of these dyes and enlarge the intramol. charge transfer of these donor-acceptor-donor systems. The extended conjugation of the stilbene units, in comparison with arene building blocks,d leads to significant bathochromic shifts in the Vis/NIR absorption spectra.

IT 177837-81-9P 217655-06-6P
RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(prepn. of alkoxy aldehydes in synthesis of stilbenylsquaraine dyes with extended conjugation)
RN 177837-81-9 CAPLUS
CN Benzenemethanol, 3,5-dipropoxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 217655-06-6 CAPLUS
CN Benzenemethanol, 3,4,5-tripropoxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

L89 ANSWER 61 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS (Continued)

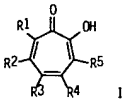


REFERENCE COUNT: 25 THERE ARE 25 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L89 ANSWER 62 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:716277 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 129:347139
TITLE: Use of tropolones for dyeing keratin fibers
INVENTOR(S): Moeller, Hinrich; Hoeffkes, Horst
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Henkel K.-G.a.A., Germany
SOURCE: Ger. Offen., 10 pp.
CODEN: GWXXBX
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: German
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
DE 19717225	A1	19981029	DE 1997-19717225	19970424 <--

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: DE 1997-19717225 19970424
OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 129:347139
GRAPHIC IMAGE:

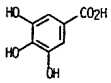


I

ABSTRACT:
Tropolone derivs. [I; R1-R5 = H, halo, C1-4 alkyl; or R1R2 completes a (substituted) condensed benzo group] are components of nonoxidative or oxidative hair dyes with improved intensity and fastness toward light, washing, and friction and cause little or no skin sensitization. I are applied together with primary or secondary amines, N-heterocyclic compds., arom. OH compds., or compds. with active CH groups to produce yellow, orange, brown, blue-black, and black colorations. Thus, purpurogallin 10, 2,4,5,6-tetraaminopyrimidine sulfate 10, NaOAc 10 mmol, and 1 drop 20% fatty alkyl ether sulfate were suspended in 100 mL H2O, the suspension was heated briefly to 80.degree., cooled, and filtered, and the pH was adjusted to 6. Gray hair exposed to this soln. for 30 min at 30.degree. took on an orange-brown color.

IT 149-91-7, Gallic acid, biological studies
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(use of tropolones for dyeing keratin fibers)
RN 149-91-7 CAPLUS
CN Benzoic acid, 3,4,5-trihydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

L89 ANSWER 62 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS (Continued)



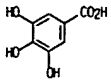
L89 ANSWER 63 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:716118 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 129:347138
TITLE: Use of amino vinyl aldehydes and ketones for dyeing keratin fibers
INVENTOR(S): Moeller, Hinrich; Hoeffkes, Horst; Meinigke, Bernd
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Henkel Kommanditgesellschaft Auf Aktien, Germany
SOURCE: Eur. Pat. Appl., 16 pp.
CODEN: EPXXDW
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: German
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
EP 873746	A2	19981028	EP 1998-106959	19980416 <--
EP 873746	A3	19991222		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO				
DE 19717223	A1	19981029	DE 1997-19717223	19970424 <--

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: DE 1997-19717223 19970424
OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 129:347138
ABSTRACT:
The title compds., R1R2N(CR3:CR4)nCR5:CR6C(O)R7 [I; R1, R2 = H, alkyl, hydroxyalkyl, (substituted) Ph, or R1NR2 = heterocyclic ring; R3-R7 = H, C1-4 alkyl, halo; n = 0-2; if n = 1, R4 and R6, or R6 and R7, may together form a ring], are components of nonoxidative or oxidative hair dyes which provide an intensity and fastness of color comparable to conventional oxidative ***dyes*** and cause little or no skin sensitization. I alone impart hair colors mainly in the yellow spectral region; I may be applied together with primary or secondary amines, N-heterocyclic compds., arom. OH compds., or compds. with active CH groups to produce yellow, orange, brown, and black coloration. Thus, 3-dimethylaminoacrolein 10, 2,5-diaminotoluene sulfate 10, NaOAc 10 mmol, and 1 drop 20% fatty alkyl ether sulfate were suspended in 100 mL H2O, the suspension was heated briefly to 80.degree., cooled, and filtered, and the pH was adjusted to 6. Gray hair exposed to this soln. for 30 min at 30.degree. took on a reddish-brown color.

IT 149-91-7, Gallic acid, biological studies
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(use of amino vinyl aldehydes and ketones for dyeing keratin fibers)
RN 149-91-7 CAPLUS
CN Benzoic acid, 3,4,5-trihydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

L89 ANSWER 63 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS (Continued)

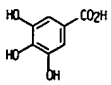


L89 ANSWER 64 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:716117 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 129:347137
TITLE: Ketones and aldehydes for dyeing keratin fibers
INVENTOR(S): Moeller, Hinrich; Hoeffkes, Horst; Meinigke, Bernd
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Henkel Kommanditgesellschaft Auf Aktien, Germany
SOURCE: Eur. Pat. Appl., 14 pp.
CODEN: EPXXDW
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: German
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
EP 873745	A2	19981028	EP 1998-106833	19980415 <--
EP 873745	A3	19991222		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO				
DE 19717222	A1	19981029	DE 1997-19717222	19970424 <--

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: DE 1997-19717222 19970424
ABSTRACT:
Nonoxidative or oxidative hair dye compns. are provided which contain (a) .gtoreq.1 ketone and/or aldehyde which dyes hair either alone or in the presence of (b) .gtoreq.1 compd. with a primary or secondary amino or hydroxy group, together with (c) a color-reinforcing agent comprising piperidine, pyridine, imidazole, pyrrolidine, pyrrolidone, pyrazole, triazole, piperidazine, or their derivs. or salts. These compns. provide an intensity and fastness of color comparable to conventional oxidative dyes and cause little or no skin sensitization. These compns. impart hair colors over a wide spectral range, from yellow-orange to brown-black. Thus, a suspension of glutaconaldehyde Na salt 10, 2-(2,5-diaminophenyl)ethanol sulfate 10, piperidine 10, NaOAc 10 mmol, and 1 drop 20% fatty alkyl ether sulfate were suspended in 100 mL H2O, the suspension was heated briefly to 80.degree., cooled, and filtered, and the pH was adjusted to 6. Gray hair exposed to this soln. for 30 min at 30.degree. took on an intense red-violet color.

IT 149-91-7, Gallic acid, biological studies
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(ketones and aldehydes for dyeing keratin fibers)
RN 149-91-7 CAPLUS
CN Benzoic acid, 3,4,5-trihydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L89 ANSWER 64 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS (Continued)

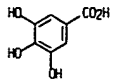
L89 ANSWER 65 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:716116 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 129:347136
TITLE: Use of heterocyclic carbonyl compounds for dyeing keratin fibers
INVENTOR(S): Moeller, Hinrich; Hoeffkes, Horst; Meinigke, Bernd
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Henkel Kommanditgesellschaft Auf Aktien, Germany
SOURCE: Eur. Pat. Appl., 18 pp.
CODEN: EPXXDW
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: German
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
EP 873744	A2	19981028	EP 1998-106832	19980415 <--
EP 873744	A3	20000628		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, PT, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO				
DE 19717280	A1	19981029	DE 1997-19717280	19970424 <--

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: DE 1997-19717280 A 19970424
OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 129:347136
ABSTRACT:
Heterocyclic carbonyl compds. RXC(O)R1 [R = 5-7-membered (substituted) heterocyclic ring with 1-3 hetero atoms (N, O, S); X = bond, CH:CH; R1 = H, (substituted) C1-6 alkyl] are components of nonoxidative or oxidative hair ***dyes*** which provide an intensity and fastness of color comparable to oxidative dyes and cause little or no skin sensitization. These compds. alone impart hair colors mainly in the yellow and red spectral regions; they may be applied together with primary or secondary amines, N-heterocyclic compds., arom. OH compds., or compds. with active CH groups to produce yellow, orange, brown, and black colorations with improved brilliance and fastness. Thus, a suspension of indole-3-aldehyde 10, 2,5-diaminotoluene sulfate 10, NaOAc 10 mmol, and 1 drop 20% fatty alkyl ether sulfate were suspended in 100 mL H2O, the suspension was heated briefly to 80.degree., cooled, and filtered, and the pH was adjusted to 6. Gray hair exposed to this soln. for 30 min at 30.degree. took on an intense brown color.

IT 149-91-7, Gallic acid, biological studies
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(use of heterocyclic carbonyl compds. for dyeing keratin fibers)
RN 149-91-7 CAPLUS
CN Benzoic acid, 3,4,5-trihydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

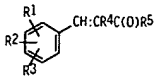
L89 ANSWER 65 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS (Continued)



L89 ANSWER 66 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:716115 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 129:347135
TITLE: Use of benzylidene ketones for dyeing keratin fibers
INVENTOR(S): Moeller, Hinrich; Hoeffkes, Horst; Meinigke, Bernd
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Henkel Kommanditgesellschaft Auf Aktien, Germany
SOURCE: Eur. Pat. Appl., 15 pp.
CODEN: EPXXDW
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: German
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
EP 873743	A2	19981028	EP 1998-106831	19980415 <--
EP 873743	A3	19991215		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO				
DE 19717281	A1	19981029	DE 1997-19717281	19970424 <--

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: DE 1997-19717281 19970424
OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 129:347135
GRAPHIC IMAGE:

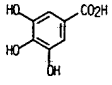


I

ABSTRACT:
Benzylidene ketones [I; R1-R3 = H, halo, alkyl, hydroxyalkyl, aminoalkyl, alkoxy, (hydroxy)alkylamino, N-heterocyclyl, NO2, CO2H, SO3H; R4 = H, C1-4 alkyl, C1-4 acyl; R5 = C1-4 alkyl; or R4R5 = (substituted) C1-5 alkylene] are components of nonoxidative or oxidative hair dyes which provide an intensity and fastness of color comparable to oxidative dyes and cause little or no skin sensitization. I alone impart hair colors mainly in the yellow spectral region; I may be applied together with primary or secondary amines, N-heterocyclic compds., arom. OH compds., or compds. with active CH groups to produce orange, brown, violet, green, and black coloration. Thus, a suspension of 3,4-methylenedioxybenzylideneacetone 10, 2,5-diaminotoluene sulfate 10, NaOAc 10 mmol, and 1 drop 20% fatty alkyl ether sulfate were suspended in 100 mL H2O, the suspension was heated briefly to 80.degree., cooled, and filtered, and the pH was adjusted to 6. Gray hair exposed to this soln. for 30 min at 30.degree. took on a violet color.

IT 149-91-7, Gallic acid, biological studies
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)

L89 ANSWER 66 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS (Continued)
(use of benzylidene ketones for dyeing keratin fibers)
RN 149-91-7 CAPLUS
CN Benzoic acid, 3,4,5-trihydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



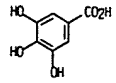
L89 ANSWER 67 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:708908 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 129:347134
TITLE: Use of unsaturated aldehydes in dyeing keratin fibers
INVENTOR(S): Moeller, Hinrich; Hoeffkes, Horst
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Henkel Kommanditgesellschaft Auf Aktien, Germany
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 35 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: German
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 9847473	A1	19981029	WO 1998-EP2243	19980416 <--
W: AU, BR, CA, CN, CZ, HU, JP, NO, PL, RU, SK, US, VN				
RW: AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
DE 19717224	A1	19981029	DE 1997-19717224	19970424 <--
AU 9875264	A1	19981113	AU 1998-75264	19980416 <--
AU 726113	B2	20001102		
EP 977546	A1	20000209	EP 1998-922727	19980416 <--
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, NL, SE				
BR 9809417	A	20000613	BR 1998-9417	19980416 <--
JP 2001524091	T2	20011127	JP 1998-544977	19980416 <--
NO 9905157	A	19991022	NO 1999-5157	19991022 <--

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: DE 1997-19717224 A 19970424
WO 1998-EP2243 W 19980416
OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 129:347134
ABSTRACT:
Unsatd. aldehydes, HCO(CR1:CR2)nCHR3C(O)R4 .tautm. HCO(CR1:CR2)nCR3:C(OH)R4 (I; R1-R4 = H, halo, alkyl, alkoxy, aryl, alkoxyaryl; n = 1, 2; if n = 1, R1 and R2, R1 and R3, R2 and R3, or R2 and R4 may together form a 5-7-membered ring) and the corresponding acetals are components of nonoxidative or oxidative hair ***dyes*** which provide an intensity and fastness of color comparable to oxidative dyes and cause little or no skin sensitization. I alone impart hair colors mainly in the yellow and red spectral regions; I may be applied together with primary or secondary amines, N-heterocyclic compds., arom. OH compds., or compds. with active CH groups to produce yellow, orange, red, brown, blue, and black colorations. Thus, 2-chloro-1-formyl-3-hydroxymethylenecyclohexene 10, 2-(2,5-diaminophenyl)ethanol sulfate 10, NaOAc 10 mmol, and 1 drop 20% fatty alkyl ether sulfate were suspended in 100 mL H2O, the suspension was heated briefly to 80.degree., cooled, and filtered, and the pH was adjusted to 6. Gray hair exposed to this soln. for 30 min at 30.degree. took on a violet-blue color.

IT 149-91-7, Gallic acid, biological studies

L89 ANSWER 67 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS (Continued)
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(use of unsatd. aldehydes in dyeing keratin fibers)
RN 149-91-7 CAPLUS
CN Benzoic acid, 3,4,5-trihydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

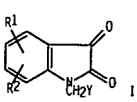


REFERENCE COUNT: 3 THERE ARE 3 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L89 ANSWER 68 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:708907 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 129:347133
TITLE: Use of 1-substituted isatins to dye fibers containing keratin
INVENTOR(S): Moeller, Hinrich; Rose, David; Hoeffkes, Horst; Meinigke, Bernd
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Henkel Kommanditgesellschaft Auf Aktien, Germany
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 39 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: German
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 9847472	A1	19981029	WO 1998-EP2199	19980415 <--
W: AU, BR, CA, CN, CZ, HU, JP, NO, PL, RU, SK, US, VN				
RW: AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
DE 19717282	A1	19981029	DE 1997-19717282	19970424 <--
AU 9873353	A1	19981113	AU 1998-73353	19980415 <--
EP 977545	A1	20000209	EP 1998-920524	19980415 <--
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, NL, SE, PT, FI				
JP 2001521559	T2	20011106	JP 1998-540921	19980415 <--
US 6203579	B1	20010320	US 1999-403726	19991022 <--

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: DE 1997-19717282 A 19970424
WO 1998-EP2199 W 19980415
OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 129:347133
GRAPHIC IMAGE:

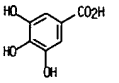


I

ABSTRACT:
Isatin derivs. [I; R1, R2 = H, halo, OH, C1-4 alkyl, hydroxyalkyl, tertiary aminoalkyl, alkoxy, (substituted) amino, NO2, CO2H, SO3H; Y = OH, C1-4 alkoxy, (substituted) amino, 5-7-membered heterocyclyl] are components of nonoxidative or oxidative hair dyes.. I alone impart hair colors mainly in the yellow spectral region; I may be applied together with primary or secondary amines, N-heterocyclic compds., arom. OH compds., or compds. with active CH groups to produce intense orange, brown, violet, and black colorations in a variety of hues. Thus, 1-pyrrolidinomethylisatin 10, 1,8-bis(2,5-diaminophenoxy)-3,6-dioxaoctane-4HCl 10, NaOAc 10 mmol, and 1 drop 20% fatty alkyl ether sulfate were suspended in 100 mL H2O, the suspension was heated

L89 ANSWER 68 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS (Continued)
briefly to 80.degree., cooled, and filtered, and the pH was adjusted to 6. Gray hair exposed to this soln. for 30 min at 30.degree. took on a reddish-violet color.

IT 149-91-7, Gallic acid, biological studies
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(use of substituted isatins to dye keratin fibers)
RN 149-91-7 CAPLUS
CN Benzoic acid, 3,4,5-trihydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



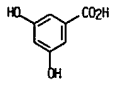
REFERENCE COUNT: 3 THERE ARE 3 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L89 ANSWER 69 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:667958 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 129:296104
TITLE: Photographic element containing neutral dye -forming resorcinol coupler
INVENTOR(S): Leone, Ronald E.; Singer, Stephen P.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Eastman Kodak Co., USA
SOURCE: U.S., 12 pp.
CODEN: USXXAM
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 5821039	A	19981013	US 1997-866786	19970530 <--
JP 10333296	A2	19981218	JP 1998-147373	19980528 <--

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 1997-866786 19970530
OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 129:296104
ABSTRACT:
A color photog. element comprises a light-sensitive silver halide emulsion layer contg. a 5-carbamoyl-1,3-dihydroxybenzene compd. photog. coupler having ClogP of at least 4. The element provides a black-and-white image using conventional color neg. processing.

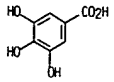
IT 99-10-5, 3,5-Dihydroxybenzoic acid
RL: RCT (Reactant); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); RACT (Reactant or reagent); USES (Uses)
(reaction in prepg. neutral dye-forming photog. couplers)
RN 99-10-5 CAPLUS
CN Benzoic acid, 3,5-dihydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



REFERENCE COUNT: 10 THERE ARE 10 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L89 ANSWER 70 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:626538 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 129:346544
TITLE: Application of gallic acid and xanthene dyes for determination of ozone in air with a chemiluminescence aerosol detector
AUTHOR(S): Mikuska, Pavel; Vecera, Zbynek
CORPORATE SOURCE: Institute of Analytical Chemistry, Academy of Sciences of the Czech Republic, Brno, CZ-61142, Czech Rep.
SOURCE: Analytica Chimica Acta (1998), 374(2-3), 297-302
CODEN: ACACAM; ISSN: 0003-2670
PUBLISHER: Elsevier Science B.V.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
ABSTRACT:
A fast and sensitive detn. of gaseous ozone based on a chemiluminescence reaction with gallic acid and xanthene dyes in the chemiluminescence aerosol detector is described. An optimum reagent soln. consists of 0.001 M gallic acid and 0.001 M eosin Y in 10% (vol./vol.) diethylene glycol. The primary chemiluminescence reaction takes place between ozone and gallic acid while eosin Y acts as a sensitizer and diethylene glycol as a modifier. A detection limit of ozone is 0.3 ppb (vol./vol.) and a calibration curve is linear in the range of ozone concns. 1.4-349 ppb (vol./vol.). Nitrogen dioxide, peroxyacetyl nitrate, formaldehyde, peroxoacetic acid and nitric acid do not interfere. The method, due to its favorable anal. parameters, e.g. linear response and high sensitivity and selectivity, could be used for monitoring of ambient ozone.

IT 149-91-7, Gallic acid, uses
RL: ARG (Analytical reagent use); ANST (Analytical study); USES (Uses)
(application of gallic acid and xanthene dyes for detn. of ozone in air with chemiluminescence aerosol detector)
RN 149-91-7 CAPLUS
CN Benzoic acid, 3,4,5-trihydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



REFERENCE COUNT: 45 THERE ARE 45 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

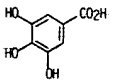
L89 ANSWER 71 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:543197 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 129:139403
TITLE: Aqueous bath with acid-neutralized amines for priming treatment of metal surface in coating or chemical milling
INVENTOR(S): Taylor, James M.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 18 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 9833951	A1	19980806	WO 1998-US2178	19980130 <--
W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, GH, HU, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
AU 9862681	A1	19980825	AU 1998-62681	19980130 <--
EP 1017881	A1	20000712	EP 1998-904927	19980130 <--
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, FI				
JP 2001511218	T2	20010807	JP 1998-533231	19980130 <--
TW 388194	B	20000421	TW 1998-87101178	19980202 <--

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 1997-36627P P 19970131
WO 1998-US2178 W 19980130
ABSTRACT:
The aq. priming bath contains: (a) 0.003-3.0% of film-forming amines; (b) 0.02-10% of nonionic surfactant; (c) acid added for pH <6.5 (esp. <4); and (d) optional dyes, stabilizers, perfumes, and functional addns. The amines are selected to promote wetting, form hydrophobic film on the surface, and/or inhibit metal surface oxidn. The bath is optionally dild. to <25% od the initial concn., and is suitable for a simplified primer treatment of metals for elec. printed-circuit boards, chem. milling, and/or electroless coating. The pretreated Cu surface on elec.-circuit boards is suitable for coating with a stable resist layer in conductor pattern etching. The surfactant is added to promote metal surface cleaning, decrease foaming, and increase wetting. The typical primer conc. was prepd. by mixing 20 gal of deionized water with 20 oz of Polyrad 0515 filming amine, HCl for .apprx.50 vol.%, and 5 lbs of Antarox LF222 surfactant, and was dild. with water to 10% by wt. with water for the primer bath.

IT 149-91-7, Gallic acid, uses
RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)

L89 ANSWER 71 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS (Continued)
(priming bath with; aq. amine bath acidified for priming of metal surfaces in coating or chem. milling)
RN 149-91-7 CAPLUS
CN Benzoic acid, 3,4,5-trihydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



REFERENCE COUNT: 14 THERE ARE 14 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

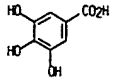
L89 ANSWER 72 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:473968 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 129:137546
TITLE: Liquid dye coexpositions and their use
INVENTOR(S): Gelwiz, Jurgen
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Clariant Finance (Bvi) Ltd., Virgin I. (Brit.)
SOURCE: Eur. Pat. Appl., 7 pp.
CODEN: EPXXDW
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
EP 853104	A2	19980715	EP 1998-100331	19980110 <--
EP 853104	A3	19990825		
EP 853104	B1	20011212		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO				
ES 2166570	T3	20020416	ES 1998-100331	19980110
JP 10204315	A2	19980804	JP 1998-4667	19980113 <--
US 5944856	A	19990831	US 1998-6149	19980113 <--
US 6221113	B1	20010424		

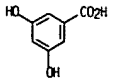
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: GB 1997-596 A 19970114
ABSTRACT:
Liq dye compns. comprising 4-50% basic or cationic water sol. ***dye*** , org. or inorg. acid, and 0.1-15.0% phenolic deriv. have improved storage stability and lower viscosity than compns. without the phenolic deriv. The dye has a soly. in water in the presence or absence of the phenolic deriv. of at least 1g/L at 25.degree. and the compn. is made up to 100% by water and optionally a water-miscible solvent and/or a dissolving auxiliary. The compns. may be used on substrates like paper, and a powder or granulate form of such compns. may also be used. In an example, a mixt. of mech. and sulfite pulp is dyed with a phthalocyanine dye compn. contg. lactic acid, acetic acid, gallic acid monohydrate, and citric acid, yielding brilliant turquoise paper sheets.

IT 149-91-7D, Gallic acid, esters
RL: NUU (Other use, unclassified); USES (Uses)
(in phenolic compd.-stabilized dye compns. for paper)
RN 149-91-7 CAPLUS
CN Benzoic acid, 3,4,5-trihydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

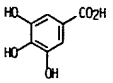
L89 ANSWER 72 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS (Continued)



IT 99-10-5, 3,5-Dihydroxybenzoic acid 149-91-7, Gallic acid, uses
RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)
(phenolic compd.-stabilized dye compns. for paper)
RN 99-10-5 CAPLUS
CN Benzoic acid, 3,5-dihydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 149-91-7 CAPLUS
CN Benzoic acid, 3,4,5-trihydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

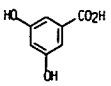


L89 ANSWER 73 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:300579 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 129:10692
TITLE: Thermographic recording film
INVENTOR(S): Dombrowski, Edward J., Jr.; Guarrera, Donna J.; Jones, Robert L.; Mischke, Mark R.; Warner, John C.; Yang, Jiyue
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Polaroid Corporation, USA
SOURCE: U.S., 8 pp.
CODEN: USXXAM
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 5750464	A	19980512	US 1997-837775	19970422 <--

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 1997-837775 19970422
OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 129:10692
ABSTRACT:
There is described a novel thermog. recording film, and more specifically, a novel image-forming system incorporated therein comprising at least one layer including a Lewis acid, a di- or triarylmethane thiolactone dye precursor, an acidic org. material, a binder, and a thermal stabilizer. The recording film exhibits excellent thermal stability and desirable min. optical d., indicative of substantially less premature image development at elevated environmental temp. The recording film further includes a light-insensitive org. silver salt, a reducing agent, a binder and, preferably, a toning agent and shows substantially enhanced image d.

IT 99-10-5, 3,5-Dihydroxybenzoic acid
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(thermog. recording materials contg. triarylmethane thiolactone dye precursors and)
RN 99-10-5 CAPLUS
CN Benzoic acid, 3,5-dihydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



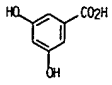
REFERENCE COUNT: 12 THERE ARE 12 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L89 ANSWER 74 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:300578 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 129:10691
TITLE: Thermographic recording film
INVENTOR(S): Dombrowski, Edward J., Jr.; Jones, Robert L.; Warner, John C.; Yang, Jiyue
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Polaroid Corporation, USA
SOURCE: U.S., 8 pp.
CODEN: USXXAM
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 5750463	A	19980512	US 1997-837701	19970422 <--

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 1997-837701 19970422
OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 129:10691
ABSTRACT:
There is described a novel thermog. recording film, and more specifically, a novel image-forming system incorporated therein which employs both thiolactone and silver redn. chemistries. A thermog. recording film comprising the novel image-forming system of the present invention exhibits excellent thermal sensitivity and visual color satn., enhanced image d., and desirable visual min. optical densities.

IT 99-10-5, 3,5-Dihydroxybenzoic acid
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(thermog. recording materials contg. leuco thiolactone dyes and)
RN 99-10-5 CAPLUS
CN Benzoic acid, 3,5-dihydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



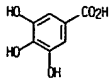
REFERENCE COUNT: 1 THERE ARE 1 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L89 ANSWER 75 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:99004 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 128:116248
TITLE: Improvement of the resistance to chlorine of dyed or printed cellulosic fibers and textiles realized with reactive colorants
INVENTOR(S): Balland, Jean
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Manufacture De Produits Chimiques Protex, Fr.
SOURCE: Fr. Demande, 11 pp.
CODEN: FRXXBL
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: French
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
FR 2748281	A1	19971107	FR 1996-5504	19960502 <--
FR 2748281	B1	19980731		

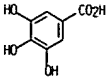
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: FR 1996-5504 19960502
ABSTRACT:
The title process comprises treating the colored fibers with a product contg. a phenolic function. Cotton fibers dyed with C.I. reactive yellow 37 were treated with a polydimethyldiallylammonium chloride fixing agent, then treated with a sulfonated novolak resin.

IT 149-91-7, Gallic acid, uses
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(improvement of the resistance to chlorine of dyed or printed cellulosic fibers and textiles realized with reactive colorants)
RN 149-91-7 CAPLUS
CN Benzoic acid, 3,4,5-trihydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



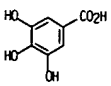
L89 ANSWER 76 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:69816 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 128:103374
TITLE: Novel coupling components
AUTHOR(S): Ifrim, Savel
CORPORATE SOURCE: Rom.
SOURCE: Buletinul Institutului Politehnic din Iasi, Sectia 2: Chimie si Inginerie Chimica (1996), 42(3-4), 105-111
CODEN: BPICDV; ISSN: 0254-7104
PUBLISHER: Institutul Politehnic din Iasi
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: French
ABSTRACT:
The possibility of utilizing 6 arom. acids as coupling components in azo ***dye*** prepn. is investigated. These are 3,4,5-trihydroxybenzoic acid (I), 2-hydroxy-4-sulfobenzoic acid (II), .beta.-phenylacrylic acid, 2,3-anthraquinonedicarboxylic acid, phthalic acid (III), and terephthalic acid. Their ionization in alk. medium results in a repulsion of electrons and consequently the electron d. of their arom. nuclei will increase. This aspect favors the electrophilic substitution by the diazonium cations. The diazo components are p-nitroaniline (IV) and p-aminobenzoic acid (V). The resulting 12 new monoazo dyes are tested on wool; some also color cotton. The products IV.fwdarw.I, IV.fwdarw.II, IV.fwdarw.III, V.fwdarw.II, and V.fwdarw.III have the best properties and may be used in practice. They have a chem. structure which makes it possible to form metallic complexes.

IT 149-91-7, 3,4,5-Trihydroxybenzoic acid, reactions
RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(coupling component; prepn. of acid azo dyes for cotton and wool)
RN 149-91-7 CAPLUS
CN Benzoic acid, 3,4,5-trihydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L89 ANSWER 77 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:69399 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 128:106843
TITLE: New Indicators for Visualizing Pattern Formation in Uncatalyzed Bromate Oscillatory Systems
AUTHOR(S): Orban, Miklos; Kurin-Csoergei, Krisztina; Zhabotinsky, Anatol M.; Epstein, Irving R.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Inorganic and Analytical Chemistry, L. Eoetvoes University, Budapest, H-1518, Hung.
SOURCE: Journal of the American Chemical Society (1998), 120(6), 1146-1150
CODEN: JACSAT; ISSN: 0002-7863
PUBLISHER: American Chemical Society
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
ABSTRACT:
Many uncatalyzed bromate oscillators (UBO's) undergo oscillations in electrochem. potential without any observable color change in a closed, stirred (batch) system. We have investigated the effects of adding a wide variety of redox indicators, including diphenylamine derivs., azo dyestuffs, triphenylmethane derivs., diimine chelate complexes, and methylene blue to UBO's. We find that in many cases the indicators make the batch oscillations strikingly visible and also allow observation of spatial pattern formation (concentric rings and spirals) in a thin, unstirred layer of soln. In some systems, the indicators act merely to make visible changes in redox potential, while in others they play an active role in the chem., and added indicator can lengthen the duration of oscillations or regenerate oscillations or patterns once this behavior has ceased.

IT 149-91-7, Gallic acid, reactions
RL: PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PRP (Properties); RCT (Reactant); PROC (Process); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(indicators for visualizing pattern formation in uncatalyzed bromate oscillatory systems)
RN 149-91-7 CAPLUS
CN Benzoic acid, 3,4,5-trihydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

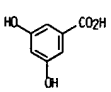


L89 ANSWER 78 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1997:772252 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 128:95373
TITLE: Ink-jet transparency
INVENTOR(S): Malhotra, Shadi L.; Naik, Kirit N.; MacKinnon, David N.; Jones, Arthur Y.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Xerox Corp., USA
SOURCE: U.S., 13 pp.
CODEN: USXXAM
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 5693410	A	19971202	US 1996-706865	19960903 <--

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 1996-706865 19960903
ABSTRACT:
An ink-jet transparency comprises a supporting substrate and thereover two coating layers, a first coating layer comprising a binder having a m.p. of 100.degree. to 275.degree., a heat-dissipating component, and a fire retardant and a second dye-immobilizing light-resistant, water-resistant ink-receiving coating layer so situated that the first coating layer is between the ink-receiving coating layer and the substrate, said ink-receiving coating layer comprising a blend of a hydrophilic polymer, an ink-spreading agent, a cationic monomeric or polymeric component capable of complexing with the ink ***dyes*** used to develop the transparency, a lightfastness-inducing agent, and/or mixts. thereof, a filler, and a biocide, wherein the two coatings are present on each surface of the supporting substrate.

IT 99-10-5, 3,5-Dihydroxybenzoic acid
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(ink-jet printing materials for transparency prepn. contg.)
RN 99-10-5 CAPLUS
CN Benzoic acid, 3,5-dihydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



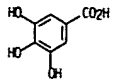
L89 ANSWER 79 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1997:769245 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 128:95304
TITLE: Image formation using silver halide color photographic material and scanning exposure
INVENTOR(S): Okazaki, Kentaro
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Fuji Photo Film Co., Ltd., Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho. 22 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 09311417	A2	19971202	JP 1996-127507	19960522 <--

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1996-127507 19960522
ABSTRACT:
The title process, comprising scanning exposure of a Ag halide color photog. material, possessing .gtoreq.1 of each of yellow dye, magenta ***dye*** , and cyan dye-forming coupler-contg. Ag halide emulsion layers and .gtoreq.1 non-photosensitive hydrophilic colloid layer on a reflective support, with an optical beam modulated in accordance with image information followed by development, satisfies the following conditions: (1) the emulsion in .gtoreq.1 of the emulsion layers comprises Ag halide grains of which the AgCl content is .gtoreq.90 mol%; (2) the above emulsion is prepd. by mixing .gtoreq.2 monodispersive emulsions in which the av. grain sizes are .gtoreq.15 % different from each other and the each coeff. of variation of the grain sizes is .ltoreq.15 %; (3) the material contains .gtoreq.1 compd. CX2R21:CY2R22 [X2, Y2 = OH, NR23R24, NHSO2R25 (R23, R24 = H, alkyl, aryl, heterocycle, these groups may form a N-contg. heterocycle; R25 = alkyl, aryl, amino, heterocycle); R21, R22 = H or substituent, R21 and R22 may form a carbon ring or heterocycle] in .gtoreq.1 of the layers; and (4) the modulation of the optical beam is carried out by intensive modulation. The material provides high quality color images by scanning exposure even after storage for a long period of time.

IT 149-91-7, 3,4,5-Trihydroxybenzoic acid, uses
RL: DEV (Device component use); MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)
(photog. film contg. catechol deriv.)
RN 149-91-7 CAPLUS
CN Benzoic acid, 3,4,5-trihydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

L89 ANSWER 79 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS (Continued)

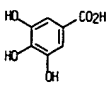


L89 ANSWER 80 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1997:759837 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 128:62996
TITLE: Water-erasable ink compositions for marking pens
INVENTOR(S): Nakamura, Hiroyuki
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Pilot Ink Co., Ltd., Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho. 5 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 09302295	A2	19971125	JP 1996-140690	19960510 <--

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1996-140690 19960510
ABSTRACT:
Inks contain electron-donating org. coloring agents, electron-accepting color developers such as gallic acid (I), bisphenol S (II), etc., hydrophilization agents such as polyoxyalkylene monoallyl mono-Me ether-maleic anhydride-styrene copolymer, polyoxyethylene alkyl ether carboxylic acid, etc., and mixed solvents contg. ethanol. Thus, an orange-color ink contained 3-cyclohexylamine-6-chlorofluoran 1, I 10, II 1, Malialim AKM 0531 6, ethanol 50, and propylene glycol mono-Me ether 32 parts.

IT 149-91-7, Gallic acid, uses
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(water-erasable ink compns. contg. leuco dyes and color developers and hydrophilization agents for marking pens)
RN 149-91-7 CAPLUS
CN Benzoic acid, 3,4,5-trihydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



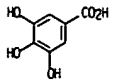
L89 ANSWER 81 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1997:705882 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 128:3197
TITLE: Stain-inhibiting agent for dyes with affinity for protonatable nitrogen, compositions containing same and uses thereof
INVENTOR(S): Li, Hualin; Gagan, Mongia; Malone, C. Paul; Keown, Robert W.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): USA
SOURCE: U.S., 10 pp.
CODEN: USXXAM
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 5681604	A	19971028	US 1993-84524	19930629 <--

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 1993-84524 19930629
OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 128:3197
ABSTRACT:
The staining effect (particularly with respect to the staining of polyamides) of a colorant such as a dye used in foods and beverages is inhibited by a compd. of the formula, (R4OCO)n(R1O)xA1Z1Qm[Z2A2(OR2)y(COOR5)b][Z3A3(OR3)z(COOR6)c]n, wherein: Z1, Z2, and Z3 are the same or different and are each a bridging radical or a direct bond, A1, A2, and A3 are the same or different and are arom. or bicyclic radicals; Q is a fused, partially arom. bicyclic radical, or Q is a carbohydrate residue having a non-repeating structure, in which case m is 1, or Q is a carbohydrate having repeating saccharide units, in which case Q along with its substituents is repeated m times, where m is the no. of said repeating saccharide units, but when Q is not a carbohydrate residue, m is 1; R1, R2, and R3 are H or polyhydroxybenzoyl, R4, R5 and R6 are H or the residue of an esterified alc., x, y, and z are from 2 to 3, a, b, and c are from 0 to 1, n is from 0 to 1, except that when Q is an oligo- or polysaccharide having terminal saccharide units, n, in the terminal saccharide units, is from 0 to 2, and when n is zero, --Z1 --Qm --Z2 -- is optionally a direct bond. Examples of these stain-inhibiting compds. include tannic acid, green tea ext., epicatechin gallate, and the reaction product of gallic acid and a carbohydrate.

IT 149-91-7D, Gallic acid, carbohydrate derivs
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(stain-inhibiting agent for dyes with affinity for protonatable nitrogen, compns. contg. same and uses thereof)
RN 149-91-7 CAPLUS
CN Benzoic acid, 3,4,5-trihydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

L89 ANSWER 81 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS (Continued)



L89 ANSWER 82 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS

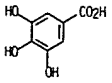
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1997:664765 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 127:252965
TITLE: Cosmetic compositions for dyeing keratinous fibers containing organometallic compounds
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Morelle, Jean, Fr.; Lauzanne, Eliane; Rothfuss, Jacqueline
SOURCE: Fr. Demande, 8 pp.
CODEN: FRXXBL
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: French
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
FR 2741531	A1	19970530	FR 1995-14012	19951127 <--
FR 2741531	B1	19971226		

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: FR 1995-14012 19951127

ABSTRACT:
Cosmetic compns. for dyeing keratinous fibers such as hair or eyelashes contain hydrolyzate of vegetable exts. and organometallic compds. A hair prepn. contained 20% walnut ext. 83, gallic acid 6, ferric sulfate 6, polyoxyethylene fatty acids 5g, and lysine q.s. for pH = 4.5-5.0.

IT 149-91-7, Gallic acid, biological studies
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(cosmetic compns. for dyeing keratinous fibers contg. organometallic compds.)
RN 149-91-7 CAPLUS
CN Benzoic acid, 3,4,5-trihydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

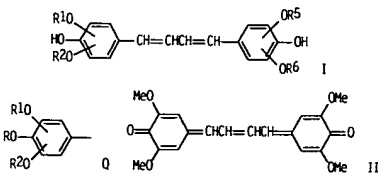


L89 ANSWER 83 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1997:449123 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 127:150207
TITLE: Preparation of butadiene bisphenols as intermediates for dyes
INVENTOR(S): Kodaira, Seki; Kudo, Masaaki
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Nihon Nohyaku Co., Ltd., Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 11 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 09165353	A2	19970624	JP 1996-289185	19961011 <--

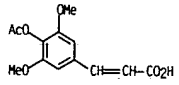
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1995-290502 19951012
OTHER SOURCE(S): CASREACT 127:150207; MARPAT 127:150207
GRAPHIC IMAGE:



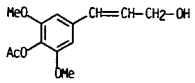
ABSTRACT:
The title compds. I (R1, R2, R5, R6 = C1-6 alkyl, Ph) are prepd. by reacting ZCHO [Z = Q; R = C1-6 alkylcarbonyl, phenylcarbonyl, 3,5-dinitrophenylcarbonyl, C1-6 (halo)alkylsulfonyl, PhCH2, C1-6 alkoxy-C1-6 alkyl, other protecting group] with malonic acid to give compd. ZCH:CHCO2H, which is used to prep. ZCH:CHCO2CO2R3, (R3 = C1-6 alkyl, Ph), ZCH:CHCH2OH, ZCH:CHCH2X (X = halo), and ZCH:CHCH2PO(OR4)2 (R4 = C1-6 alkyl). Thus, condensation of ZCH:CHCH2PO(OEt)2 (R = Ac, R1, R2 = Me) with 4-acetoxy-3,5-dimethoxybenzaldehyde in the presence of aq. KOH in DMF at room temp. for 1 h gave 51.4% I (R1, R2, R5, R6 = Me), which was reacted with chloranil in THF at 60.degree. for 1 h to give 67.3% quinone dye II.

IT 90985-68-5P 192991-02-9P
RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); RCT (Reactant); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(prepn. of butadiene bisphenols as intermediates for dyes)
RN 90985-68-5 CAPLUS

L89 ANSWER 83 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS (Continued)
CN 2-Propenoic acid, 3-[4-(acetyloxy)-3,5-dimethoxyphenyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

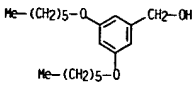


RN 192991-02-9 CAPLUS
CN Phenol, 4-(3-hydroxy-1-propenyl)-2,6-dimethoxy-, 1-acetate (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



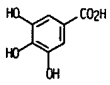
L89 ANSWER 84 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1997:416826 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 127:19533
TITLE: Extension of the squaraine chromophore in symmetrical bis(stilbenyl)squaraines
AUTHOR(S): Meier, Herbert; Dullweber, Uta
CORPORATE SOURCE: Institute of Organic Chemistry, University of Mainz, Mainz, D-55099, Germany
SOURCE: Journal of Organic Chemistry (1997), 62(14), 4821-4826
CODEN: JOCEAH; ISSN: 0022-3263
PUBLISHER: American Chemical Society
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
ABSTRACT:
Bis(stilbenyl)squaraines represent a novel class of NIR pigments. Their synthesis was performed by the regioselective 2-fold condensation of highly nucleophilic 3,5-dihydroxystilbenes with squaric acid. Depending on the substitution with alkoxy groups, the absorption maxima in soln. range from 680 to 735 nm. Reflection measurements in the solid state reveal an exciton splitting with maxima at about 670 and 1000 nm.

IT 190371-69-8P, 3,5-Bis(hexyloxy)benzyl alcohol
RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(intermediate; prepn. of sym. bis(stilbenyl)squaraines for near-IR pigments)
RN 190371-69-8 CAPLUS
CN Benzenemethanol, 3,5-bis(hexyloxy)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L89 ANSWER 85 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS (Continued)
while being added to a 20 mL soln. of 2% gelatin which has been autoclaved at 121.degree.C for 15 min. Stirring continues for 45 min, and the resulting suspension is divided into 5 mL portions into 20-mL glass tubes, frozen in liq. nitrogen and freeze-dried. After resuspension in 5 mL of 0.9% salt soln, the suspension contains approx. 1010 dye-contg. particles 1-10 .mu.m in size.

IT 149-91-7D, Gallic acid, derivs.
RL: PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)
(polymethine contrast agent for near-IR diagnostics)
RN 149-91-7 CAPLUS
CN Benzoic acid, 3,4,5-trihydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L89 ANSWER 65 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1997:372033 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 126:347278
TITLE: Contrast agent for near-infrared diagnostics
INVENTOR(S): Licha, Kai; Riefke, Bjoern; Weitschies, Werner; Heldmann, Dieter; Sudmann, Violetta
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Institut fuer Diagnostikforschung Gmbh an der Freien Universitaet Berlin, Germany
SOURCE: Ger. Offen., 9 pp.
CODEN: GWXXBX
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: German
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
DE 19539409	A1	19970417	DE 1995-19539409	19951011 <--
DE 19539409	C2	19990218		
CA 2233995	AA	19970417	CA 1996-2233995	19960926 <--
WO 9713490	A2	19970417	WO 1996-DE1878	19960926 <--
WO 9713490	A3	19971023		
W: AU, CA, CN, HU, JP, KR, NO, US				
RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
AU 9715892	A1	19970430	AU 1997-15892	19960926 <--
AU 711266	B2	19991007		
EP 854732	A2	19980729	EP 1996-945477	19960926 <--
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, FI				
CN 1199341	A	19981118	CN 1996-197558	19960926 <--
CN 1075951	B	20011212		
JP 11504656	T2	19990427	JP 1996-514616	19960926 <--
ZA 9608229	A	19970514	ZA 1996-8229	19960930 <--
IL 119365	A1	20000726	IL 1996-119365	19961007 <--
NO 9801586	A	19980407	NO 1998-1586	19980407 <--
US 2002022004	A1	20020221	US 2001-962788	20010925

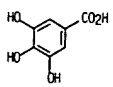
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: DE 1995-19539409 A 19951011
WO 1996-DE1878 W 19960926
US 1998-51511 A3 19980409
OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 126:347278
ABSTRACT:
The invention involves a polymethine dyestuff loaded into a colloidal system combining photophys. and pharmacol. properties which can be applied as a contrast agent in fluorescence and transillumination diagnostics in the near-IR region of the spectrum. Thus, a 1,1',3,3,3',3'-hexamethylindotricarbocyanine iodide suspension is made with 7.6 mg hexamethylindotricarbocyanine iodide and 0.2 g of a lactic acid-glycolic acid copolymer (mol. wt. approx. 15000 g/mol) dissolved in 2.5 mL methylene chloride. The soln. is stirred strongly for

L89 ANSWER 86 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1997:139734 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 126:161990
TITLE: One-package-type hair dye compositions containing polyvalent metal salts and ascorbic acid
INVENTOR(S): Yoshimoto, Megumi; Yanaba, Shigeru
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Lion Corp, Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 6 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 08337516	A2	19961224	JP 1995-169366	19950613 <--

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1995-169366 19950613
ABSTRACT:
Title compns. contain polyvalent metal salts, ascorbic acid (I), and ligands. The compns. are used for dyeing of gray hair easily and do not damage the hair. A compn. contg. FeSO4 1.0, I 0.5, Gly 3.0, emodin 1.0, polyoxyethylene stearyl ether 0.4, coco fatty acid diethanolamide 0.3, Me p-hydroxybenzoate 0.1, EtOH 20, and H2O to 100 wt.% was mixed with 7 wt.% (of the compn.) LPG to give a hair dye spray, which showed good hair-dyeing effect and storage stability, and no metal odor.

IT 149-91-7, Gallic acid, biological studies
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(s: one-package-type hair dyes contg. polyvalent metal salts, ascorbic acid, and ligands)
RN 149-91-7 CAPLUS
CN Benzoic acid, 3,4,5-trihydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

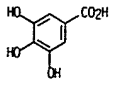


L89 ANSWER 87 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1997:61123 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 126:79752
TITLE: Viscous hair preparations preventing color fading of dyed hair
INVENTOR(S): Shinkai, Masakazu
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Kanebo Ltd, Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 5 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 08291027	A2	19961105	JP 1995-117766	19950418 <--

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1995-117766 19950418
ABSTRACT:
The title prepns. contain polyphenols, 0.5-10 wt.% cationic surfactants and/or 0.1-5 wt.% nonionic surfactants, and 1-10 wt.% C14-22 alcs. A hair prepn. was formulated contg. gallic acid 0.05, behenyltrimethylammonium chloride 3, polyoxyethylene stearyl ether 2, cetyl alc. 5, and water to 100 wt.%.

IT 149-91-7, Gallic acid, biological studies
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(in viscous hair prepns. preventing color fading of dyed hair)
RN 149-91-7 CAPLUS
CN Benzoic acid, 3,4,5-trihydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

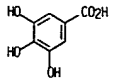


L89 ANSWER 88 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1997:38865 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 126:79753
TITLE: Viscous hair preparations preventing color fading of dyed hair
INVENTOR(S): Shinkai, Masakazu
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Kanebo Ltd, Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 4 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 08291028	A2	19961105	JP 1995-117765	19950418 <--

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1995-117765 19950418
ABSTRACT:
The title prepns. contain polyphenols, anionic surfactants and/or amphoteric surfactants, and 0.1-1 wt.% cationic polymers. A hair prepn. was formulated contg. gallic acid 0.5, polyoxyethylene lauryl ether sulfate Na salt 5, cationized cellulose 0.5, and water to 100 wt.%.

IT 149-91-7, Gallic acid, biological studies
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(in viscous hair prepns. preventing color fading of dyed hair)
RN 149-91-7 CAPLUS
CN Benzoic acid, 3,4,5-trihydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

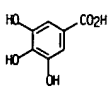


L89 ANSWER 89 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1996:545572 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 125:181406
TITLE: Reversible thermal-recording material and medium using it
INVENTOR(S): Watanabe, Jiro; Shibuya, Kazumichi
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Toppan Printing Co., Ltd., Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 7 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 08156416	A2	19960618	JP 1994-305942	19941209 <--

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1994-305942 19941209
OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 125:181406
GRAPHIC IMAGE: For diagram(s), see printed CA Issue.
ABSTRACT:
The material contains a leuco dye of a fluoran compd. I (A = pyrrolidino, piperidino; B1-2 = C.ltoreq.8 an alkyl or an alkoxy), and a reversible-color developer thermally-reacting with I. The medium comprises a recording layer contg. the material on a support and optionally a protective layer on the recording layer. The material and the medium provide images with good storage stability.

IT 149-91-7D, Gallic acid, salted with stearylamine
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(color developer; reversible thermal recording material and medium using it)
RN 149-91-7 CAPLUS
CN Benzoic acid, 3,4,5-trihydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

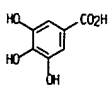


L89 ANSWER 90 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1996:315366 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 124:356218
TITLE: An electro(stato)graphic method using reactive toners
INVENTOR(S): Uyttendaele, Carlo; Op De Beeck, Werner; Leenders, Luc; Tavernier, Serge
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Agfa-Gevaert Naamloze Vennootschap, Belg.
SOURCE: Eur. Pat. Appl., 15 pp.
CODEN: EPXXDW
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
EP 706094	A1	19960410	EP 1995-202565	19950922 <--
EP 706094	B1	19991222		
R: BE, DE, FR, GB, NL				
US 5558969	A	19960924	US 1995-532501	19950922 <--
JP 08272134	A2	19961018	JP 1995-279627	19951002 <--

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: EP 1994-202848 19941003
ABSTRACT:
An electro(stato)graphic method is provided, comprising the steps of imagewise applying toner particles to a nonphotoconductive substrate and fixing the toner particles on the substrate, characterized in that (i) the toner particles comprise at least one substantially light-sensitive silver salt (compd. B) and at least one reductant (compd. A), so as to be capable, upon reaction of compd. A and B, of forming a light-absorbing substance in the substrate, (ii) the toner particles optionally comprise a light-absorbing pigment or dye, (iii) the light-absorbing substance can give a max. d. (Dmax) > 2.00 either on itself or in combination with the light-absorbing pigment or dye, and (i.v.) the toner particles are fixed on to the substrate by heat or by heat and pressure.

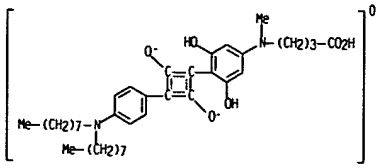
IT 149-91-7, Gallic acid, uses
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(electrostatog. imaging using reactive toners contg.)
RN 149-91-7 CAPLUS
CN Benzoic acid, 3,4,5-trihydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



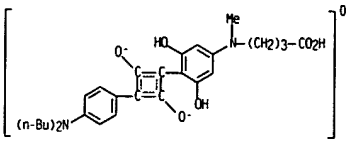
L89 ANSWER 91 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1996:161683 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 124:271201
TITLE: Aggregation of Amphiphilic Squaraines at the Air-Water Interface and in Langmuir-Blodgett Films
AUTHOR(S): Chen, Huijuan; Law, Kock-Yee; Whitten, David G.
CORPORATE SOURCE: NSF Center for Photoinduced Charge Transfer, University of Rochester, Rochester, NY, 14627, USA
SOURCE: Journal of Physical Chemistry (1996), 100(14), 5949-55
CODEN: JPCHAX; ISSN: 0022-3654
PUBLISHER: American Chemical Society
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
ABSTRACT:
A series of amphiphiles incorporating the squaraine chromophore (1-3) has been synthesized and these amphiphiles have been studied as films at the air-water interface and supported Langmuir-Blodgett (LB) films on glass. For the spread films at the air-water interface, aggregate formation is observable even at very low surface pressures and in relatively dild. mixts.; in certain cases the type of aggregate formed is sensitive to the surface pressure. The most frequently encountered spectrally blue-shifted or H-aggregate (.lambda.max = 530 nm, compared to the monomer, .lambda.max = 630 nm), is attributed to a "unit aggregate" which we have shown previously to be a cyclic, chiral tetramer. The extended aggregate in compressed films is thus a mosaic of these unit aggregates which exist even before compression. For certain squaraine amphiphiles and mixts, we obtain evidence for a second species which has spectral characteristics consistent with the red-shifted or J-aggregate, and they form only under compression. This species is metastable in several cases and can be converted to the H-aggregate under a variety of conditions. The relationships between amphiphile structure, microenvironment, aggregates formed, and aggregate stability are discussed.

IT 164740-19-6 164740-20-9
RL: PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PROC (Process)
(aggregation of amphiphilic squaraines at water surface and LB film-glass interface)
RN 164740-19-6 CAPLUS
CN Cyclobutenediylium, 1-[4-[(3-carboxypropyl)methylamino]-2,6-dihydroxyphenyl]-3-[4-(dioctylamino)phenyl]-2,4-dihydroxy-, bis(inner salt) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

L89 ANSWER 91 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS (Continued)



RN 164740-20-9 CAPLUS
CN Cyclobutenediylium, 1-[4-[(3-carboxypropyl)methylamino]-2,6-dihydroxyphenyl]-3-[4-(dibutylamino)phenyl]-2,4-dihydroxy-, bis(inner salt) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

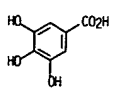


L89 ANSWER 92 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1996:137988 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 124:185161
TITLE: Aerosol hair dyes containing bis(hydroxyethyl)phenylenediamines
INVENTOR(S): Nakanishi, Fumio; Hayashi, Hiroyuki
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Hoyu Kk, Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 7 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 07309732	A2	19951128	JP 1994-128381	19940517 <--

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1994-128381 19940517
ABSTRACT:
Aerosol hair dyes, which do not stain scalp and are stable, contain N,N-bis(2-hydroxyethyl)-p-phenylenediamine (I) or its salts and LPG and/or Me2O. A hair dye was formulated from I sulfate 3.0, LPG 8.0, 2,4-diaminophenol 1.0, p-aminophenol 0.5, resorcinol 0.1, 2-nitro-p-phenylenediamine 0.1, Na lauryl sulfate 2.0, polyoxyethylene(30) stearyl ether 10.0, stearyl alc. 1.0, ascorbic acid 0.1, EDTA 2Na 0.1, NH3, and H2O to 100%.

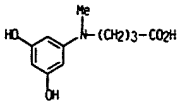
IT 149-91-7, Gallic acid, biological studies
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(aerosol hair dyes contg. bis(hydroxyethyl)phenylenediamines)
RN 149-91-7 CAPLUS
CN Benzoic acid, 3,4,5-trihydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



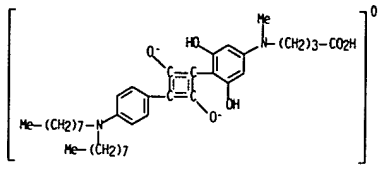
L89 ANSWER 93 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1996:133154 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 124:204912
TITLE: Aggregation of Surfactant Squaraine Dyes in Aqueous Solution and Microheterogeneous Media: Correlation of Aggregation Behavior with Molecular Structure
AUTHOR(S): Chen, Huijuan; Farahat, Mohammad S.; Law, Kock-Yee; Whitten, David G.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Chemistry, University of Rochester, Rochester, NY, 14627, USA
SOURCE: Journal of the American Chemical Society (1996), 118(11), 2584-94
CODEN: JACSAT; ISSN: 0002-7863
PUBLISHER: American Chemical Society
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
ABSTRACT:
The synthesis of several amphiphilic squaraine dyes and a study of their aggregation behavior and photophysics are reported. The several different squaraines are found to give spectrally blue-shifted aggregates in aq. and mixed aq.-org. soln. and in microheterogeneous media (bilayer vesicles). While in some cases an intermediate dimer can be detected in the monomer to aggregate conversion process, in others direct conversion of monomer to aggregate is obsd. The aggregation no. can be detd. together with the equil. const. and thermodn. parameters for some of the squaraines in different environments. In several cases the aggregation no. is found to be ca. 4. The finding of a strong induced CD signal when the aggregate (but not dimer or monomer) is generated in the presence of a chiral host (or counterion) suggests that the aggregate is chiral. From these results and mol. simulations indicating that an extended monolayer of some of the squaraines adopts a glide or herringbone lattice we propose a chiral "pinwheel" structure for the unit aggregate and suggest that extended aggregate structures or crystals may be a mosaic of these unit aggregates. In contrast to the monomers, which are strongly fluorescent, the squaraine dimers and aggregates are nonfluorescent and have extremely short exciton lifetimes, as indicated by transient spectroscopy.

IT 174420-69-0P
RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(dye synthesis; prepn. and aggregation behavior of amphiphilic surfactant squaraine dyes in aq. soln. and microheterogeneous media)
RN 174420-69-0 CAPLUS
CN Butanoic acid, 4-[(3,5-dihydroxyphenyl)methylamino]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

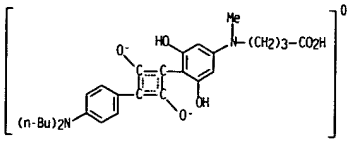
L89 ANSWER 93 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS (Continued)



IT 164740-19-6P 164740-20-9P
RL: PRP (Properties); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(prepn. and aggregation behavior of amphiphilic surfactant squaraine dyes in aq. soln. and microheterogeneous media)
RN 164740-19-6 CAPLUS
CN Cyclobutenediylium, 1-[4-[(3-carboxypropyl)methylamino]-2,6-dihydroxyphenyl]-3-[4-(dioctylamino)phenyl]-2,4-dihydroxy-, bis(inner salt) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

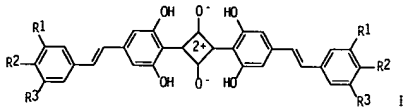


RN 164740-20-9 CAPLUS
CN Cyclobutenediylium, 1-[4-[(3-carboxypropyl)methylamino]-2,6-dihydroxyphenyl]-3-[4-(dibutylamino)phenyl]-2,4-dihydroxy-, bis(inner salt) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

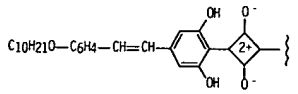


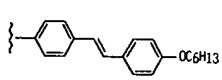
L89 ANSWER 94 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1996:132009 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 124:234849
TITLE: Bis(stilbenyl)squaraines - novel pigments with extended conjugation
AUTHOR(S): Meier, Herbert; Dullweber, Uta
CORPORATE SOURCE: Inst. Organic Chemistry, Univ. Mainz, Mainz, D-55099, Germany
SOURCE: Tetrahedron Letters (1996), 37(8), 1191-4
CODEN: TELEAY; ISSN: 0040-4039
PUBLISHER: Elsevier
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
GRAPHIC IMAGE:



I





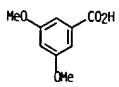
II

ABSTRACT:
We report on the synthesis of a novel type of squaraines I (R1 = H or OC6H13, R2 = OH, OC6H13, OC8H17, OC10H21, R3 = H, OC6H13) and II in which the conjugation of the chromophore is extended by stilbene units. These pigments exhibit absorption bands which have their maxima at the end on the visible region and reach partly into the near-IR.

IT 1132-21-4, 3,5-Dimethoxybenzoic acid
RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(redn. and bromination of; prepn. of bis(stilbenyl)squaraines)
RN 1132-21-4 CAPLUS
CN Benzoic acid, 3,5-dimethoxy- (6CI, 7CI, 8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

L89 ANSWER 93 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS (Continued)

L89 ANSWER 94 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS (Continued)



L89 ANSWER 95 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1996:97227 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 124:127130
TITLE: Composition consisting of a dendrimer and an active substance.
INVENTOR(S): Jansen, Johan Franz Gradus; Meijer, Egbert Willem; De Brabander-van Den Berg, Elle
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): DSM N.V., Neth.
SOURCE: Eur. Pat. Appl., 16 pp.
CODEN: EPXXDW
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

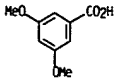
PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
EP 684044	A2	19951129	EP 1995-201373	19950524 <--
EP 684044	A3	19960306		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LI, NL, PT, SE				
NL 9400880	A	19960102	NL 1994-880	19940527 <--
NL 9401886	A	19960102	NL 1994-1886	19941111 <--
CA 2150204	AA	19951128	CA 1995-2150204	19950525 <--
BR 9502555	A	19960430	BR 1995-2555	19950525 <--
NO 9502077	A	19951128	NO 1995-2077	19950526 <--
HU 71258	A2	19951128	HU 1995-1554	19950526 <--
HU 216621	B	19990728		
FI 9502573	A	19951128	FI 1995-2573	19950526 <--
AU 9520343	A1	19951207	AU 1995-20343	19950526 <--
JP 07330631	A2	19951219	JP 1995-128457	19950526 <--
CN 1117875	A	19960306	CN 1995-105643	19950526 <--
US 5788989	A	19980804	US 1995-454026	19950530 <--

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: NL 1994-880 19940527
NL 1994-1886 19941111

ABSTRACT:
A compn. for controlled drug release consists of a dendrimer provided with blocking agents and an active substance occluded in the dendrimer. A blocking agent is a compd. which is sterically of sufficient size, which readily enters into a chem. bond with the terminal groups of a dendrimer and which can also be split off from the dendrimer or be modified without affecting the chem. structure of the dendrimer and the active substance. The blocking agent can be provided with protective groups. Such conjugates have the advantage of control of the time at which the releasing of the active substance starts. As an example, 3,5-dinitrobenzoic acid was occluded in a NH2-terminated polypropylamine dendrimer of the fifth generation (64-cascade: 1,4-diaminobutane[4]/(1-azabutylidene)60/propylamine).

IT 1132-21-4, 3,5-Dimethoxybenzoic acid

L89 ANSWER 95 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS (Continued)
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); NUU (Other use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(occlusion of; dendrimer compns. for controlled release of active substances)
RN 1132-21-4 CAPLUS
CN Benzoic acid, 3,5-dimethoxy- (6CI, 7CI, 8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

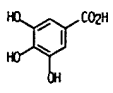


L89 ANSWER 96 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1995:926378 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 123:325672
TITLE: Method for the formation of heat mode image
INVENTOR(S): Leenders, Luc; Uytterhoeven, Herman; Torfs, Rita; Oelbrandt, Leo; Uyttendaele, Carlo; Van Den Bogaert, Jan
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Agfa-Gevaert Naamloze Vennootschap, Belg.
SOURCE: Eur. Pat. Appl., 18 pp.
CODEN: EPXXDW
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
EP 674217	A1	19950927	EP 1994-200794	19940325 <--
EP 674217	B1	20011024		
R: BE, DE, FR, GB, NL				
US 5595854	A	19970121	US 1995-400345	19950308 <--
JP 07270965	A2	19951020	JP 1995-88623	19950323 <--

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: EP 1994-200794 A 19940325
OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 123:325672
ABSTRACT:
A method is disclosed for the formation of a heat mode image comprising the steps of (1) bringing in close contact a donor element, contg. a reducing agent and an radiation to heat converting compd., and an acceptor element, contg. a reducible org. silver salt, (2) exposing this assemblage information-wise by intense IR laser radiation, (3) peeling apart the elements and (4) optionally overall heating the sepd. acceptor element. In a preferred embodiment the laser is an IR laser and the radiation to heat converting compd. is an IR absorbing compd. In an alternative embodiment the radiation to heat converting compd. is incorporated in the acceptor.

IT 149-91-7, Gallic acid, uses
RL: DEV (Device component use); USES (Uses)
(reducing agents; donor element comprising)
RN 149-91-7 CAPLUS
CN Benzoic acid, 3,4,5-trihydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

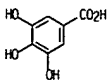


L89 ANSWER 97 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1995:767950 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 123:179099
TITLE: Hair dye compositions containing polyphenols, iron salts, and silicones
INVENTOR(S): Yoshihara, Tooru; Ogawa, Masahiko; Horichi, Hiroko
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Kao Corp, Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 6 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 07165542	A2	19950627	JP 1993-312065	19931213 <--

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1993-312065 19931213
ABSTRACT:
The hair dye compns. contain (a) .gtoreq.1 selected from pyrogallol, tannic acids, gallic acid, their esters, and plant exts. contg. polyphenols, (b) Fe salts, and (c) silicone oils. Aerosols of the compns. are prevented from degrdn. with air and uniformly spread over hair. The compns. are useful for gradually dyeing gray hair and changing tone of black hair. A hair ***dye*** contg. Pr gallate, FeSO4, and SH 3771C (silicone-polyether copolymer) showed sufficient dyeing ability to goat hair.

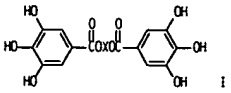
IT 149-91-7, Gallic acid, biological studies
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(hair dye compns. contg. polyphenols, Fe salts, and silicone oil with good dyeing ability by repeated use in short time)
RN 149-91-7 CAPLUS
CN Benzoic acid, 3,4,5-trihydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L89 ANSWER 98 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1995:687300 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 123:213289
TITLE: Gallic acid ester derivative and recording material using it
INVENTOR(S): Yamada, Hisao; Azuma, Shunsaku; Iwakura, Ken
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Fuji Photo Film Co Ltd, Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 6 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 07118209	A2	19950509	JP 1993-266494	19931025 <--
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 1993-266494	19931025

GRAPHIC IMAGE:

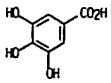


I

ABSTRACT:
Gallic acid ester deriv. I(X = C1-20 alkylene, C8-20 aralkylene) is claimed. In the recording material comprising a support coated with a recording layer contg. an electron-donating colorless basic dye and an electron-accepting compd., I is used as the electron-accepting compd. The recording material shows a good coloring property and gives images with good storage stability.

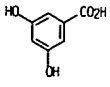
IT 149-91-7, Gallic acid, reactions
RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(prepn. of gallic acid ester deriv.)
RN 149-91-7 CAPLUS
CN Benzoic acid, 3,4,5-trihydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

L89 ANSWER 98 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS (Continued)



L89 ANSWER 99 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1995:679439 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 123:85902
TITLE: Visible absorption spectrum and color efficiency of some azo dyes
AUTHOR(S): Liu, Zhijie; Tang, Ruiren; Zhang, Jianheng
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dep. Chem., Northwest Univ., Xian, 710069, Peop. Rep. China
SOURCE: Huaxue Tongbao (1994), (11), 36-40
CODEN: HHTPAU; ISSN: 0441-3776
PUBLISHER: Kexue
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Chinese
ABSTRACT:
Over 30 kinds of azo dyes were prepd. and their visible absorption spectrum and color efficiency were detd. The conjugated structures of the coupling agents gave the effects on the color efficiency of the azo ***dyes*** . The color efficiency of the azo dyes prepd. from naphthoylamino-contg. blue coupling agents was higher than that of the ***dyes*** prepd. from sodium 2,3-dihydroxy-6-naphthalenesulfonate blue coupling agent. The dyes prepd. from red and yellow coupling agents showed high color efficiency.

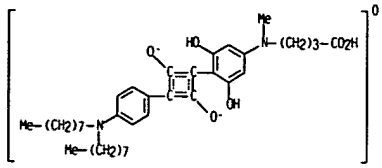
IT 99-10-5, 3,5-Dihydroxybenzoic acid
RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(coupling component; visible absorption spectrum and color efficiency of some azo dyes)
RN 99-10-5 CAPLUS
CN Benzoic acid, 3,5-dihydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



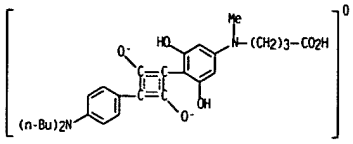
L89 ANSWER 100 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1995:641245 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 123:58781
TITLE: Amphiphilic Squaraine Dye Aggregates: Evidence for a Cyclic Chiral Structure as a General Supramolecular Structure for Aggregates of Dyes and Aromatic Molecules
AUTHOR(S): Chen, Huijuan; Law, Kock-Yee; Perlstein, Jerry; Whitten, David G.
CORPORATE SOURCE: NSF Center for Photoinduced Charge Transfer, University of Rochester, Rochester, NY, 14627, USA
SOURCE: Journal of the American Chemical Society (1995), 117(27), 7257-8
CODEN: JACSAT; ISSN: 0002-7863
PUBLISHER: American Chemical Society
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
ABSTRACT:
Two hydroxy-substituted squaraine butyric acid amphiphiles have been found to form relatively stable aggregates in water-DMSO soln. and in dimyristoyl phosphatidyl choline vesicles very similar to those previously obsd. for other squaraine amphiphiles in Langmuir-Blodgett films and multilayers. In the fluid media the aggregate-monomer interconversion can be followed as a function of solvent compn., temp. and concn.; a quant. evaluation of the equilibration indicates that aggregation nos. are ca. 4 for both compds. under several different conditions. The aggregate is characterized by a .DELTA.H.degree. of -40 to -46 kcal/mol and a .DELTA.S.degree. of -37 to -40 cal/mol deg. Monte Carlo simulations suggest that a squarained monolayer should adopt a glide layer or herringbone structure and lead to a chiral "pinwheel" tetramer as the proposed "unit aggregate" structure. The proposed structure is very similar to the aggregate obtained for trans-stilbene phospholipids and may represent a general supramol. species in which there are maximal favorable nonbonding and coulombic interactions.

IT 164740-19-6 164740-20-9
RL: PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PROC (Process)
(aggregation of hydroxy-substituted squaraine butyric acid amphiphiles in water-DMSO soln. and in phosphatidylcholine vesicles)
RN 164740-19-6 CAPLUS
CN Cyclobutenediylium, 1-[4-[(3-carboxypropyl)methylamino]-2,6-dihydroxyphenyl]-3-[4-(dioctylamino)phenyl]-2,4-dihydroxy-, bis(inner salt) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

L89 ANSWER 100 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS (Continued)



RN 164740-20-9 CAPLUS
CN Cyclobutenediylium, 1-[4-[(3-carboxypropyl)methylamino]-2,6-dihydroxyphenyl]-3-[4-(dibutylamino)phenyl]-2,4-dihydroxy-, bis(inner salt) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L89 ANSWER 101 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1995:347386 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 122:114623
TITLE: Hair wave-setting preparations containing reducing agents, coloring agents, and oxidizing agents
INVENTOR(S): Ookura, Hiroyuki; Yamakawa, Shigeya
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Yamakawa Shigeya, Japan; Kutsuna Fujio
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 3 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

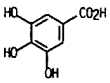
PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 06321740	A2	19941122	JP 1993-107978	19930510 <--
JP 2512680	B2	19960703		

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1993-107978 19930510

ABSTRACT:
Hair wave-setting prepns. comprise the 1st liqs. contg. reducing agents, those cleave the S-S bonds between keratin mols. of hair by redn., as main ingredients and coloring agents, intermediate rinse liqs. contg. auxiliary agents, those accelerate the coloring by the coloring agents, and the 2nd liqs. mainly contg. oxidizing agents, those form new S-S bonds by oxidn. from the S-S bonds, cleaved by the 1st liqs. The prepns. are used for hair wave-setting simultaneous with dyeing. The 1st liq. was formulated from 50% ammonium thioglycolate soln. 12.6, aq. NH3 2.25, triethanolamine 1.06, propylene glycol 1.06, tannic acid 1.00 kg, 30 mL perfume, and H2O to 100 L. An intermediate rinse liq. was formulated from Fe citrate 0.2, L-ascorbic acid 0.2, dye . polyoxyethylene lauryl ether 0.1, polyoxyethylene nonylphenyl ether 0.1, polyethylene glycol monolaurate 0.015 kg, and H2O to 100 L. The 2nd liq. was formulated from Na bromate 6.25, Fe citrate 0.2, polyoxyethylene lauryl ether 0.1, polyoxyethylene nonylphenyl ether 0.1, polyethylene glycol monolaurate 0.015, lauryltrimethylammonium chloride 0.2 kg, and H2O to 100 L. Hair was treated with the 1st prepn. for 15 min, washed, treated with the rinse liq., and treated with the 2nd liq. for 15 min to be wave-set and dyed black.

IT 149-91-7, Gallic acid, biological studies
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(coloring agent; hair wave-setting and -dyeing prepns. contg. reducing agents, coloring agents, auxiliary agents, and oxidizing agents)
RN 149-91-7 CAPLUS
CN Benzoic acid, 3,4,5-trihydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

L89 ANSWER 101 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS (Continued)



L89 ANSWER 102 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS

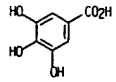
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1995:331030 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 122:128049
TITLE: Extender containing polymer compositions and uses
INVENTOR(S): Diebold, Eric; Rapkin, Myron; Azhar, Abol; Usmani, Arthur
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Boehringer Mannheim G.m.b.H., USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 22 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 9425622	A1	19941110	WO 1994-US4407	19940421 <--
W: JP				
RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
EP 695365	A1	19960207	EP 1994-914236	19940421 <--
EP 695365	B1	20010816		
R: DE, ES, FR, GB, IT				
JP 08509378	T2	19961008	JP 1994-524393	19940421 <--
ES 2161765	T3	20011216	ES 1994-914236	19940421 <--
US 5543299	A	19960806	US 1995-368810	19950105 <--

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 1993-52485 A 19930423
WO 1994-US4407 W 19940421

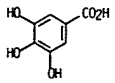
ABSTRACT:
The invention relates to polymeric compns. useful in analyte detn. The compns. contain a polymer, a reagent system for analyte detn., and an extender. The last component alleviates tackiness in the compn., and thus reduces damage in prepn. of test app. such as a test strip for glucose detn. Mica is the particularly preferred extender.

IT 149-91-7, Gallic acid, biological studies
RL: ARG (Analytical reagent use); THU (Therapeutic use); ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(extender contg. polymer compns. for use in anal. test strips)
RN 149-91-7 CAPLUS
CN Benzoic acid, 3,4,5-trihydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L89 ANSWER 103 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1995:246863 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 122:104393
TITLE: Influence of synthetic food colorants on oxidative deterioration of oil
AUTHOR(S): Kajimoto, Goro; Yamaguchi, Maki; Kasutani, Shoji; Yoshida, Hiromi; Shibahara, Akira
CORPORATE SOURCE: Fac. Nutr., Kobe Gakuin Univ., Kobe, 651-21, Japan
SOURCE: Nippon Shokuhin Kogyo Gakkaishi (1994), 41(11), 793-6
CODEN: NSKGAX; ISSN: 0029-0394
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Japanese
ABSTRACT:
The effects of synthetic food colorants on oxidative deterioration of soybean oil were investigated. The oxidative deterioration of oil was apparently promoted by an addn. of fast green, indigo carmine or phloxine. Esp. on addn. of phloxine, oxidn. of oil and decompn. of tocopherol in oil during storage were remarkable. The addn. of ponceau-4R, amaranth, tartrazine and sunset yellow had no effect on oxidative deterioration of oil. The addn. of catechin and gallic acid suppressed oxidative deterioration of oil promoted by phloxine.

IT 149-91-7, Gallic acid, properties
RL: PRP (Properties)
(effect of antioxidants on food colorant-promoted oxidative deterioration of soybean oil)
RN 149-91-7 CAPLUS
CN Benzoic acid, 3,4,5-trihydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

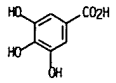


L89 ANSWER 104 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1994:712091 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 121:312091
TITLE: Reversible thermal recording materials using organic acid-amine complex as coloring-decoloring agent
INVENTOR(S): Hasegawa, Soichi; Tanno, Kyohiko; Uchama, Hiroshi; Sugiuchi, Daiji
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Suriontetsuku Kk, Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 6 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 06171224	A2	19940621	JP 1992-326337	19921207 <--

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1992-326337 19921207
OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 121:312091
ABSTRACT:
The title materials comprise a support laminated with a recording layer contg. a binder, a leuco dye, and a org. acid-amine complex as a coloring-decoloring agent prepd. by treatment of an org. solvent soln. of the org. acid having phenolic OH and/or CO2H group with an org. solvent soln. of the amine, filtering, and drying the ppt. The materials are capable of coloring and decoloring chem. only by regulating thermal energy and are low toxic. Thus, an acetone sol. of p-hydroxybenzoic acid was mixed with an EtOH soln. of stearylamine, and the resulting ppt. was filtered and dried to give a complex. A polyester film was coated with a compn. contg. the complex, 2-anilino-3-methyl-6-dibutylaminofluoran, and a binder resin to give a reversible thermal recording sheet.

IT 149-91-7, Gallic acid, reactions
RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(reversible thermal recording materials contg. acid-amine complexes as coloring-decoloring agents prepd. from org. acids and amines in solvents)
RN 149-91-7 CAPLUS
CN Benzoic acid, 3,4,5-trihydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



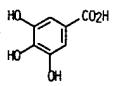
L89 ANSWER 104 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS (Continued)

L89 ANSWER 105 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1994:663288 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 121:263288
TITLE: autoxidation-type hair dyes
INVENTOR(S): Hayashi, Hiroyuki; Tejima, Mayumi
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Hoyu Kk, Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 6 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 06192053	A2	19940712	JP 1992-359670	19921225 <--

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1992-359670 19921225
OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 121:263288
ABSTRACT:
Autoxidn.-type hair dyes contain a diamine deriv. (e.g. p-phenylenediamine), gallic acid, and tannic acid. The hair dyes adhered firmly to hair and were safe. Hair appeared natural after treatment.

IT 149-91-7, Gallic acid, biological studies
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(autoxidn.-type hair dyes contg. diamine deriv., gallic acid, and tannic acid)
RN 149-91-7 CAPLUS
CN Benzoic acid, 3,4,5-trihydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

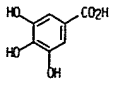


L89 ANSWER 106 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1994:311638 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 120:311638
TITLE: Color ink compositions for printing characters on color photographic films or papers
INVENTOR(S): Wang, Tianxing; Wang, Jianguang; Wang, Guangwu
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Peop. Rep. China
SOURCE: Faming Zhuanli Shenqing Gongkai Shuomingshu, 4 pp.
CODEN: CNXXEV
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Chinese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
CN 1070271	A	19930324	CN 1991-108752	19910904 <--
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			CN 1991-108752	19910904

ABSTRACT:
The red ink comprises rose bengal, ethanol, distd. water and a gum, and the blue ink comprises tannic acid, gallic acid, ferrous sulfate, oil of vitriol, carbonic acid, a water-sol. blue dye, distd. water and a gum. The inks can be stably printed on color photog. films or papers without discoloring.

IT 149-91-7, Gallic acid, uses
RL: USES (Uses)
(blue ink compn. contg., for printing characters on photog. films or papers)
RN 149-91-7 CAPLUS
CN Benzoic acid, 3,4,5-trihydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

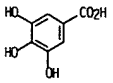


L89 ANSWER 107 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1994:232162 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 120:232162
TITLE: Reversible thermal recording materials using phenolcarboxylic acid-diamine complex
INVENTOR(S): Uchaza, Hiroshi; Tanno, Kyohiko
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Surion Tetsuku Kk, Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 4 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 05262032	A2	19931012	JP 1992-62740	19920319 <--
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 1992-62740	19920319

ABSTRACT:
The title materials contain, in an org. polymer binder, a leuco dye and a complex or salt of phenolcarboxylic acids or their esters and diamines which reacts with the dye to color and decolor it. The materials provide high contrast images and are capable of repeating coloration and decoloration only by regulating thermal energy. Thus, a paper support was coated with a compn. contg. Crystal Violet lactone, gallic acid-hexamethylenediamine complex, and poly(vinyl alc.) to give a reversible thermal recording paper.

IT 149-91-7D, Gallic acid, reaction product with hexamethylenediamine
RL: USES (Uses)
(reversible thermal recording material using)
RN 149-91-7 CAPLUS
CN Benzoic acid, 3,4,5-trihydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

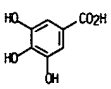


L89 ANSWER 108 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1994:86545 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 120:86545
TITLE: A disinfecting composition containing tea tree oil biocidally active terpenes
INVENTOR(S): Whiteley, Reginald Keith
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Australia
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 30 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 9317558	A1	19930916	WO 1993-AU87	19930303 <--
W: AU, CA, JP, NZ, US				
RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
AU 9336228	A1	19931005	AU 1993-36228	19930303 <--
AU 662399	B2	19950831		
EP 630182	A1	19941228	EP 1993-905103	19930303 <--
EP 630182	B1	19981007		
R: DE, ES, FR, GB, IT, NL, SE				
JP 07506815	T2	19950727	JP 1993-515177	19930303 <--
US 5610189	A	19970311	US 1994-295741	19941107 <--
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			AU 1992-1145	19920303
			WO 1993-AU87	19930303

ABSTRACT:
A disinfecting compn. comprises stable aq. solns. of a blend of biocidally active terpenes of tea tree oil, .gtoreq.1 biocidally active surfactants, .gtoreq.1 proton donor type biocides, and a salt of mono-, di-, or trihydroxy aliph. or arom. acids. The tea tree oil contains terpinen-4-ol and 1,8-cineole. The compn. may act as a carrier for secondary compns. for the control of biol. fouling. Fabric may be treated by cleaning with a surfactant and applying disinfectant compn. A compn. contg. linear alkyl benzene sodium sulfonate 0.2, SDS 0.1, anhyd. Na citrate 0.5, tea tree oil 0.13, Kathon WT 0.05, glyoxal 0.05, perfume 0.02, and water to 100.0 wt.% was prepd.

IT 149-91-7D, Gallic acid, salts
RL: USES (Uses)
(in disinfecting compn.)
RN 149-91-7 CAPLUS
CN Benzoic acid, 3,4,5-trihydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

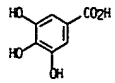


L89 ANSWER 108 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS (Continued)

L89 ANSWER 109 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1994:79423 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 120:79423
TITLE: Properties of differently charged micelles containing rose bengal: application in photosensitization studies
AUTHOR(S): Bilski, Piotr; Chignell, Colin F.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Laboratory of Molecular Biophysics, National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences, P.O. Box 12233, Research Triangle Park, NC 27709, USA
SOURCE: Journal of Photochemistry and Photobiology, A: Chemistry (1994), 77(1), 49-58
CODEN: JPPCEJ; ISSN: 1010-6030
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
ABSTRACT:
The authors studied rose bengal (I) in micelles carrying a pos. charge [cetylpyridinium chloride (II) and benzalkonium chloride], a neutral charge (Triton X-100), a zwitterionic charge (SB12), and a neg. charge (mixt. of SB12 and SDS). Spectral changes during I titrn. with surfactant in aq. soln. allowed measurement of the aggregation nos. of micelles hosting I, and to est. the crit. micelle concns. (cmc) of the surfactants. The aggregation nos. were 37 for II, 41 for SB12, 48 for Triton X-100, and 52 for mixed (6:4) SDS-SB12 micelles, and the resp. cmc were 0.22, 2.88, 0.3, and 0.5 mM. From its spectral properties in all the micelles studied, the I mol. was situated in hydrophobic micellar regions rather than adsorbed at the micellar surface. The micellar location of I was also confirmed by quenching studies of I fluorescence using the pyrogallol moiety, which was located outside the micelles (gallic acid), dissolved/adsorbed in the micelles (pyrogallol), or sited at the micellar interface (lauryl gallate). Lauryl gallate did not quench I fluorescence efficiently despite the location of the pyrogallol moiety at the micellar interface. In contrast, lauryl gallate was an efficient quencher of I fluorescence in homogeneous soln. Irresp. of the micelle charge, micellar I was more resistant to photobleaching than "free" I and produced singlet oxygen efficiently. In cationic micelles I was insensitive to acidic pH, which could extend the usefulness of the dye as a 1O2 generator to acidic aq. solns. (pH 1.5-5) where "free" I formed a colorless lactam. I located in micelles bearing different charges could prove useful for studying 1O2 reactions in the aq. phase while the I triplet state remained sequestered in the micelles.

IT 149-91-7, Gallic acid, miscellaneous
RL: MSC (Miscellaneous)
(micelles contg., rose bengal photosensitization properties in)
RN 149-91-7 CAPLUS
CN Benzoic acid, 3,4,5-trihydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

L89 ANSWER 109 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS (Continued)



L89 ANSWER 110 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1993:682336 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 119:282336
TITLE: Thermographic recording medium
INVENTOR(S): Matsura, Haruo; Azuma, Kensaku
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Tomoegawa Paper Co., Ltd., Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 6 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

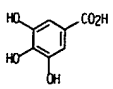
PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 05008548	A2	19930119	JP 1991-246535	19910902 <--
JP 2589610	B2	19970312		

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1991-126509 19910501
GRAPHIC IMAGE:

* STRUCTURE DIAGRAM TOO LARGE FOR DISPLAY - AVAILABLE VIA OFFLINE PRINT *

ABSTRACT:
The title thermog. recording medium comprises on its support a heat-sensitive layer contg. a leuco dye (I), a color developer II [R1 = H, alkyl, benzyl], and a binder sol. in an aliph. or arom. hydrocarbon solvent. The medium shows good resistance to chems., water, and heat.

IT 149-91-7, uses
RL: USES (Uses)
(color developer, thermog. recording medium contg.)
RN 149-91-7 CAPLUS
CN Benzoic acid, 3,4,5-trihydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

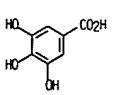


L89 ANSWER 111 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1993:656286 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 119:256286
TITLE: Hair-setting and -dyeing preparations containing haematein, gallic acid, ferric chloride, tea extract, polymers, keratin polypeptides, etc.
INVENTOR(S): Suzuki, Kunio
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Anpurein Kk, Japan; Rashiinu Kagaku Kk
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 3 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 05221838	A2	19930831	JP 1992-57396	19920210 <--

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1992-57396 19920210
ABSTRACT:
Aq. hair-setting and -dyeing prepns. contain haematein 0.2-0.3, gallic acid 1.5-2.5, FeCl3 0.1-0.15, tea ext. 2.5-3.5, EtOH 6.5-7.5, carboxyvinyl polymers and/or xanthan gum 1.0-2.0, keratin polypeptides 2.0-2.5, and KOH 0.2-0.5 wt.% and do not contain other hair-setting or -dyeing ingredients. The prepns. do not damage the hair and skin.

IT 149-91-7, Gallic acid, biological studies
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(hair-setting and -dyeing prepns. contg. haematein and)
RN 149-91-7 CAPLUS
CN Benzoic acid, 3,4,5-trihydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



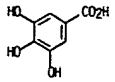
L89 ANSWER 112 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1993:652549 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 119:252549
TITLE: Compositions for simultaneously tanning and dyeing hides, and manufacture of the compositions
INVENTOR(S): Lopez, Mato Ariel
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Unitan S.A.I.C.A., Argent.
SOURCE: Eur. Pat. Appl., 21 pp.
CODEN: EPXXDW
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
EP 543689	A1	19930526	EP 1992-402905	19921026 <--
R: CH, DE, FR, IT, LI				
ZA 9208144	A	19940218	ZA 1992-8144	19921021 <--
BR 9204168	A	19930504	BR 1992-4168	19921027 <--

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: AR 1991-321045 19911030
ABSTRACT:
The compns. contain .gtoreq.1 tanning compd. capable of forming ***chromophore*** groups and consisting of .gtoreq.1 of natural pyrocatechic derivs. of quebracho, mimosa, acacia, and their tannic acids, natural pyrogallic derivs. of tara, carob, and their tannic acids, HCHO-naphthalenesulfonic acid condensate, naphthalenesulfonic acid, phenolsulfonic acid, HCHO-phenolsulfonic acid condensate, gallic acid, and .gtoreq.1 couplers capable of developing the final color with the chromophoric groups of the tanning compd. and selected from triphenyltrimethanesulfonic acid, aniline, p-aminoacetoaniline (sic), urea-1 acid (sic), p-aminosalicylic acid, dinitrostyrenesulfonic acid, p-sulfanilic acid, p-nitroaniline, phenolsulfonic acid, benzidine H (sic), benzaldehyde, N,N-dimethylaniline, and o-dianisidine CH-CH (sic). The compns. are manufd. by treating aq. solns. of a tanning compd. with naphthalenesulfonic acid derivs., adding nitro, azo, nitrous, azoxy, carbonic and/or quinoid group-contg. compds., oxidizing these groups, coupling the chromophoric base, dissolving the tanning-dyeing ext. by sulfitation, concg. the resulting product to .apprx.50% solids, optionally graduating the material with complex metal salts and/or coloring agents, standardizing, and drying. These compns. have excellent penetration, will ***dye*** scars and natural defects in the leather, have high color level and color intensity at low dye consumption, give easier finishing and better quality without shades (snow), are useful on a wide range of articles without change in equipment, and are noncontaminating.

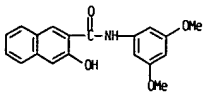
IT 149-91-7, Gallic acid, uses
RL: USES (Uses)
(compns, contg., for simultaneous tanning and dyeing of hides)

L89 ANSWER 112 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS (Continued)
RN 149-91-7 CAPLUS
CN Benzoic acid, 3,4,5-trihydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



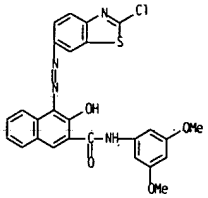
L89 ANSWER 113 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1993:652116 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 119:252116
TITLE: Diazotization of 2,6-diaminobenzothiazole. A new process for the preparation of 2-chlorobenzothiazole reactive azo dyes
AUTHOR(S): Desilets, Denis; Hamer, Gordon K.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Xerox Res. Cent. Canada, Mississauga, ON, L5K 2L1, Can.
SOURCE: Dyes and Pigments (1993), 22(3), 183-90
CODEN: DYPIDX; ISSN: 0143-7208
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
ABSTRACT:
The diazotization of 2,6-diaminobenzothiazole was studied. The two amino groups could be diazotized in HCl to yield a 2-chlorobenzothiazole-6-diazonium intermediate when reacted in a std. manner. A small comparative study on the diazotization of 6-substituted 2-aminobenzothiazoles using these std. conditions was presented. The usefulness of the reaction for the prepn. of 2-chlorobenzothiazole reactive dyes was outlined.

IT 151136-23-1
RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(coupling of, with diazotized aminochlorobenzothiazole)
RN 151136-23-1 CAPLUS
CN 2-Naphthalenecarboxamide, N-(3,5-dimethoxyphenyl)-3-hydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



IT 151136-24-2P
RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(prepn. of, from chlorobenzothiazolediazonium fluorophosphate)
RN 151136-24-2 CAPLUS
CN 2-Naphthalenecarboxamide, 4-[(2-chloro-6-benzothiazolyl)azo]-N-(3,5-dimethoxyphenyl)-3-hydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

L89 ANSWER 113 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS (Continued)

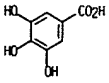


L89 ANSWER 114 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1993:609805 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 119:209805
TITLE: Deodorants for toilet flush water in vehicles
INVENTOR(S): Hirata, Junichiro; Matsushima, Takefumi
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Mitsubishi Materials Corp, Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 3 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 05138153	A2	19930601	JP 1991-304659	19911120 <--

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1991-304659 19911120
ABSTRACT:
The deodorants contain catechol, pyrogallol, and/or gallic acid; isoamyl acetate, .alpha.-pinene, and/or cinnamaldehyde; .gtoreq.1 org. acids, e.g. tartaric acid, maleic acid; food dyes (e.g. Japan Blue 1), triphenylmethane dyes, and/or oxazine dyes; and Mg sulfate anhydrate. The mixts. have a durable deodorizing effect and are useful for toilets of camping cars, buses, etc.

IT 149-91-7, Gallic acid, uses
RL: USES (Uses)
(deodorants contg., blue, for automobile toilet flush water)
RN 149-91-7 CAPLUS
CN Benzoic acid, 3,4,5-trihydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

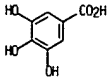


L89 ANSWER 115 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1993:505951 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 119:105951
TITLE: Reversible thermal recording materials
INVENTOR(S): Uchama, Hiroshi; Tanno, Kyohiko
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Surion Tetsuku Kk, Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 4 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 05092661	A2	19930416	JP 1991-255401	19911002 <--
JP 07115541	B4	19951213		

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1991-255401 19911002
ABSTRACT:
The title materials comprise a support coated with a layer contg. in a binder, a leuco dye and a complex of CO2H-contg. mono- or poly-valent phenolic compd. and aminoalc. as a an agent which colors or decolors the ***dye*** . The materials are nontoxic and provide high contrast images and are capable of repeating coloration and decoloration by regulating thermal energy. Thus, a paper support was coated with a compn. contg. Crystal Violet lactone and a reaction product of gallic acid and 2-amino-2-methyl-1,3-propanediol to give a reversible thermal recording paper.

IT 149-91-7D, Gallic acid, reaction product with aminoalc.
RL: USES (Uses)
(agent to color and decolor leuco dye, reversible thermal recording material contg.)
RN 149-91-7 CAPLUS
CN Benzoic acid, 3,4,5-trihydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

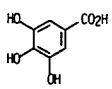


L89 ANSWER 116 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1993:459808 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 119:59808
TITLE: Reversible thermal recording media providing images with various kinds of colors
INVENTOR(S): Kobayashi, Naomichi
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Brother Ind Ltd, Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 3 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 05064959	A2	19930319	JP 1991-228087	19910909 <--

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1991-228087 19910909
ABSTRACT:
The title media, comprising leuco dyes and solid acid- and base-generating substances which thermally react with the dyes to color and decolor them, are prepd. by coating a compn. contg. plural kinds of the dyes providing different colors and the acid- and base-generating substances having different acid and base-reversing temps. The media provide images with various kinds of colors according to temp.

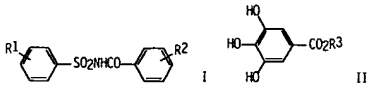
IT 149-91-7D, Gallic acid, salt with aliph. amine
RL: USES (Uses)
(reversible thermal recording material contg., leuco dye and)
RN 149-91-7 CAPLUS
CN Benzoic acid, 3,4,5-trihydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L89 ANSWER 117 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1993:223004 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 118:223004
TITLE: Thermal recording materials containing N-benzoylbenzenesulfonamides and alkyl gallates as developers and aziridine-N-carboxamide compound as image stabilizer
INVENTOR(S): Morita, Yasuyoshi; Murata, Tatsuya; Koyabu, Kyoko
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Oji Paper Co., Ltd., Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 7 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 04307290	A2	19921029	JP 1991-73047	19910405 <--

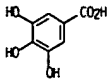
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1991-73047 19910405
GRAPHIC IMAGE:



ABSTRACT:
In thermal recording materials having a color-forming layer on at least one side of a support sheet, the color forming-layer contains practically-colorless electron-donating leuco dyes, .gtoreq.1 title sulfonamides I (R1-2 = H, lower alkyl, cycloalkyl, Ph) and gallate derivs. II (R3 = C10-20 alkyl) as electron-accepting developers, and 4,4'-bis(1-aziridinocarbonylamino)diphenylmethane (III). The thermal recording materials are excellent in whiteness and provide images stable to humidity, heat, oils, and plasticizers.

IT 149-91-7D, Gallic acid, C10-20 alkyl esters
RL: USES (Uses)
(thermal recording material contg. benzoylbenzenesulfonamides and, as developers)
RN 149-91-7 CAPLUS
CN Benzoic acid, 3,4,5-trihydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

L89 ANSWER 117 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS (Continued)

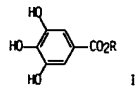


L89 ANSWER 118 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1993:222946 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 118:222946
TITLE: Thermal recording materials using double color-forming systems using higher fatty acid iron salts and gallate esters and leuco dye developers
INVENTOR(S): Morita, Yasuyoshi; Murata, Tatsuya; Koyabu, Kyoko
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Oji Paper Co., Ltd., Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 5 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 04307289	A2	19921029	JP 1991-97967	19910404 <--
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 1991-97967	19910404

GRAPHIC IMAGE:

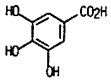


I

ABSTRACT:
Thermal recording materials comprising a support·sheet, a 1st color-forming layer contg. C18-35 fatty acid Fe salts and gallate esters I (R = C10-20 alkyl, cycloalkyl, Ph), and a 2nd layer contg. electron-donating leuco dyes and electron-accepting developers are claimed. The thermal recording materials are excellent in whiteness and provide images with resistant to oils and plasticizers.

IT 149-91-7D, Gallic acid, higher alkyl or cycloalkyl or Ph esters
RL: USES (Uses)
(thermal recording materials using double color-forming systems of leuco dye developers and fatty acid iron salts and)
RN 149-91-7 CAPLUS
CN Benzoic acid, 3,4,5-trihydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

L89 ANSWER 118 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS (Continued)



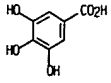
L89 ANSWER 119 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1992:619731 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 117:219731
TITLE: Hair dyes containing phenol compounds-containing shampoos and mordant-containing rinses
INVENTOR(S): Miyamoto, Nobuo; Kurokawa, Hideo; Shinjo, Zentaro
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Lion Corp., Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 11 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 04164017	A2	19920609	JP 1990-288381	19901029 <--
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 1990-288381	19901029

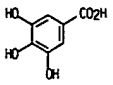
ABSTRACT:
Hair dyes are composed of shampoos contg. gallic acid, tannic acid, salicylic acid, their derivs., pyrogallol, catechol, and/or hematin and surfactants as detergents and rinses contg. polyvalent metal salts and cationic polymers. Repeated use of the shampoos and rinses gradually dye hair without damage to hair and skin. Hair was repeatedly treated with a shampoo contg. Na .alpha.-olefinsulfonate 15, coco amidopropylbetaine 5, coco fatty acid diethanolamide 2, Pr gallate 0.2, Na2SO4 1.5, citric acid 0.2, BzONa 0.9, perfume 0.5 wt.%, colorant, and H2O balance and a rinse contg. cetostearyltrimethylammonium chloride 1.0, cetostearyl alc. 3.0 sorbitan monostearate 0.5, polyoxyethylene glyceryl pyroglutamate isostearate 0.5, propylene glycol 5.0, p-HOC6H4CO2Me 0.3, perfume 0.5 wt.%, colorant, and H2O balance 20 times to show good dyeing appearance.

IT 149-91-7, Gallic acid, biological studies 149-91-7D, Gallic acid, alkyl esters
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(hair dyes contg. metal salts mordant-contg. rinses and shampoos contg. surfactants and)
RN 149-91-7 CAPLUS
CN Benzoic acid, 3,4,5-trihydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 149-91-7 CAPLUS
CN Benzoic acid, 3,4,5-trihydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

L89 ANSWER 119 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS (Continued)

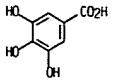


L89 ANSWER 120 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1992:578102 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 117:178102
TITLE: Aerosol hair dyes
INVENTOR(S): Hayashi, Hideki; Kino, Mitsuhiko; Kato, Kazuo
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Hoyu Co., Ltd., Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 5 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 04202119	A2	19920722	JP 1990-331823	19901129 <--
JP 2548627	B2	19961030		

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1990-331823 19901129
ABSTRACT:
Aerosol hair dyes with good dyeing property and storage stability. contain 0.01-20 wt.% metal compds., 0.001-5 wt.% haematein or haematoxylin (I), 0.001-10 wt.% hydroxy compds., 0.01-5 wt.% stabilizers, and propellant gases. An aerosol hair dye was formulated contg. AlCl3 1.5, I 1.0, gallic acid 0.5, ascorbyl stearate 0.7, polyoxyethylene glyceryl monostearate 5.0, polyvinylpyrrolidone 1.0, LPG 7.0, and H2O to 100 wt.%.

IT 149-91-7, Gallic acid, biological studies
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(aerosol hair dyes contg. metal compds. and haematein or haematoxylin and)
RN 149-91-7 CAPLUS
CN Benzoic acid, 3,4,5-trihydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

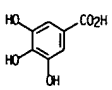


L89 ANSWER 121 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1992:540717 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 117:140717
TITLE: Processing of waterless lithographic plate using solution containing acid or phenolic compound
INVENTOR(S): Hirai, Katsura; Uehara, Masabumi; Nogami, Akira
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Konica K. K., Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 16 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 04098262	A2	19920330	JP 1990-215817	19900817 <--
JP 04226465	A2	19920817	JP 1991-25370	19910124 <--

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1990-215817 19900817
ABSTRACT:
The lithog. plate with an ink-adhesion layer contg. leuco dye and with a silicone rubber uppermost layer is imagewise exposed and processed by the soln. contg. acid or phenolic compd. in the ink-adhesion layer-developing process or in the following process. The process does not need dyeing process, and the plate gives clear visible images.

IT 149-91-7, Gallic acid, uses
RL: USES (Uses)
(processing soln. contg., for leuco dye-contg. waterless presensitized lithog. plate)
RN 149-91-7 CAPLUS
CN Benzoic acid, 3,4,5-trihydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

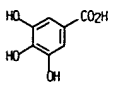


L89 ANSWER 122 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1992:476240 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 117:76240
TITLE: Foam- or spray-type hair dyes containing hair tonic and treatment compositions
INVENTOR(S): He, Weihua
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Peop. Rep. China
SOURCE: Faming Zhuanli Shenqing Gongkai Shuomingshu, 11 pp.
CODEN: CNXXEV
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Chinese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
CN 1057190	A	19911225	CN 1990-104017	19900611 <--

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: CN 1990-104017 19900611
ABSTRACT:
The title hair prepns. consist of e.g. hair dye comps. 20-50, hair glue (e.g. hydroxypropyl Me cellulose) 5-20, hair treatment agent (e.g. quaternary ammonium vinylpyrrolidone-vinyl acetate copolymer) 0.01-1, surfactant foamer 0.2-1, hair tonics (e.g. sorbitol derivs.) 0.1-1.0, EtOH 0-40, preservatives 0.05-1, spraying and foaming agent 8-25% and balance deionized water. The hair dye compns. contained gallic acid, tannic acid, ferrous sulfate, Na bisulfate, etc. The prepns. are for hair dyeing, hair treatment, and hair growth promoting in one-step process (i.e. single treatment).

IT 149-91-7, Gallic acid, biological studies
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(hair prepns. contg.)
RN 149-91-7 CAPLUS
CN Benzoic acid, 3,4,5-trihydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

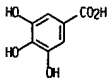


L89 ANSWER 123 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1991:566372 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 115:166372
TITLE: Hair dyeing compositions containing metals
INVENTOR(S): Mizunaki, Katsumi
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho. 11 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 03017008	A2	19910125	JP 1989-150853	19890615 <--

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1989-150853 19890615
ABSTRACT:
Hair dyeing compns. contain Co, Ni, Cr, and/or Mn and (i) substances contg. sulfur ion, SH-, colloidal S, and/or solubilized S, (ii) phenolic OH-contg. org. compds. (except pyrogallol-Co and -Ni combination), (iii) CO2H-contg. org. compds., and/or (i.v.) natural substances. Hair was treated with an aq. soln. (100 mL) contg. CoSO4.7H2O 2.50, CuSO4.5H2O 0.08, NiSO4 0.45, and 28% ammonia 8.50 g, left for 20 min, and sprayed with an aq. soln. (100 mL) contg. 5.0 g (NH4)2S and tannic acid to develop dark brown color.

IT 149-91-7, Gallic acid, biological studies
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(hair dyeing compns. contg. metals and)
RN 149-91-7 CAPLUS
CN Benzoic acid, 3,4,5-trihydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

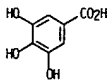


L89 ANSWER 124 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1991:541994 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 115:141994
TITLE: Aerosol hair dyes containing ferrous salts and haematein
INVENTOR(S): Kino, Mitsuhiko; Kato, Kazuo; Hayashi, Hideki
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Hoya Corp., Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho. 6 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 03072414	A2	19910327	JP 1990-100881	19900417 <--

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1989-129073 19890523
ABSTRACT:
Aerosol hair dyes contain (i) ferrous salts 0.01-20, (ii) haematein 0.01-5, (iii) .gtoreq.1 org. solvent(s) chosen from N-alkylpyrrolidone, lower alkylene carbonate, and arom. alcs. 0.1-20, (i.v.) reducing agents 0.01-20 (v) H2O, (vi) propellants 1-20, and (vii) optional hydroxy compds. 0.001-10 wt.%, show pH 2-6, and are sealed up in the absence of O. The dyes are mildly applied, give no damage to the hair, and the dyed hair is light- or washing-resistant and do not stain clothes. FeSO4 0.1, haematein 0.2, benzyl alc. 3.0, ethylene carbonate 5.0, ascorbic acid 0.5, polyoxyethylene nonylphenyl ether 2.0, distearyldimethylammonium chloride 0.2, cetyl alc. 1.0, polysiloxane 1.0, resin 1.5, CHCl2F 9.0, HCl, and H2O to 100 wt.% were mixed and sealed to give an aerosol hair dye (pH 3).

IT 149-91-7, Gallic acid, biological studies
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(aerosol hair dyes contg. ferrous salts and haematein and org. solvents and reducing agents and)
RN 149-91-7 CAPLUS
CN Benzoic acid, 3,4,5-trihydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



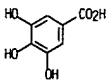
L89 ANSWER 125 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1991:498983 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 115:98983
TITLE: Shampoo comprising anionic surfactants and film-forming polymer
INVENTOR(S): Gallagher, Peter; Walmsley, Patricia Jane; McGee, Tom
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Unilever PLC, UK; Unilever N. V.
SOURCE: Eur. Pat. Appl., 12 pp.
CODEN: EPXXDW
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
EP 437114	A1	19910717	EP 1990-314451	19901231 <--
EP 437114	B1	19940323		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, NL, SE				
AT 103167	E	19940415	AT 1990-314451	19901231 <--
ES 2062424	T3	19941216	ES 1990-314451	19901231 <--
AU 9168673	A1	19910711	AU 1991-68673	19910104 <--
AU 630535	B2	19921029		
CA 2033626	AA	19910711	CA 1991-2033626	19910104 <--
BR 9100020	A	19911022	BR 1991-20	19910104 <--
ZA 9100079	A	19920930	ZA 1991-79	19910104 <--
IN 171299	A	19920905	IN 1991-805	19910108 <--
JP 05320029	A2	19931203	JP 1991-61392	19910108 <--
JP 07023292	B4	19950315		

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: GB 1990-237 19900110
EP 1990-314451 19901231
ABSTRACT:
A shampoo (pH 2-5) comprises 0.5-40% anionic surfactant(s), 0.01-10% film-forming polymer(s), and 2.5-20% aryl- or C1-18 alkylcarboxylic acid derivs. The film-forming polymer is a Quaternium, chitosan, stearidimonium hydrolyzed collagen, etc. A shampoo (pH 4.5; NaOH) contained Na lauryl sulfate 12, Quaternium-19 0.2, citric acid 10.0, Bronopol 0.01, BHT 0.05, and water to 100% by wt., as well as dye and perfume. The shampoo imparts high set and style retention.

IT 149-91-7, Gallic acid, biological studies
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(shampoo contg.)
RN 149-91-7 CAPLUS
CN Benzoic acid, 3,4,5-trihydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

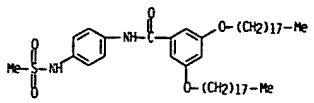
L89 ANSWER 125 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS (Continued)



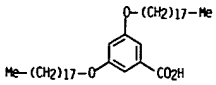
L89 ANSWER 126 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1991:494390 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 115:94390
TITLE: Langmuir-Blodgett film assembly of novel dye molecules substituted by a steroid skeleton: molecular design for uniform films
AUTHOR(S): Naito, Katsuyuki; Miura, Akira; Azuma, Makoto
CORPORATE SOURCE: Res. Dev. Cent., Toshiba Corp., Kawasaki, 210, Japan
SOURCE: Journal of the American Chemical Society (1991), 113(17), 6386-95
CODEN: JACSAT; ISSN: 0002-7863
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
ABSTRACT:
Amphiphiles including dye skeletons such as TCNQ, p-phenylenediamine, p-quinonediimine, tetrathiafulvalene, p-benzoquinone, and anthraquinone were synthesized to obtain a design rule to produce uniform Langmuir-Blodgett (LB) films. The amphiphiles were divided into 4 groups, based on the differences in the hydrophobic tails. Group 1 contained monoalkyl derivs., group 2 contained para-dialkyl and -tetraalkyl derivs. where long alkyl chains were attached to the dye skeleton at sep. locations, group 3 contained ortho-dialkyl derivs. where 2 alkyl chains were attached to the dye skeleton at sep. locations, and group 4 contained steroid derivs. The amphiphiles including large dye moieties in groups 1 and 2 generally formed unstable monomol. films on a water surface, if their hydrophilic properties were weak. The latter 2 groups, whose hydrophobic tales could be close packed together, yielded stable and condensed monomol. films. The films in group 3, however, indicated high surface viscosity values (>1 g/s at 10 dyn/cm), resulting in inhomogeneous LB films. Group 4 mols. yielded less viscous films, resulting in homogeneous LB films. Introducing a large and(or) strong hydrophilic head into group 3 or 4 compds. was effective for decreasing the viscosity values (10-1 - 10-2 g/s) and producing homogeneous LB films. The geometric sizes and mol. cohesions of the amphiphiles had a great influence on the film-forming properties. Optimum structures for producing uniform ***dye*** LB films were discussed.

IT 135258-32-1P
RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(prepn. and oxidn. of)
RN 135258-32-1 CAPLUS
CN Benzamide, N-[4-[(methylsulfonyl)amino]phenyl]-3,5-bis(octadecyloxy)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

L89 ANSWER 126 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS (Continued)



IT 124502-13-2
RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(reaction of, with thionyl chloride and aminoethanesulfonanilide)
RN 124502-13-2 CAPLUS
CN Benzoic acid, 3,5-bis(octadecyloxy)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

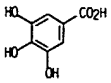


L89 ANSWER 127 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1991:133060 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 114:133060
TITLE: Pressure-sensitive photosensitive medium with developer material reacting with color precursor
INVENTOR(S): Sakai, Jun; Higashiyama, Shunichi; Suzuki, Koji; Ohta, Mitsuru
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Brother Industries, Ltd., Japan
SOURCE: U.S., 18 pp. Cont.-in-part of U.S. Ser. No. 159,736.
CODEN: USXXAM
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 3
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 4940643	A	19900710	US 1988-289673	19881227 <--
JP 01174485	A2	19890711	JP 1987-332488	19871229 <--
US 4943509	A	19900724	US 1988-159736	19880224 <--
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 1987-332488	19871229
			US 1988-159736	19880224
			JP 1987-45687	19870227
			JP 1987-45690	19870227
			JP 1987-150901	19870617
			JP 1987-196669	19870806

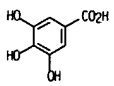
ABSTRACT:
A toner for forming title developer medium, which is capable of reacting with a chromogenic material to produce a visible dye image, comprises: developer particles contg. a material capable of reacting with the chromogenic material; and thermoplastic resin particles having a smaller grain size than the developer particles and deposited on the developer particles.

IT 149-91-7, Gallic acid, uses and miscellaneous
RL: USES (Uses)
(pressure-sensitive photosensitive medium developer from, deposited with thermoplastic resin particles)
RN 149-91-7 CAPLUS
CN Benzoic acid, 3,4,5-trihydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L89 ANSWER 128 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1990:554197 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 113:154197
TITLE: Effect of aromatic acids on cationic-dyed polyester
AUTHOR(S): Guha, S. B.; Patel, Umesh P.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dep. Text. Chem., M.S. Univ., Baroda, India
SOURCE: Textile Dyer & Printer (1990), 23(6), 19-21
CODEN: TDYPAN; ISSN: 0040-4926
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
ABSTRACT:
The addn. of arom acids, i.e., benzoic acid (I), salicylic acid (II), and 3,4,5-trihydroxybenzoic acid (III), to dyebaths contg. cationic dyes, i.e., C.I. Basic Blue 41, improved the depth of color imparted to dyed polyester fabrics. The improvement decreased in the order: III > I > II > control (pH 4). The color strength (expressed as K/S values where K is the absorption coeff. and S is the scattering function) increased gradually with increasing II concn. in the dyebath up to 6-7 g/L and then did not increase significantly above this concn. The time of half dyeing as well as the corresponding dyeing rate const. decreased with an increasing no. of OH groups in the nucleus of the arom. acid.

IT 149-91-7, 3,4,5-Trihydroxybenzoic acid, uses and miscellaneous
RL: USES (Uses)
(assistants, in dyeing of polyester fabrics with cationic dyes)
RN 149-91-7 CAPLUS
CN Benzoic acid, 3,4,5-trihydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

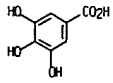


L89 ANSWER 129 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1990:528996 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 113:128996
TITLE: Isolation of gallic acid from maple leaves
INVENTOR(S): Zhou, Xingdong; Liu, Xiaofang
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Heilongjiang Research Institute of Medicine and Pharmaceutics, Peop. Rep. China
SOURCE: Faming Zhuanli Shenqing Gongkai Shuomingshu, 5 pp.
CODEN: CNXXEV
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Chinese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
CN 1032936	A	19890517	CN 1988-107035	19881008 <--
CN 1022561	B	19931027		

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: CN 1988-107035 19881008
ABSTRACT:
Gallic acid (I), a material for medicines, dyes, food additives, etc., is isolated from maple leaves by a simple process. Maple leaves (50 g) were crushed and extd. in boiling water, concd., hydrolyzed with 98% H2SO4, neutralized with NaOH, and extd. with EtOAc to give 5.0 g. I.

IT 149-91-7P, Gallic acid, preparation
RL: PREP (Preparation)
(isolation of, from maple leaves)
RN 149-91-7 CAPLUS
CN Benzoic acid, 3,4,5-trihydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

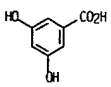


L89 ANSWER 130 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1990:523923 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 113:123923
TITLE: Thermographic recording materials and coating composition therefor
INVENTOR(S): Dombrowski, Edward J., Jr.; King, Patrick F.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Polaroid Corp., USA
SOURCE: U.S., 6 pp.
CODEN: USXXAM
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 4904572	A	19900227	US 1988-182966	19880418 <--

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 1988-182966 19880418
OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 113:123923
ABSTRACT:
The use of 3,5-dihydroxybenzoic acid (I) as an acidic reagent in thermog. recording material comprising a triarylmethane thiolactone dye precursor, Ag behenate and a binder is claimed. The use of I improves the Dmax. A one-pot coating compn. contg. the above components is also claimed.

IT 99-10-5, 3,5-Dihydroxybenzoic acid
RL: USES (Uses)
(thermog. recording compn. contg.)
RN 99-10-5 CAPLUS
CN Benzoic acid, 3,5-dihydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

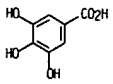


L89 ANSWER 131 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1990:461499 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 113:61499
TITLE: Anti-freezing inks and their manufacture
INVENTOR(S): Chen, Jianhua
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Peop. Rep. China
SOURCE: Faming Zhuanli Shenqing Gongkai Shuomingshu, 9 pp.
CODEN: CNXXEV
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Chinese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
CN 1032949	A	19890517	CN 1987-105114	19871031 <--
CN 1023126	B	19931215		

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: CN 1987-105114 19871031
ABSTRACT:
The title inks, useful below 0.degree.C, contain dyes, alcs., gum arabic, H2O, .gtoreq.1 of NaCl, KCl, Na2SO4, K2SO4, NaNO2, KNO2, Na2CO3, and K2CO3, with the optional addn. of C6H5OH, H2SO4, gallic acid, or tannic acid.

IT 149-91-7, Gallic acid, uses and miscellaneous
RL: USES (Uses)
(antifreezing inks contg.)
RN 149-91-7 CAPLUS
CN Benzoic acid, 3,4,5-trihydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L89 ANSWER 132 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1990:420500 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 113:20500
TITLE: Analytical composition, method, device, and kit with pyrogallol derivative and reducible indicator
INVENTOR(S): Bouse, Lee; Phillips, Michael
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Boehringer Mannheim G.m.b.H., USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 28 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 8911643	A1	19891130	WO 1989-US2109	19890516 <--
W: AU, JP				
RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, FR, GB, IT, LU, NL, SE				
US 4971918	A	19901120	US 1988-198765	19880525 <--
AU 8937659	A1	19891212	AU 1989-37659	19890516 <--
EP 420893	A1	19910410	EP 1989-906929	19890516 <--
EP 420893	B1	19950726		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, FR, GB, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE				
JP 03505628	T2	19911205	JP 1989-506469	19890516 <--
CA 1339795	A1	19980407	CA 1989-600547	19890524 <--
US 5084395	A	19920128	US 1990-554733	19900718 <--

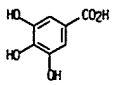
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 1988-198765 19880525
WO 1989-US2109 19890516
OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 113:20500
GRAPHIC IMAGE:

I

ABSTRACT:
The title compn., useful in detg. an analyte in a sample, comprises a noncoupling or reducible chromogen indicator system and a pyrogallol deriv. I [X = H, O2CY; Y = H, (CH2)nMe, (CH2)nCHMe2; n = 0-17]. I causes uniform formation of the detectable signal. Thus, a test strip for glucose detn. was prepd. which included 20 mg pyrogallol isoamyl ester in an indicator system comprising 3,3',5,5'-tetramethylbenzidine and 3-amino-9-(.gamma.-aminopropyl)carbazole. From the std. curve obtained, a clean distinction was drawn between different values of glucose concn. Linearization did not begin to occur until .apprx.300 mg glucose/dL, as compared to a control system not including the pyrogallol isoamyl ester, which linearized at only 100 mg

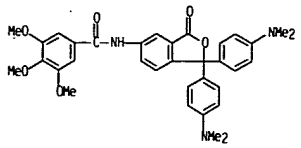
L89 ANSWER 132 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS (Continued)
glucose/dL. Smoother, more even curves were obtained.

IT 149-91-7, Gallic acid, uses and miscellaneous
RL: ANST (Analytical study)
(chromogenic indicator system comtg., for analyte detn., signal uniformity in relation to)
RN 149-91-7 CAPLUS
CN Benzoic acid, 3,4,5-trihydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L89 ANSWER 133 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1990:236890 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 112:236890
TITLE: The synthesis of monosubstituted derivatives of 6-amino-3,3-bis(p-dimethylaminophenyl)phthalide
AUTHOR(S): Sutter, P.; Weis, C. D.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Res. Dev. Dep., Ciba-Geigy Ltd., Basel, Switz.
SOURCE: Dyes and Pigments (1990), 12(4), 287-300
CODEN: DYPIDX; ISSN: 0143-7208
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
OTHER SOURCE(S): CASREACT 112:236890
ABSTRACT:
A practicable method for the nitration of malachite green lactone at C-6 yielding 3,3-bis(dimethylaminophenyl)-6-nitrophthalide is presented. Redn. furnished the corresponding C-6 aminophthalide which served as starting material for a series of various N-monosubstituted derivs. The amino group was also used to synthesize pyrroles, and via the corresponding azide, triazole and phosphazo derivs.

IT 127487-28-9P
RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(prepn. of, from malachite green lactone)
RN 127487-28-9 CAPLUS
CN Benzamide, N-[1,1-bis[4-(dimethylamino)phenyl]-1,3-dihydro-3-oxo-5-isobenzofuranyl]-3,4,5-trimethoxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



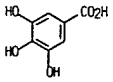
L89 ANSWER 134 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1990:204460 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 112:204460
TITLE: Hair-darkening kits containing metal salts and organic ligands
INVENTOR(S): Wilkins, Anne Lilian; Day, Martin Edwin; Rowland, Mark Louis
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Beecham Group PLC, UK
SOURCE: Eur. Pat. Appl., 12 pp.
CODEN: EPXXDW
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
EP 327345	A2	19890809	EP 1989-300985	19890201 <--
EP 327345	A3	19910529		
EP 327345	B1	19931020		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE				
AT 96014	E	19931115	AT 1989-300985	19890201 <--
ES 2060748	T3	19941201	ES 1989-300985	19890201 <--
DK 8900487	A	19890805	DK 1989-487	19890202 <--
AU 8929542	A1	19890810	AU 1989-29542	19890202 <--
AU 617757	B2	19911205		
ZA 8900821	A	19891227	ZA 1989-821	19890202 <--
JP 01308218	A2	19891212	JP 1989-25605	19890203 <--
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			GB 1988-2455	19880204
			EP 1989-300985	19890201

ABSTRACT:
A multicomponent device or kit for darkening hair comprising (1) a first component which comprises a shampoo detergent base with .gtoreq.1 metal salt, preferably iron ammonium sulfate and (2) a second component which comprises .gtoreq.1 org. compd. which changes color as a consequence of the formation of dark-colored complex when mixed with the metal ion, and a base suitable for use as a hair prepn. The 1st component is applied, then rinsed off, and the 2nd component is applied, and then either left on or rinsed off. A shampoo contained Na lauryl sulfate 40, cocoamidopropyl betaine 10, iron (II) ammonium sulfate 1, copper sulfate 0.2, thiourea 0.1, disodium edetate 0.1, perfume 0.5, NaCl 9.5, Kathon CG 0.1, and water up to 100%. A conditioner contained Dow Corning 929 cationic emulsion 3, Emcol CC9 0.3, hydroxypropyl guar gum 0.9, tannic acid 0.5, catechol 0.5, thiourea 0.1, disodium edetate 0.1, glycerin 4.5, perfume 0.5, Kathon CG 0.1, and water up to 100%. The shampoo and the conditioner were applied successively to the hair. After 7 application to the hair which was 90% grey, an intense dark coloration developed.

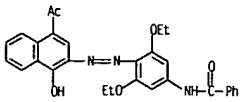
IT 149-91-7, Gallic acid, biological studies
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(hair darkening prepn. contg. iron ammonium sulfate and)
RN 149-91-7 CAPLUS
CN Benzoic acid, 3,4,5-trihydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

L89 ANSWER 134 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS (Continued)



L89 ANSWER 135 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1990:38109 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 112:38109
TITLE: Synthesis of 4-acetyl-2-arylazo-1-naphthol
AUTHOR(S): Rangnekar, D. W.; Gulhane, S. M.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dep. Chem. Technol., Univ. Bombay, Bombay, 400 019, India
SOURCE: Indian Journal of Technology (1989), 27(6), 278-80
CODEN: IJOTA8; ISSN: 0019-5669
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
OTHER SOURCE(S): CASREACT 112:38109
ABSTRACT:
4-Acetyl-1-naphthol prepd. from 1-naphthol by acetylation was coupled with diazonium salts derived from a variety of arom. amino derivs. to obtain 4-acetyl-2-(substituted phenyl)azo-1-naphthols. These azo compds. were applied on polyester, polyamide, and cellulose acetate fibers as disperse dyes and their dyeing properties were evaluated.

IT 124775-03-7
RL: USES (Uses)
(disperse dye, for polyester, polyamide and acetate fibers, prepn. and evaluation of)
RN 124775-03-7 CAPLUS
CN Benzamide, N-[4-[(4-acetyl-1-hydroxy-2-naphthalenyl)azo]-3,5-diethoxyphenyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

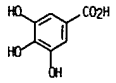


L89 ANSWER 136 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1989:580469 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 111:180469
TITLE: Hair dyeing compositions containing cationic polymers with conditioning property for gray hair
INVENTOR(S): Oku, Masako
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Sunstar, Inc., Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 4 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 01090117	A2	19890406	JP 1987-245287	19870929 <--
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 1987-245287	19870929

ABSTRACT:
Hair dyeing compns. contain (1) Fe salts, (2) .gtoreq.1 Fe ion-reacting compd. chosen from pyrogallol, tannic acid (I), gallic acid, and hematein, and (3) cationic polymers. The compns. also have conditioning effect. A hair dyeing foam comprised quaternized guar gum deriv. 1.0, coconut oil fatty acid diethanolamide 1.0, stearyltrimethylammonium chloride 0.2, modified alc. 10.0, di-Me ether 8.0, FeCl3 1.8, I 1.6, perfume 0.5, and H2O to 100% by wt. Gray hair was dyed with the foam and black color was developed.

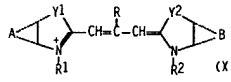
IT 149-91-7, Gallic acid, biological studies
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(hair dyeing compns. contg. iron salt and cationic polymer and, with good conditioning effect)
RN 149-91-7 CAPLUS
CN Benzoic acid, 3,4,5-trihydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

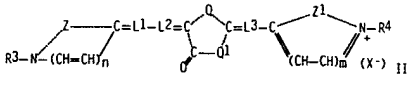


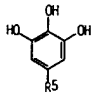
L89 ANSWER 137 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1989:487273 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 111:87273
TITLE: Silver halide photographic material used with helium-neon laser light source
INVENTOR(S): Sekiguchi, Tadashi; Yoshida, Kazuhiro
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Konica Co., Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 15 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 63106647	A2	19880511	JP 1986-252734	19861022 <--
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 1986-252734	19861022

GRAPHIC IMAGE:



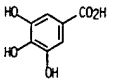




ABSTRACT:
The title material having .gtoreq.1 Ag halide emulsion layers on a support contains .gtoreq.1 compds. selected from compds. represented by I (Y1, Y2 = S, Se; R1, R2 = lower alkyl, sulfo-contg. alkyl; R = lower alkyl; A, B = nonmetal group necessary to form naphthothiazole, benzothiazole, naphthoselenazole, benzoselenazole; X = anion; m = 0,1; and n = 0 for intramol. salt) or II (Z, Z1 = cyanine dye resp., and moiety necessary to form 5- or 6-membered N-contg. heterocyclyl; R3, R4 = (un)satd. aliph.; Q, Q1 = moiety necessary to form 4- or 5-thiazolidine, 4-imidazolidine; L1, L2, L3 = methylene; L and R3, L3 and R4 may form N-contg. ring linked via methylene chain; m, n = 0, 1; X = mineral acid, org. acid anion) and .gtoreq.1 compds. from III (R5 = H, halo, alkyl, alkoxy, carboxyl, salts thereof, sulfo, sulfo salt, CN, alkoxycarbonyl,

L89 ANSWER 137 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS (Continued)
carbamoyl), and after chem. aging, contains .gtoreq.1 .times. 10-4 mol water sol. bromide per 1 mol Ag halide. This material has high sensitivity to a He-Ne laser and gives less fogging and high storage stability.

IT 149-91-7, uses and miscellaneous
RL: USES (Uses)
(silver halide color photog. materials contg., for He-Ne laser exposure)
RN 149-91-7 CAPLUS
CN Benzoic acid, 3,4,5-trihydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



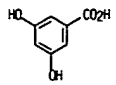
L89 ANSWER 138 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1989:145033 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 110:145033
TITLE: Development of negative-type presensitized plates using a developer solution containing anionic surfactant and/or carboxylic acid salts
INVENTOR(S): Kyono, Minoru; Uehara, Masabumi; Nakano, Mieji; Nogami, Akira
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Konica Co., Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 6 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 63188140	A2	19880803	JP 1987-21268	19870130 <--

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1987-21268 19870130
ABSTRACT:
An imagewise-exposed neg.-type presensitized plate is automatically supplied and developed by using an automatic developing machine with a developer soln. with a pH >12.0 contg. .gtoreq.1 compd. selected from alkali agents and anionic surfactants and org. carboxylic acid salts and no org. solvent. The developer soln. presents no hygienic problems and has improved development properties. Thus, an anodized Al plate was coated with a compn. contg. N-(4-hydroxyphenyl)methacrylamide-acrylonitrile-Et acrylate-methacrylic acid copolymer, p-diazophenylamine-paraformaldehyde condensate hexafluorophosphate, Juryumer AC10L (acrylic acid polymer), tartaric acid, and Victoria Pure Blue BOH (dye) to give a presensitized plate. The plate was imagewise exposed through a neg. and developed with an aq. soln. contg. K silicate, Pelex NB-L (anionic surfactant), and 3-hydroxy-2-naphthoic acid (adjusted to pH 12.5 with NaOH) by using an automatic developing machine to obtain a lithog. plate capable of giving high quality prints.

IT 99-10-5, 3,5-Dihydroxybenzoic acid
RL: USES (Uses)
(lithog. plate developer soln. contg.)
RN 99-10-5 CAPLUS
CN Benzoic acid, 3,5-dihydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

L89 ANSWER 138 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS (Continued)

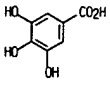


L89 ANSWER 139 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1989:59515 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 110:59515
TITLE: Reversible thermochromic coloring materials
INVENTOR(S): Takasaki, Shiro
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Tanaka Chemical Industry Co., Ltd., Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 5 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 63189467	A2	19880805	JP 1987-21329	19870131 <--
JP 05088879	B4	19931224		

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1987-21329 19870131
ABSTRACT:
Light-resistant title materials, easily forming microcapsules, comprise electron donor coloring compds. and esters or ethers of polyhydric phenols with polyol ethers, ethers of polyols and monohydric alcs., or polyol carboxylic acid esters. Thus, 1 g crystal violet lactone was mixed with 25 parts ester of gallic acid and myristic acid monoglyceride, dissolved at 100-120.degree., and cooled to give a coloring material having a blue color at .ltoreq.42.degree..

IT 149-91-7D, esters 118549-06-7 118549-07-8
RL: USES (Uses)
(thermochromic coloring materials contg., reversible)
RN 149-91-7 CAPLUS
CN Benzoic acid, 3,4,5-trihydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

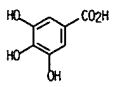


RN 118549-06-7 CAPLUS
CN Benzoic acid, 3,4,5-trihydroxy-, ester with 1,2,3-propanetriol monotetradecanoate (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 149-91-7
CMF C7 H6 O5

L89 ANSWER 139 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS (Continued)

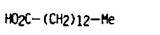


CM 2

CRN 27214-38-6
CMF C17 H34 O4
CCI IDS

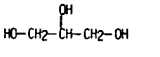
CM 3

CRN 544-63-8
CMF C14 H28 O2



CM 4

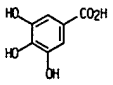
CRN 56-81-5
CMF C3 H8 O3



RN 118549-07-8 CAPLUS
CN Benzoic acid, 3,4,5-trihydroxy-, ester with 1,2,3-propanetriol monooctadecanoate (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 149-91-7
CMF C7 H6 O5



L89 ANSWER 139 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS (Continued)

CM 2

CRN 31566-31-1
CMF C21 H42 O4
CCI IDS

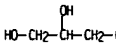
CM 3

CRN 57-11-4
CMF C18 H36 O2

$HO_2C-(CH_2)_{16}-Me$

CM 4

CRN 56-81-5
CMF C3 H8 O3



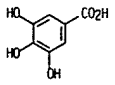
L89 ANSWER 140 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS (Continued)

L89 ANSWER 140 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1968:515858 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 109:115858
TITLE: Preparation of dyes for gray hairs
INVENTOR(S): Kono, Takeshi
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): White Lilly K. K., Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 2 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 63041414	A2	19880222	JP 1986-185259	19860808 <--
JP 02014324	B4	19900406		

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1986-185259 19860808
ABSTRACT:
A hair dye for gray hair is prepd. by (1) adding aq. FeCl3 or other Fe3+ salt soln. to a soln. of carboxyvinyl polymer alkali metal salt (or ammonium salt) or org. base salt to form a powd. substance, (2) treating this reaction product with a substance such as gallic acid, Pr gallate, tannic acid, catechol, and dopa which produces a black dye by reacting with Fe3+, and (3) finally adding caustic alkali to give a black gel. The dye has little irritating effect on the scalp as compared to the conventional ***dyes*** . Thus, 25 parts 10% FeCl3.6H2O soln. was added to 200 parts 1% K carboxyvinyl polymer soln. to give a brown powder which was isolated, washed with H2O, and suspended in water (total amt. 60.3 parts). To this was added a mixt. of Pr gallate 2.4, methylparaben 0.2, a perfume 0.1, and 1,3-butylene glycol 23.0 parts by wt., followed by 12.6 parts water contg. 1.4 part KOH to give a black gel.

IT 149-91-7, Gallic acid, biological studies
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(hair dye prepn. with ferric compd. and)
RN 149-91-7 CAPLUS
CN Benzoic acid, 3,4,5-trihydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L89 ANSWER 141 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1988:430251 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 109:30251
TITLE: Thermal recording materials having fluoran derivatives as color formers, phenolic compounds as color developers and carbonates as sensitizers
INVENTOR(S): Takakura, Toshihiro; Imamura, Kunio; Nishijima, Takayuki; Yamaguchi, Tetsuhiko
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Showa Denko K. K., Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 7 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

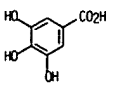
PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 62261479	A2	19871113	JP 1986-103771	19860508 <--
JP 06062012	B4	19940817		

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1986-103771 19860508
GRAPHIC IMAGE:

* STRUCTURE DIAGRAM TOO LARGE FOR DISPLAY - AVAILABLE VIA OFFLINE PRINT *

ABSTRACT:
The thermal recording materials contain a fluoran deriv. I (R = Me, Et) as a color former, a (gallate) II (R1 = C1-18 alkyl) or p-R2C6H4OH (R2 = C3-6 alkyl) as a color developer, and a Ph carbonate of III (R3 = H, C1-5 alkyl, MeO, EtO) as a sensitizer. The materials exhibit improved storage stability and are adaptable to high-speed recording processes. Thus, a paper support was coated with a dispersion contg. I (R = Me), II (R1 = C12H25), III (R3 = H), CaCO3, and poly(vinyl alc.) to give a thermal recording paper, which gave high-d. images with good fastness to oils and plasticizers.

IT 149-91-7D, Gallic acid, esters
RL: USES (Uses)
(color developer, thermal printing material using)
RN 149-91-7 CAPLUS
CN Benzoic acid, 3,4,5-trihydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



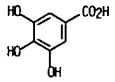
L89 ANSWER 141 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS (Continued)

L89 ANSWER 142 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1988:223055 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 108:223055
TITLE: Manufacture of multicolored wool fabrics
INVENTOR(S): Nishimura, Teijiro; Oguchi, Kaneyoshi
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Unitika Ltd., Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 4 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 62263389	A2	19871116	JP 1986-105568	19860507 <--

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1986-105568 19860507
ABSTRACT:
The title products are manufd. by one-bath dyeing using anionic dyes of fibrous products composed of wool treated with polyhydric phenols for resist style, wool treated with quaternary ammonium salts (cationic group is introduced), and untreated wool. Thus, a wool top was immersed in a bath contg. 30% 2,3-epoxypropyltrimethylammonium chloride and 7% NaOH (based on fiber) at 80.degree. and bath ratio 1:15 for 60 min to give cation group-contg. fiber (A). Sep., wool top was immersed in an aq. bath contg. 15% gallic acid and 3% HCO2H (based on fiber) at 96.degree. and bath ratio 1:15 for 60 min, washed with water, then immersed in aq. soln. contg. 7% SnCl2 (based on fiber) at 90.degree. and pH 4 for 60 min to give dyeing-resistant fiber (B). Then, 30% untreated wool was mixed with 20% A and 50% B, then spun to give a twill fabric, which was dyed in a bath contg. Supranol Brilliant Sky Blue RLW 3, a level dyeing agent 1, AcOH 1, and AcONa 2% (based on fiber) at 95.degree. and bath ratio 1:10 for 60 min to give a dark blue-sky blue-white sprinkly colored fabric.

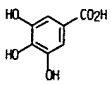
IT 149-91-7, uses and miscellaneous
RL: USES (Uses)
(wool treated with, dyeing-resistant, for multicolored fabric)
RN 149-91-7 CAPLUS
CN Benzoic acid, 3,4,5-trihydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L89 ANSWER 142 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS (Continued)

L89 ANSWER 143 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1988:218450 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 108:218450
TITLE: Phenols interfere in protein estimation by the bicinchoninic acid assay method
AUTHOR(S): Kamath, Poornima; Pattabiraman, T. N.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dep. Biochem., Kasturba Med. Coll., Manipal, 576 119, India
SOURCE: Biochemical Archives (1988), 4(1), 17-23
CODEN: BIAREM; ISSN: 0749-5331
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
ABSTRACT:
Bicinchoninic acid assay method (BAC) advocated for protein estn. was found to be highly sensitive to phenols. On a wt. basis, gallic acid, tannic acid, pyrogallic acid, and pyrocatechol yield 2.1-, 9.3-, 86.0-, and 106-fold more absorption in this method compared to bovine serum albumin. The interference of phenols in protein assay by the BCA method was found to be more than by the method of Lowry et al. While the BCA method, Lowry method, and Bradford's ***dye*** -binding method yielded comparable values for proteins for systems like soybean rich in proteins, the BCA method overestimated protein values by 75-fold in mango kernel, a seed rich in phenols compared to the Bradford method. The BCA method also showed differential response to std. proteins like the Bradford method.

IT 149-91-7, Gallic acid, uses and miscellaneous
RL: ANST (Analytical study)
(interference by, in proteins detn. by bicinchoninic acid assay)
RN 149-91-7 CAPLUS
CN Benzoic acid, 3,4,5-trihydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

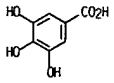


L89 ANSWER 144 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1988:213838 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 108:213838
TITLE: High-contrast rapid-processing silver halide photographic emulsion spectrally sensitized with merocyanine dye
INVENTOR(S): Hanyu, Takeshi; Yorozudo, Hidetoshi
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Konica Co., Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho. 21 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 62265649	A2	19871118	JP 1986-109012	19860513 <--

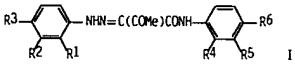
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1986-109012 19860513
GRAPHIC IMAGE: For diagram(s), see printed CA Issue.
ABSTRACT:
A high-contrast rapid-processing photog. material provided with a support and hydrophilic colloid layers including .gtoreq.1 Ag halide emulsion layer is claimed wherein the Ag halide grains in the layers are spectrally sensitized with a merocyanine dye I [Z = (benz, naphth)oxazole-forming nonmetal atoms; R1 = (un)substituted alkyl; R2 = hydroxyalkyl, hydroxyalkoxyalkyl, alkoxycarbonylalkyl, carbamoylalkyl, (hydroxy, hydroxyalkyl)phenyl, alkoxyalkyl, (CH2)nA, (CH2)nO(CH2)nA; A = CN, alkylsulfonyl, sulfamido, alkylsulfonylamino, alkoxy; n = 1-4; R3, R4 = H, alkyl, alkoxy, alkylsulfonyl, sulfo, Cl, F, CO2H], and the hydrophilic layers contain a compd. II (R5, R6, R7, R8, R9, R10 = H, halo, C1-23 alkyl, C1-23 alkoxy, CO2H, carboxyalkyl ester, hydroxyalkyl, hydroxyalkoxyalkyl, SO3H, amidoalkyl, amidophenyl, imidoalkyl, CN).

IT 149-91-7, uses and miscellaneous
RL: USES (Uses)
(spectrally sensitized photog. emulsion contg.)
RN 149-91-7 CAPLUS
CN Benzoic acid, 3,4,5-trihydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L89 ANSWER 144 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS (Continued)

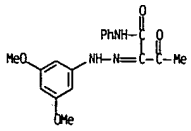
L89 ANSWER 145 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1988:169144 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 108:169144
TITLE: Color and constitution relationships in organic pigments. Part 1. Monoazoacetoacetanilides
AUTHOR(S): Christie, Robert M.; Standring, Paul N.; Griffiths, John
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dep. Technol., Scott. Coll. Text., Netherdal/Galashiels, TD1 3HF, UK
SOURCE: Dyes and Pigments (1988), 9(1), 37-56
CODEN: DYPIDX; ISSN: 0143-7208
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
GRAPHIC IMAGE:



ABSTRACT:
The soln. UV-visible spectral behavior of the keto-hydrazone form of I pigments (R1, R2 = H, MeO, NO2; R3 = H, Me, Cl, MeO, NO2; R4 = H, MeO; R5 = H; R6 = H, NO2; R5R6 = NHCONH) was investigated. PPP MO calcns., using the generalized set of parameters approach, were refined by parameter optimization to provide an excellent correlation between calcd. and exptl. .lambda.max values for the principal absorption band, and in addn. there was generally good qual. agreement between molar extinction coeffs. and the calcd. oscillator strengths. The nature of the electronic excitation process was discussed in terms of the calcd. changes in .pi.-electron charge densities. Spectral and oscillator strength predictions were made for 2 similar pigments.

IT 113399-62-5
RL: PRP (Properties)
(absorption spectra and oscillator strength of, calcn. of)
RN 113399-62-5 CAPLUS
CN Butanamide, 2-[(3,5-dimethoxyphenyl)hydrazono]-3-oxo-N-phenyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

L89 ANSWER 145 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS (Continued)



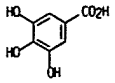
L89 ANSWER 146 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1988:122007 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 108:122007
TITLE: Method of chemical electrographic image amplification using chemically active toner particles
INVENTOR(S): Alexandrovich, Peter S.; Manthey, Joseph W.; May, John W.; Sreekumar, Chandra
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Eastman Kodak Co., USA
SOURCE: U.S., 12 pp.
CODEN: USXXAM
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 4681828	A	19870721	US 1986-902727	19860902 <--

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 1986-902727 19860902
ABSTRACT:
A method of forming an electrog. image of high d. and contrast is claimed in which chem. active toner particles are used to trigger image amplification after development. The method is comprised of applying electrog. toner particles contg. an activator, which releases an amine upon heating, on a support having an electrostatic charge pattern and heating in contact with an image-receiving sheet contg. a Co(III) complex capable of releasing an amine on processing and an amplifier which, upon reaction with an amine, forms a ***dye*** or a dye precursor or reduces the Co(III) complex to release addnl. amine. Liq. or dry chem. active toner particles can be used to produce adequate visible images from a voltage differential of <5 V. Thus, a liq. developer prepd. from Reinecke salt, tert-butylstyrene-Li methacrylate copolymer, THF, and Isopar G was used to develop an electrostatic latent image on a Kodak Ektavolt Recording Film 50-101, dried to remove the liq. carrier, contacted with an image-receiving sheet coated with a layer contg. phthalaldehyde, hexamminecobalt(III) trifluoroacetate, ethylene-1,4-cyclohexylenedimethylene-1-methyl-2,4-benzenedisulfamide copolymer, and a silicone surfactant, and passed through a pair of heated rollers at 121.degree.-168.degree. to give a high-d. and high-contrast image.

IT 149-91-7, Gallic acid, uses and miscellaneous
RL: USES (Uses)
(activator, electrostatog. developers contg., for image amplification by reaction with cobalt ammine complex and amplifier in image-receiving layers)
RN 149-91-7 CAPLUS
CN Benzoic acid, 3,4,5-trihydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

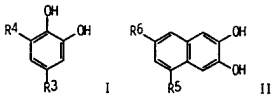
L89 ANSWER 146 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS (Continued)



L89 ANSWER 147 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1988:122002 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 108:122002
TITLE: Rapid processing of color photographic materials
INVENTOR(S): Kobayashi, Kazuhiro; Koboshi, Shigeharu; Ishikawa, Masao
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Konica Co., Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 20 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 62246048	A2	19871027	JP 1986-91087	19860418 <--

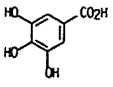
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1986-91087 19860418
GRAPHIC IMAGE:



I II

ABSTRACT:
Imagewise-exposed color photog. materials contg. AgCl emulsion layers are developed in a color-developer soln. contg. sulfite ions .ltoreq.4 .times. 10-3 mol/L, a compd. of the formula HONR1R2 (R1, R2 = C1-3 alkyl), and .gtoreq.1 compd. selected from I and II (R3-R6 = H, halo, sulfo, C1-7 alkyl, OR7, CO2R8, CONR9R10, Ph; R7-R10 = H, C1-18 alkyl; when R4 = OH or H, then R3 is not H). The method gives high optical d. dye images with low fog.

IT 149-91-7, 3,4,5-Trihydroxybenzoic acid, uses and miscellaneous
RL: USES (Uses)
(photog. color developer soln. contg.)
RN 149-91-7 CAPLUS
CN Benzoic acid, 3,4,5-trihydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L89 ANSWER 147 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS (Continued)

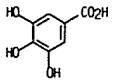
L89 ANSWER 148 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1988:101125 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 108:101125
TITLE: Ascorbate-containing bath preparations
INVENTOR(S): Morita, Yasuhiko; Kakiguchi, Yoshitomi; Izuhara, Seiji
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Takeda Chemical Industries, Ltd., Japan
SOURCE: Ger. Offen., 5 pp.
CODEN: GWXXBX
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: German
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
DE 3721545	A1	19880107	DE 1987-3721545	19870630 <--
AU 8774942	A1	19880107	AU 1987-74942	19870630 <--
AU 602150	B2	19901004		
FR 2600887	A1	19880108	FR 1987-9416	19870702 <--
FR 2600887	B1	19900202		
JP 63146811	A2	19880618	JP 1987-165848	19870702 <--
US 4929378	A	19900529	US 1989-352680	19890510 <--

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1986-156697 19860703
US 1987-63916 19870619

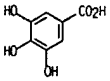
ABSTRACT:
A bath prepn. comprises ascorbic acid, its ester or salt, and a reducing agent stabilizer (thiosulfate, dithionite, L-cysteine-HCl, glutathione, C1-4 alkyl gallate). Bath tablets contained NaHCO3 37, succinic acid 36, Na ascorbate 20, Na2S2O3 2, cryst. cellulose 2, Na benzoate 2, perfume 1, and dye 0.5 parts.

IT 149-91-7D, Gallic acid, alkyl esters
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(bath prepns. contg. ascorbate and)
RN 149-91-7 CAPLUS
CN Benzoic acid, 3,4,5-trihydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L89 ANSWER 149 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS (Continued)

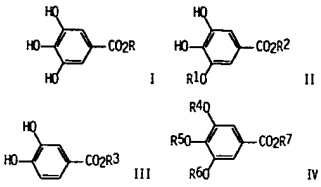
IT 149-91-7D, 3,4,5-Trihydroxy benzoic acid, derivs.
RL: USES (Uses)
(thermal recording materials using)
RN 149-91-7 CAPLUS
CN Benzoic acid, 3,4,5-trihydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L89 ANSWER 149 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1987:626075 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 107:226075
TITLE: Thermal recording materials
INVENTOR(S): Goto, Hiroshi; Shiojima, Isao
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Ricoh Co., Ltd., Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 9 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 62135388	A2	19870618	JP 1985-276439	19851209 <--

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1985-276439 19851209
GRAPHIC IMAGE:



ABSTRACT:
Thermal recording materials, contg. an electron donor dye which is usually colorless or pale color and an electron attractive compd. which reacts with the dye on heating to color-develop it, contain I, II, and/or III (R, R2, R3 = C1-22 alkyl, C7-12 aralkyl, C6-10 aryl; R1 = lower alkyl) as the electron acceptor compd. and .gtoreq.1 compd. of IV (R4, R6 = lower alkyl; R5 = H, lower alkyl; R7 = C1-22 alkyl, C7-12 aralkyl, C6-10 aryl) as a eutectic-forming agent in the heat-sensitive coloration layer. The thermal recording materials exhibit good sensitivity and provide high d. images with good water and oil resistances. Thus, a paper support was coated with a compn. contg. 2'-anilino-3'-methyl-6'-(N-methyl-N-cyclohexyl)aminofluoran, III (R3 = p-CH2C6H4Cl), IV (R4 = R6 = R7 = Me; R5 = H), Al stearate, CaCO3, a surfactant, binders, and isobutylene-maleic anhydride copolymer to give a thermal recording paper which gave high d. images with good oil and fingerprint resistances.

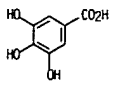
L89 ANSWER 150 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1987:541100 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 107:141100
TITLE: Isolation of gallic acid made from gall flower
INVENTOR(S): Shan, Shuxiang; Li, Dehui; Wang, Bencheng; Wang, Ru; Cao, Ying
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Sichuan University, Peop. Rep. China
SOURCE: Faming Zhuanli Shenqing Gongkai Shuomingshu, 3 pp.
CODEN: CNXXEV
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Chinese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
CN 85102665	A	19860924	CN 1985-102665	19850401 <--

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: CN 1985-102665 19850401

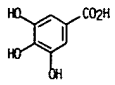
ABSTRACT:
Gallic acid (I), useful as a material for pharmaceuticals, food additives and ***dyes*** (no data), is isolated from gall flower. Gall flowers (20 g) were crushed and refluxed in 5% aq. H2SO4 for 4 h, cooled, the pH was set to 7 and the soln. was extd. with Et2O to give 3.4-4 g I.

IT 149-91-7, Gallic acid, biological studies
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(isolation of, from gall flower, as material for drugs, dyes, and food additives)
RN 149-91-7 CAPLUS
CN Benzoic acid, 3,4,5-trihydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L89 ANSWER 151 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1987:476318 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 107:76318
TITLE: Potential of oxidized phenolics as food colorants
AUTHOR(S): Taylor, A. J.; Clydesdale, F. M.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Sch. Agric., Univ. Nottingham, Sutton Bonington/Loughborough/Leicestershire, LE12 5RD, UK
SOURCE: Food Chemistry (1987), 24(4), 301-13
CODEN: FOCHDJ; ISSN: 0308-8146
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
ABSTRACT:
A range of phenolic compds. was oxidized using the enzyme polyphenoloxidase (EC 1.14.18.1). Mixts. of phenolics and mixts. of phenolics with amino acids and peptides were also oxidized. The oxidized products exhibited red, yellow, blue, green and orange colors but many of them turned to brown or black as further reactions occurred. The colors were measured in terms of Hunter L,a,b coordinates and the stability of the colors to heat, pH and SO2 was measured. The majority of colors had insufficient stability or tinctorial power to be considered for use as food colorants. The exceptions were the orange products formed on oxidn. of catechin and the yellow products from dihydroquercetin.

IT 149-91-7, Gallic acid, biological studies
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(food coloring materials from)
RN 149-91-7 CAPLUS
CN Benzoic acid, 3,4,5-trihydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

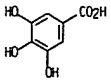


L89 ANSWER 152 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1987:201543 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 106:201543
TITLE: Hair dye containing ferrous salts and hydroxy compounds
INVENTOR(S): Ishizawa, Masao
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Kyodo Seiyakusho Co., Ltd., Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 3 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 62033113	A2	19870213	JP 1985-172129	19850805 <--
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 1985-172129	19850805

ABSTRACT:
A hair dye contains an Fe2+ salt, hydroxy compd., and a dye. This dye has no irritating effects on the scalp. Thus, a ***dye*** was prepd. contg. FeSO4 7.0, catechol 2.0, benzyl alc. 10.0, Na tartrate 2.0, erythorbic acid 0.2, xanthan gum 0.6, oleyl alc. 6.0, an imidazolinium betaine-type amphoteric surfactant 1.5, and H2O 70.7% by wt.

IT 149-91-7, Gallic acid, biological studies
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(hair dye contg. ferrous salt and)
RN 149-91-7 CAPLUS
CN Benzoic acid, 3,4,5-trihydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

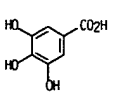


L89 ANSWER 153 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1987:89960 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 106:89960
TITLE: Tanning the skin
INVENTOR(S): Herlihy, Walter C.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Repligen Corp., USA
SOURCE: U.S., 3 pp.
CODEN: USXXAM
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 4609544	A	19860902	US 1983-510776	19830705 <--
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 1983-510776	19830705

ABSTRACT:
A nonmutagenic, nonallergenic tanning compn. which can be applied to human epidermis to achieve a desired cosmetic effect and protect the skin from harmful sun rays comprises a suitable dye precursor, peroxidase and H2O2. The ingredients when reacted on the skin result in the formation of melanin-like dyes which tan the skin. Example dye precursors are tyrosine, dopa, aniline, catechol, etc. Sunscreens may also be incorporated into the compns. The compns. may be lotions, ointments, or creams.

IT 149-91-7, Gallic acid, uses and miscellaneous
RL: USES (Uses)
(skin tanning compns. contg. peroxidase and peroxide and)
RN 149-91-7 CAPLUS
CN Benzoic acid, 3,4,5-trihydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L89 ANSWER 154 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1987:68733 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 106:68733
TITLE: Metal complex disazo dyes
INVENTOR(S): Henk, Hermann
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Bayer A.-G., Fed. Rep. Ger.
SOURCE: Ger. Offen., 59 pp.
CODEN: GWXXBX
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: German
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

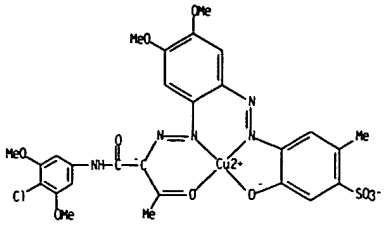
PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
DE 3516667	A1	19861113	DE 1985-3516667	19850509 <--
EP 201026	A2	19861112	EP 1986-105857	19860428 <--
EP 201026	A3	19871209		
EP 201026	B1	19890913		
R: CH, DE, FR, GB, LI				
US 4772687	A	19880920	US 1986-858404	19860501 <--
JP 61255963	A2	19861113	JP 1986-102212	19860506 <--
JP 03059108	B4	19910909		
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			DE 1985-3516667	19850509

OTHER SOURCE(S): CASREACT 106:68733
GRAPHIC IMAGE: For diagram(s), see printed CA Issue.
ABSTRACT:
Metal complex azo dyes I [ring A = benzene or naphthalene residue; ring B = benzene residue which is substituted in the p-position to the azo group; ring C = enolic coupling component residue from hydroxybenzene, hydroxynaphthalene, pyrazolone, pyridone, pyrimidone, quinolone, and acetoacetic aryl amide; l = 0, 1; M = divalent metal; m = 0-3, n = p = 0-4 q = 1, 2; R = CH:CH2, .beta.-halovinyl, OCH2CH2R3; R3 = leaving group; R1 = H, (un)substituted C1-4 alkyl; R2 = H, fiber-reactive group; Z = direct bond or a bridge to a C atom of ring A, B or C] are useful for printing and dyeing of natural or synthetic fibers contg. hydroxyl or amide groups. Thus, diazotized 3-amino-4-chlorobenzenesulfonic acid was coupled with 3,4-(MeO)2C6H4NH2, forming an amino azo dye intermediate, which was diazotized and coupled with barbituric acid. The disazo dye was dissolved in an aq. soln. of CuSO4.5H2O contg. NH4OH, and the mixt. stirred for 1-2 h at 95.degree. producing II, .lambda.max 532 nm, which dyed wool and polyamide fabrics in a fast red-brown shade.

IT 106548-63-4P
RL: PREP (Preparation)
(manuf. of, as dye for wool and polyamide fabrics)
RN 106548-63-4 CAPLUS
CN Cuprate(1-), [4-[[2-[[1-[[(4-chloro-3,5-dimethoxyphenyl)amino]carbonyl]-2-oxopropyl]azo]-4,5-dimethoxyphenyl]azo]-5-hydroxy-2-methylbenzenesulfonato(3-)]-, hydrogen (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

L89 ANSWER 154 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS (Continued)

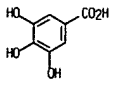
PAGE 1-A



PAGE 2-A

●H+

L89 ANSWER 155 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS (Continued)



L89 ANSWER 155 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS

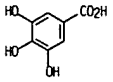
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1986:520522 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 105:120522
TITLE: Cosmetics for preventing skin discoloration
INVENTOR(S): Juchi, Shigeru
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Osaka Yakuhin Kenkyusho K. K., Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 6 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 61122209	A2	19860610	JP 1984-241641	19841116 <--

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1984-241641 19841116

ABSTRACT:
Cosmetics contain (1) gallic acid or its derivs. isolated from peonies, or they contain exts. of plants such as Arctii, Cois lacryma-jobi, Ledebouriella seseloide, Aesculus gurbinata, Scutellaria baicalensis, and Pueraria lobata, and (2) a ginseng ext. which accelerates absorption of the substances described above through the skin. These substances are inhibitors of tyrosinase and prevent the formation of melanin from tyrosine. Thus, a skin lotion was prepd. consisting of glycerin 5.0, polyethylene glycol 0.2, a surfactant 2.0, oleyl alc. 0.1, EtOH 15.0, a perfume 0.1, gallic acid 0.05, a ginseng ext. 0.15, a ***dye*** q.s., and H2O to 100% by wt.

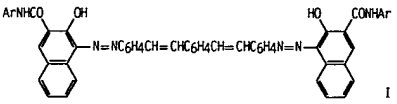
IT 149-91-7, uses and miscellaneous 149-91-7D, glucose-bound
RL: USES (Uses)
(cosmetic lotions contg. plant exts. and)
RN 149-91-7 CAPLUS
CN Benzoic acid, 3,4,5-trihydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 149-91-7 CAPLUS
CN Benzoic acid, 3,4,5-trihydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

L89 ANSWER 156 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1986:444739 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 105:44739
TITLE: Electrophotographic properties of distyrylbenze bisazo pigments
AUTHOR(S): Sasaki, Masaomi
CORPORATE SOURCE: 1st Reprogr. Prod. Div., Ricoh Co., Ltd., Mumazu, 410, Japan
SOURCE: Nippon Kagaku Kaishi (1986), (3), 379-86
CODEN: NKAKB8; ISSN: 0369-4577
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Japanese
GRAPHIC IMAGE:

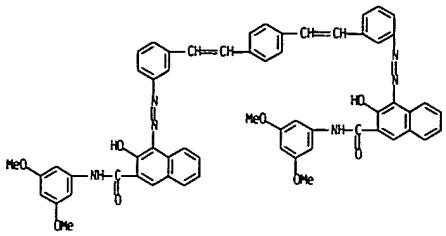


I

ABSTRACT:
In order to obtain a layered-type electrophotog. photoconductor of high photosensitivity in the practical range of wavelengths, 9 bisazo pigments with various phenylene linkages [I; Ar = (un)substituted phenyl] were synthesized. The relations between the phenylene bonding mode and the spectral absorption, and the bonding mode and spectral sensitivity were investigated. The absorption spectra of the bisazo pigments underwent a significant blue shift when the pigments contained o- and/or m-phenylene bonds. This was because the steric hindrance effect owing to o-phenylene bonds affected the resonance in the mol., and m-phenylene bond insulated the conjugation in the mol. In I (Ar = Ph), a flat keto-hydrazone structure was favored by the intramol. H bonding of amide protons and this flat structure assisted the intermol. interaction of the bisazo pigments. This intermol. interaction contributed appreciably to the appearance of the photocond. in the bisazo pigments. The deformation of the mol. structure caused by the steric hindrance decreased the intermol. and intramol. H bonding. As a result, the photocond. was decreased. The effects of 1-3 substituents of the anilide rings in 29 other I on the photosensitivity were also investigated. The substituents had considerable effects on the photosensitivity of the pigments. This was because the substituents subtly changed the H-bonding state in the amide moieties.

IT 103242-94-0
RL: USES (Uses)
(spectral and electrophotog. properties of)
RN 103242-94-0 CAPLUS
CN 2-Naphthalenecarboxamide, 4,4'-[1,4-phenylenebis(2,1-ethenediyl-3,1-

L89 ANSWER 156 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS (Continued)
phenyleneazo)]bis[N-(3,5-dimethoxyphenyl)-3-hydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

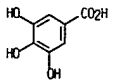


L89 ANSWER 157 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1986:230255 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 104:230255
TITLE: Hair dyes unharmful to the hair
INVENTOR(S): Kono, Takeshi
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 2 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 61056119	A2	19860320	JP 1984-177514	19840828 <--

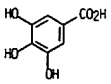
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1984-177514 19840828
ABSTRACT:
Hair dyes for gray hair consist of 2 solns.: (1) one soln. contains gallic acid, Pr gallate, tannic acid, or catechol which reacts with Fe ions to form black color, and (2) the other soln. comprising carboxyvinyl polymer alkali metal salts or ammonium salts, or an aq. suspension of a ppt. formed by adding FeCl2, to an org. base salt soln. These dyes are not harmful to the skin or hair. Thus, the 1st agent consists of Pr gallate 2.5, Tween-20 1.0, methylparaben 0.1, carboxyvinyl polymer K salt soln. (1%) 73.9, and H2O 22.5 parts by wt., and the 2nd soln. consists of carboxyvinyl polymer Fe3+ salts 10.0, Cetiol HE 4.0, Aracel-83 0.4, Polar wax GP-200 1.0, butylparaben 0.1, methylparaben 0.1, glycerin 4.0, octyldodecyl myristate 1.0, paraffin oil 30.0, and H2O 49.4 parts.

IT 149-91-7, biological studies
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(hair dyes contg.)
RN 149-91-7 CAPLUS
CN Benzoic acid, 3,4,5-trihydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L89 ANSWER 158 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1986:208760 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 104:208760
TITLE: Effect of aromatic acids on cationic-dyed polyester
AUTHOR(S): Bendak, A.; Aggour, S. S.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Natl. Res. Cent., Cairo, Egypt
SOURCE: American Dyestuff Reporter (1986), 75(3), 22, 24, 26-8, 48
CODEN: ADREAI; ISSN: 0002-8266
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
ABSTRACT:
The addn. of arom. acids in cationic dyeing of polyester fabrics improved fiber dyeability in the order 3,4,5-trihydroxybenzoic acid (I) [149-91-7] > salicylic acid [69-72-7] > benzoic acid [65-85-0] > m-toluic acid [99-04-7] > p-toluic acid [99-94-5]. The color strength of the dyed fabrics was dependent on the concn. of the dye in the bath until it attained a limiting value. The relative fiber satn. with dye mols. was dependent on the initial concn. of the dye in the bath. Further addns. of I > 5 g/L did not significantly enhance the fiber receptivity to the cationic dyes. Increasing the dyeing temp. increased the dye uptake by the fibers. Time of half-dyeing as well as corresponding dyeing rate const. decreased with increasing no. of OH groups on the arom. acid.

IT 149-91-7, uses and miscellaneous
RL: USES (Uses)
(polyester fiber dyeing with cationic dyes in presence of)
RN 149-91-7 CAPLUS
CN Benzoic acid, 3,4,5-trihydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

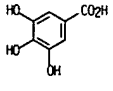


L89 ANSWER 159 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1986:120163 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 104:120163
TITLE: Thermal pressure-sensitive transfer recording material
INVENTOR(S): Kawamura, Shunichi; Serizawa, Shinichiro
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Tokai Pulp Co., Ltd., Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 6 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 60212384	A2	19851024	JP 1984-68582	19840406 <--

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1984-68582 19840406
ABSTRACT:
The title material comprises a film- or a sheet-type substrate coated with a color-forming compn. contg. a leuco dye with or without an org. acid metal salt color-forming agent and another film- or sheet-type substrate which is coated with a phenolic color developer and a wax is contained in one of the coatings. The material provides a white thermal or pressure-sensitive transfer ink with improved durability of images. Thus, a paper support was coated with a mixt. of ferric stearate, 3',7'-bis(diethylamino)fluoran, vinyl acetate-vinyl chloride copolymer, carnauba wax, and paraffin wax as a color-forming sheet and another paper support was coated with a dispersion contg. Me gallate, p-phenylphenol, poly(vinyl alc.), kaolin, and styrene-butadiene rubber as a color-developing sheet. Contacting the color-forming sheet and the color-developing sheet and imagewise heating or pressuring gave an image having high image d. and reduced stain by rubbing.

IT 149-91-7, uses and miscellaneous
RL: USES (Uses)
(thermal pressure-sensitive recording material contg., with high image d. and reduced stain by rubbing)
RN 149-91-7 CAPLUS
CN Benzoic acid, 3,4,5-trihydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

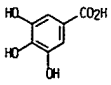


L89 ANSWER 160 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1986:74807 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 104:74807
TITLE: Emulsions for dyeing gray hairs
INVENTOR(S): Kono, Takeshi
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Lisburn Products K. K., Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 2 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 60209513	A2	19851022	JP 1984-65068	19840403 <--

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1984-65068 19840403
ABSTRACT:
A hair emulsion for darkening gray hair contains substances that react with Fe ions to produce dark colors (e.g., gallic acid, Pr gallate, tannic acid, pyrogallol, dopa, etc.), soap, thickening agent, alc., Fe salt, preservative, perfume, and H2O. Thus, a hair dye contained FeCl2 1.5, Pr gallate 1.5, isostearic acid 7.7, KOH 1.5, Na lactate 6.8, 1,3-butylene glycol 19.3, xanthan gum 0.7, Bu 4-hydroxybenzoate 0.1, Me 4-hydroxybenzoate 0.1, EtOH 2.0, and H2O 58.8 parts by wt.

IT 149-91-7, biological studies
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(hair dye contg. iron salts and, for gray hair)
RN 149-91-7 CAPLUS
CN Benzoic acid, 3,4,5-trihydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

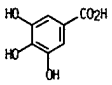


L89 ANSWER 161 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1986:24062 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 104:24062
TITLE: Hair dyes containing accelerators
INVENTOR(S): Kobayashi, Shinichi; Tawara, Yosuke
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Yanagiya Honten Co., Ltd., Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 13 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 60152408	A2	19850810	JP 1984-5740	19840118 <--
JP 01060450	B4	19891222		

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1984-5740 19840118
ABSTRACT:
Hair dyes contain accelerators such as resorcinol [108-46-3], pyrocatechol [120-80-9], hydroquinone [123-31-9], pyrogallol [87-66-1], salicylic acid [69-72-7], gallic acid [149-91-7], and/or 1,3-dihydroxy-2-propanone [96-26-4] (or 1,3-dihydroxy-2-propanone dimer [26776-70-5]) at pH 1.0.apprx.4.5, with or without org. solvents such as isopropyl alc. [67-63-0], propyl alc. [71-23-8], etc. These dyes are fast and do not damage the hair. Thus, a hair dye compn. consisted of Japan Purple 401 [1-hydroxy-4-(o-sulfo-p-tolueno)anthraquinone monosodium salt] [4430-18-6] 0.5, resorcinol 5.0, citric acid 0.5, glycerin 30.0, hydroxyethyl cellulose 0.5, and deionized H2O 63.5 g.

IT 149-91-7, biological studies
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(hair dye accelerator)
RN 149-91-7 CAPLUS
CN Benzoic acid, 3,4,5-trihydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

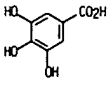


L89 ANSWER 162 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1985:513319 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 103:113319
TITLE: Sensitizing photochemically active materials
INVENTOR(S): Bendig, Juergen; Mitzner, Rolf; Kreysig, Dieter; Schilling, Rolf Dieter
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Humboldt-Universitaet zu Berlin, Ger. Dem. Rep.
SOURCE: Ger. (East), 14 pp.
CODEN: GEXXA8
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: German
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
DD 218801	A3	19850213	DD 1982-242179	19820802 <--

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: DD 1982-242179 19820802
ABSTRACT:
Photochem. active materials whose active component consists of a substituted or unsubstituted aziniumanthracene salt cyclomer are sensitized by the addn. of an inorg. or org. compd. that functions with regard to the cyclomer as a reducing agent or electron donor or nucleophile. The catalytic course of the sensitizer reaction results in a quantum yield >1. By the application of longwave-absorbing sensitizers, the degree of light utilization for com. radiation sources was distinctly increased. The sensitization processes is useable in lithog., electrophotog., and the like. Thus, to a soln. of poly(methacrylic acid) 2 g in CH2Cl2 30 mL was added a mixt. contg. acridizinium bromide dimer 3 and erythrosine 2 mg. After addn. of poly(Me methacrylate) 10 g, the soln. was coated on a support at 150 .mu.m and then exposed to light from a HBO 500 source, filtered with a 333 nm interference filter, to give a factor F = 43 higher reaction speed than an unsensitized control.

IT 149-91-7, uses and miscellaneous
RL: USES (Uses)
(photosensitizer, for photosensitive compns. contg. aziniumanthracene cyclomers)
RN 149-91-7 CAPLUS
CN Benzoic acid, 3,4,5-trihydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

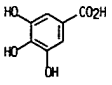


L89 ANSWER 163 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1985:459095 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 103:59095
TITLE: Hair dye emulsions
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Lisburn Products K. K., Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 2 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 60048916	A2	19850316	JP 1983-156458	19830829 <--

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1983-156458 19830829
ABSTRACT:
An aq. soln. of inorg. Fe salts with addn. of a marginal amt. of chelating agents such as di-Na EDTA [139-33-3] is mixed with compds. (such as gallic acid [149-91-7] and tannic acid) that react with Fe ion to form black color, followed by addn. of H2O-sol. lactates or pyrrolidinecarboxylates to produce an aq. phase, which is mixed with an oil phase and surfactants to form an emulsion by the conventional method. The emulsions prepd. are stable and do not cause stains on the skin or clothing. Thus, a hair dye consisted of di-Na EDTA 0.6, propyl gallate [121-79-9] 0.4, Na lactate [72-17-3] 2.7, FeCl3 0.4, castor oil 30, cetanol 9.6, polyethylene glycol stearate 2.4, 1,3-butylene glycol 3.6, butylparaben 0.1, methylparaben 0.1, polyoxyethylene sorbitan monolaurate 3.0, perfumes 0.3, photosensitizer 0.001, EtOH 0.02 and H2O 46.779 part.

IT 149-91-7, biological studies
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(hair dye emulsions contg.)
RN 149-91-7 CAPLUS
CN Benzoic acid, 3,4,5-trihydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

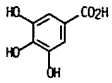


L89 ANSWER 164 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1985:442409 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 103:42409
TITLE: Skin tanning composition
INVENTOR(S): Herlihy, Walter C.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Repligen Corp., USA
SOURCE: U.S., 3 pp.
CODEN: USXXAM
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 4515773	A	19850507	US 1983-510777	19830705 <--

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 1983-510777 19830705
ABSTRACT:
Tanning compns. contg. a suitable dye precursor and a tyrosinase [9002-10-2]-contg. prepn. when reacted together on the skin form melanin-like ***dyes*** which tan the skin. Thus, a skin lotion contg. 50% alc., 1% Me2CO, 45% water and .apprx.10 mM-1 M dye precursor, e.g. tyrosine [60-18-4], was prepd. Applying this lotion and a tyrosinase-contg. prepn. resulted in skin tanning.

IT 149-91-7, biological studies
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(skin tanning from tyrosinase and)
RN 149-91-7 CAPLUS
CN Benzoic acid, 3,4,5-trihydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

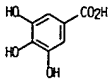


L89 ANSWER 165 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1985:140969 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 102:140969
TITLE: Thermal recording material
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Ricoh Co., Ltd., Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 4 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 59089193	A2	19840523	JP 1982-200024	19821115 <--

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1982-200024 19821115
ABSTRACT:
The title material has a thermosensitive layer contg. a leuco dye, a color developer, a higher fatty acid ferrous salt, and .gtoreq.1 compd. selected from polyhydroxy arom. compds., diphenylcarbazide, diphenylcarbazone, hexamethylenetetramine, spirobenzopyran, and 1-formyl-4-phenylsemicarbazide and a protective layer contg. a white pigment. The material has improved stability of image and provides an image having IR light absorption. Thus, a paper support was coated with a dispersion contg. 3-ethyl(p-tolyl)amino-6-methyl-7-anilinofluoran, poly(vinyl alc.), Bisphenol A, stearamide, Fe(II) stearate, and gallic acid in H2O and overcoated with another dispersion contg. CaCO3, stearamide, formaldehyde-urea resin, and poly(vinyl alc.) in H2O to give a thermal recording paper having improved resistance to plasticizers, oils, and H2O and high IR light absorption.

IT 149-91-7, uses and miscellaneous
RL: USES (Uses)
(color-forming compns. contg. leuco dye, color developer, fatty acid ferrous salt and, for thermal recording materials)
RN 149-91-7 CAPLUS
CN Benzoic acid, 3,4,5-trihydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

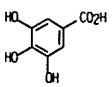


L89 ANSWER 166 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1985:119424 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 102:119424
TITLE: Hair dye compositions containing vegetable extracts
INVENTOR(S): Melin, Christian
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Muller, Alban, International S.a r.l., Fr.
SOURCE: Fr. Demande, 16 pp.
CODEN: FRXXBL
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: French
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
FR 2543434	A1	19841005	FR 1983-5414	19830401 <--
FR 2543434	B1	19860314		
EP 124393	A1	19841107	EP 1984-400609	19840327 <--
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, FR, GB, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE				
JP 59184117	A2	19841019	JP 1984-61248	19840330 <--

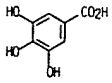
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: FR 1983-5414 19830401
ABSTRACT:
Semipermanent direct and reversible hair dye compns. contain a mixt. of at least 1 coloring ext. and/or dyes of vegetable origin which could be in the form of metal complexes, and liq. penetration agents. Thus, an ext. of log wood contg. hematoxylin [517-28-2]/hematin [475-25-2] as Co2+ complexes 6.5, BuOH [71-36-3] 1.5 and Cellosolve 2.0 mL, preservative 0.1, natural vegetable flavor 0.05 and an aq. gel with 2% polyglucose to 100 mL was mixed to give a hair prepn. The compn. applied to natural white or blond hair colors it black after rinsing with 2.5% aq. Na2CO3 soln.

IT 149-91-7, uses and miscellaneous
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(hair dye compns. contg.)
RN 149-91-7 CAPLUS
CN Benzoic acid, 3,4,5-trihydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L89 ANSWER 167 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1985:23156 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 102:23156
TITLE: Study of cakes and other pastries. Nutrients, food additives
AUTHOR(S): Christensen, Agnete
CORPORATE SOURCE: Centrallab. Afd. A, Statens Levnedsmiddelinst., Copenhagen, Den.
SOURCE: Publ. - Statens Levnedsmiddelinst. (Den.) (1984), 94, 69 pp.
CODEN: PSTLDG; ISSN: 0106-8423
DOCUMENT TYPE: Report
LANGUAGE: Danish
ABSTRACT:
The proximate compn., dietary energy, preservatives, artificial coloring materials, sweetening agents, Na, K, and Fe were detd. in 180 samples of cakes, pastries, and biscuits sold in Denmark, and the results were tabulated. The av. protein content was 5 g/100 g. Dietary energy varied from 1150 to 2500 kJ/100 g. Additives were found in 120 samples, and preservatives in 42 samples. Additives exceeded tolerance levels in only 3 of the samples tested.

IT 149-91-7D, esters
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(of bakery products, in Denmark)
RN 149-91-7 CAPLUS
CN Benzoic acid, 3,4,5-trihydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

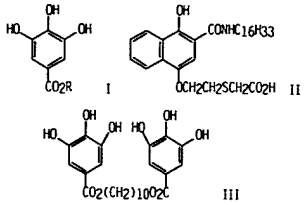


L89 ANSWER 168 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1984:601361 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 101:201361
TITLE: Silver halide color photographic light-sensitive material
INVENTOR(S): Sakamoue, Kei; Hirano, Shigeo; Ueda, Takehiko; Adachi, Keiichi
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Fuji Photo Film Co., Ltd. , Japan
SOURCE: Eur. Pat. Appl., 160 pp.
CODEN: EPXXDW
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
EP 115305	A2	19840808	EP 1984-100557	19840119 <--
EP 115305	A3	19860219		
EP 115305	B1	19880615		
R: DE, GB				
JP 59133544	A2	19840731	JP 1983-7692	19830120 <--
US 4789624	A	19881206	US 1987-42612	19870421 <--

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1983-7692 19830120
US 1984-572471 19840120
US 1985-696544 19850130

GRAPHIC IMAGE:



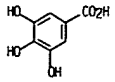
I II

III

ABSTRACT:
A color photog. material which forms images having greatly improved graininess in both high and low d. areas contains a high-speed reactive coupler and a gallic acid deriv. I (R = H, substituted or unsubstituted alkyl, aryl or

L89 ANSWER 168 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS (Continued)
heterocyclic group) incorporated in the Ag halide emulsion. Thus, a multilayer color element was prepd. contg. in a second red-sensitive Ag(Br,I) emulsion (4 mol.% iodide) layer a combination of sensitizers and couplers including high-speed coupler II at 0.02 and a compd. III at 0.002 mol/mol Ag. The element was imagewise exposed and processed to give a cyan dye image with RMS (root mean square) values at d. 0.3 and 1 of 0.017 and 0.0126, resp., vs. 0.0185 and 0.126 for a III-free control.

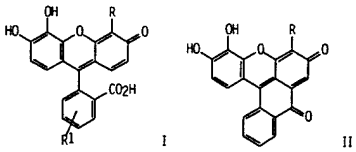
IT 149-91-7, reactions
RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(reaction with acetic anhydride)
RN 149-91-7 CAPLUS
CN Benzoic acid, 3,4,5-trihydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L89 ANSWER 169 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1984:532463 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 101:132463
TITLE: Xanthene mordant dyes for wood veneers
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Taoka Chemical Co., Ltd., Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 5 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 59059405	A2	19840405	JP 1982-172226	19820929 <--
JP 03005965	B4	19910128		

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1982-172226 19820929
GRAPHIC IMAGE:

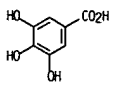


I II

ABSTRACT:
Salts of I (R = H, OH; R1 = H, halogen) and II (R = H, OH) were prepd. and used for dyeing wood veneers with an Fe salt mordant soln. Thus, I (R = OH; R1 = H; Na salt) (III) [91916-25-5] was prepd. from gallic acid [149-91-7] and phthalic anhydride [85-44-9] and cyclized in 98% H2SO4 to give II (R = OH) (IV) [47475-91-2]. A wood veneer was dyed with 4:6 III-IV using Fe(OAc)2 mordant to give a level reddish black veneer showing excellent fastness after resin treatment.

IT 149-91-7, reactions
RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(reaction of, with phthalic anhydride)
RN 149-91-7 CAPLUS
CN Benzoic acid, 3,4,5-trihydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

L89 ANSWER 169 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS (Continued)

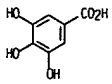


L89 ANSWER 170 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1984:520588 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 101:120588
TITLE: Thermal recording material
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Ricoh Co., Ltd., Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho. 5 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 59093387	A2	19840529	JP 1982-204380	19821119 <--

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1982-204380 19821119
ABSTRACT:
A thermal recording material is described which contains a thermosensitive layer contg. a leuco dye, 4-hydroxy-4'-chlorodiphenyl sulfone (I) as color developer, and .gtoreq.1 cmpd. selected from polyhydroxy arom. cmpds., higher fatty acid ferric salts, diphenylcarbazide, diphenylcarbazone, hexamethylenetetramine, spirobenzopyran, and 1-formyl-4-phenylsemicarbazide, and optionally a protective layer contg. a white pigment. The material has improved image stability and provides an image having high near-IR light absorption. Thus, a paper support was coated with a dispersion contg. 3-ethyl(p-tolyl)amino-6-methyl-7-anilinofluoran, poly(vinyl alc.), I, stearamide, Fe(III) stearate, and gallic acid in water to give a thermal recording paper having improved resistance to plasticizers, oil and water, and a high near-IR light absorption.

IT 149-91-7, uses and miscellaneous
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(thermal recording materials contg., for near-IR-absorbing images)
RN 149-91-7 CAPLUS
CN Benzoic acid, 3,4,5-trihydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

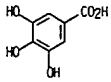


L89 ANSWER 171 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1984:520587 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 101:120587
TITLE: Thermal recording material
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Ricoh Co., Ltd., Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho. 5 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 59093386	A2	19840529	JP 1982-204379	19821119 <--

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1982-204379 19821119
ABSTRACT:
A thermal recording material is described which contains a thermosensitive layer contg. a leuco dye, a color developer, a higher fatty acid ferric salt, .gtoreq.1 cmpd. selected from polyhydroxy arom. cmpds., diphenylcarbazide, diphenylcarbazone, hexamethylenetetramine, spirobenzopyran, and 1-formyl-4-phenylsemicarbazide, and N-octadecyl(4-methoxycarbonyl)benzamide (I) as sensitizer. The material has improved image stability and provides an image having high near-IR light absorption. Thus, a paper support was coated with a dispersion contg. 3-ethyl(p-tolyl)amino-6-methyl-7-anilinofluoran, poly(vinyl alc.), Bisphenol A, Fe(III) stearate, I and gallic acid in water to give a thermal recording paper having improved resistance to plasticizers, oil, and water and having a high near-IR light absorption.

IT 149-91-7, uses and miscellaneous
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(thermal recording materials contg., for near-IR-absorbing images)
RN 149-91-7 CAPLUS
CN Benzoic acid, 3,4,5-trihydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

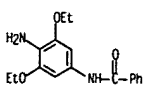


L89 ANSWER 172 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1984:211572 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 100:211572
TITLE: Dyeing or printing of fabrics
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Matsui Shikiso Kagaku Kogyosho Co., Ltd., Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho. 8 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 58203182	A2	19831126	JP 1983-1427	19830108 <--
JP 61049432	B4	19861029		

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1983-1427 19830108
ABSTRACT:
Fabrics were dyed or printed with aq. dispersions of pigments of particle diam. <0.05 .mu., formed by coupling of a diazotized arom. amine with a phenolic, amine, or active methylene compd. coupler in an aq. soln. of polyethylene glycol-based nonionic surfactant, urea [57-13-6], and water-miscible org. solvent. Thus, a stirred mixt. from 4-(benzylsulfonyl)-o-anisidine [59823-86-8] 160, HCl 155, Liponox LCR 180, HOCH2CH2OH 70, and water 400 parts was treated over 30 min with 120 parts 40% aq. NaNO2, diazotized for 40 min, treated with 50 parts urea, and stored at 0.degree.. A soln. was prepd. from (2-hydroxy-3-naphth-p-anisidide) [92-79-5] 180, 20% aq. NaOH 144, urea 80, Liponox LCR 210, HOCH2CH2OH 100, and water 150 parts and stored at 0.degree.. The 2 solns. were mixed for coupling to form as aq. dispersion of red pigment of particle diam. 0.008-0.05 .mu.. This dispersion 10, Denol N 2, Na alginate 1, and water 87 parts were mixed and padded into a cotton broadcloth, which was then dried, heated at 180.degree. for 2 min, soaped, washed, and dried to give a dyed cloth having excellent wash-, abrasion-, and lightfastness, while the coupling mixt. not contg. urea had poor storability and gave a dyed cloth losing color during the soaping.

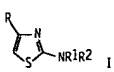
IT 90375-82-9
RL: USES (Uses)
(coupling of diazotized, with hydroxynaphthmethoxyanilide)
RN 90375-82-9 CAPLUS
CN Benzamide, N-(4-amino-3,5-diethoxyphenyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L89 ANSWER 173 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1984:122768 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 100:122768
TITLE: 2-N,N-Disubstituted aminothiazoles
INVENTOR(S): Seybold, Guenther
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): BASF A.-G., Fed. Rep. Ger.
SOURCE: Ger. Offen., 11 pp.
CODEN: GWXXBX
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: German
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
DE 3227329	A1	19840126	DE 1982-3227329	19820722 <--
US 4560751	A	19851224	US 1983-509428	19830630 <--
EP 100018	A1	19840208	EP 1983-106775	19830711 <--
EP 100018	B1	19860402		
R: CH, DE, FR, GB, IT, LI				
JP 59059678	A2	19840405	JP 1983-131130	19830720 <--
JP 05026784	B4	19930419		

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: DE 1982-3227329 19820722
GRAPHIC IMAGE:

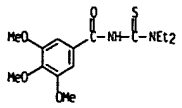


I

ABSTRACT:
The title compds. [I; R = aryl, hetaryl; R1,R2 = (un)substituted alkyl or aryl, or NR1R2 = heterocyclic ring), useful as azo couplers, are prepd. by treating RCONHC(S)NR1R2 (II) with a water-sol. haloacetic acid salt in aq. alk. medium. II are conveniently formed in situ by reaction of RCOCl or RCOBr with a thiocyanate and then with R1R2NH. Thus, dropwise addn. of PhCOCl [98-88-4] to NaSCN in acetone at 20-30.degree., treatment with Et2NH [109-89-7] at .ltoreq.40.degree., diln. with H2O, addn. of ClCH2CO2H and NaOH, heating to 90-95.degree. with removal of acetone-H2O mixt., heating at 90-95.degree. for 12 h, cooling to 70-75.degree., and sepg. the oil phase gave I (R = Ph, R1 = R2 = Et) [75654-98-7] in 80% yield.

IT 67716-01-2
RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(cyclocondensation of, with sodium chloroacetate, aminothiazole deriv. by)
RN 67716-01-2 CAPLUS
CN Benzamide, N-[(diethylamino)thioxomethyl]-3,4,5-trimethoxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

L89 ANSWER 173 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS (Continued)

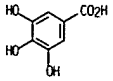


L89 ANSWER 174 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1984:42996 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 100:42996
TITLE: Silver halide photographic materials
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Konishiroku Photo Industry Co., Ltd., Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho. 18 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 57176032	A2	19821029	JP 1981-60622	19810423 <--
JP 02052251	B4	19901113		

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1981-60622 19810423
GRAPHIC IMAGE: For diagram(s), see printed CA Issue.
ABSTRACT:
Ag halide photog. materials are described which contain .gtoreq.1 cyanine ***dye*** of the formula I (A, B = heterocyclic ring; R, R1 = C1-5 alkyl, aryl, carboxyalkyl, or sulfoalkyl; X = anion; m = 0, 1, 2; n = 0, 1) in which a H on the methine groups may be substituted, .gtoreq.1 compd. selected from R2SO2SR3 and R2SO2S(CH2)pSSO2R3 (R2 = C1-18 alkyl, C6-18 aryl, heterocyclyl; R3 = metal, org. cation, C6-18 aryl, heterocyclyl; p = 2-10), and .gtoreq.1 antioxidant. These materials exhibit good sensitivity and good latent image stability. Thus, II, 4-hydroxy-6-methyl-1,3,3a,7-tetrazaindene, a magenta coupler [1-(2,4,6-trichlorophenyl)-3-[3-(2,4-di-tert-amylphenoxyacetamido)benzamido]-5-pyrazolone] dispersion, and an antioxidant (4-tert-butyl-1,2-dihydroxybenzene) were added to a Ag(Br,I) emulsion which was phys. ripened in the presence of p-MeC6H4SO2SNa, and then coated on a film support to give a film which showed excellent sensitivity and latent image stability.

IT 149-91-7, uses and miscellaneous
RL: USES (Uses)
(antioxidant, photog. stabilizer compn. contg.)
RN 149-91-7 CAPLUS
CN Benzoic acid, 3,4,5-trihydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

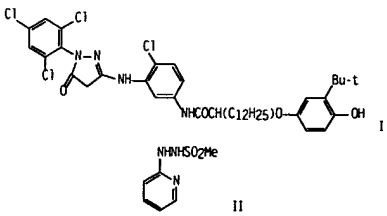


L89 ANSWER 174 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS (Continued)

L89 ANSWER 175 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1983:430710 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 99:30710
TITLE: Forming a photographic dye image
INVENTOR(S): Bailey, Joseph; Clarke, David; Crawley, Michael William; Marsden, Peter Douglas; Sidhu, Jasbir
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Kodak Ltd., UK; Eastman Kodak Co.
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 87 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 8300939	A1	19830317	WO 1982-GB263	19820902 <--
W: JP, US				
RW: BE, CH, DE, FR, GB, NL				
CA 1247916	A1	19890103	CA 1982-410528	19820831 <--
JP 58501339	T2	19830811	JP 1982-502683	19820902 <--
JP 04047811	B4	19920805		
EP 87446	A1	19830907	EP 1982-902681	19820902 <--
EP 87446	B1	19860709		
R: BE, CH, DE, FR, GB, LI, NL				
US 4481268	A	19841106	US 1983-499754	19830429 <--

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: GB 1981-26620 19810902
WO 1982-GB263 19820902
GRAPHIC IMAGE:



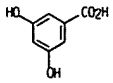
I

II

ABSTRACT:
Photog. azo or azomethine dye images of superior fastness are produced by color coupling development process which leads to the formation of ***dyes*** which are bi-, tri- or higher-dentate metal complexes. Thus, a soln. contg. I 7, N,N-diethyllauramide 14, and 2-butoxyethoxyethyl acetate 16 g (60-100.degree.) was mixed with a soln. contg. 12.5% gelatin 56.6 and

L89 ANSWER 175 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS (Continued)
diisopropyl naphthalenesulfonate 9.6 g (50.degree.), homogenized, cooled, washed (at pH = 6 for 6 h), and adjusted to 100 g (pH = 5) to give a dispersion contg. 7% I and 7% gelatin. A poly(ethylene terephthalate) support was coated with a AgCl emulsion contg. the above dispersion, imagewise exposed, developed in a soln. contg. II 10 mg in 5 cm3 10% Na2CO3 at 21.degree., rinsed with 10% Na2CO3, bleach-fixed, and metalized for 2-5 min at 21.degree. in a soln. contg. NiSO4.7H2O 10, Na2CO3 4 g, 0.880 NH3 soln. 20, and H2O 180 cm3 to give a ***dye*** image with .lambda.max = 472 nm.

IT 99-10-5
RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(reaction of, with acetic anhydride in prepn. of photog. color coupler)
RN 99-10-5 CAPLUS
CN Benzoic acid, 3,5-dihydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

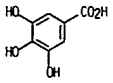


L89 ANSWER 176 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1983:406983 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 99:6983
TITLE: Jet recording inks
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Shinshu Seiki K. K., Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 7 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 57207659	A2	19821220	JP 1981-93468	19810617 <--

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1981-93468 19810617
ABSTRACT:
Alk. inks contain phenols and phenol derivs. as reducing agents for O. Thus, an ink contg. Kayaku Direct Deep Black XA [37372-50-2] 2, glycerin 15, KOH 1, Na dehydroacetate 0.1, pyrogallol [87-66-1], 0.3, and H2O 81.6 parts was printed continuously for 6 h with good stability.

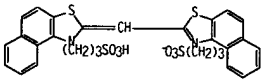
IT 149-91-7, uses and miscellaneous
RL: USES (Uses)
(reducing agents, in jet recording inks)
RN 149-91-7 CAPLUS
CN Benzoic acid, 3,4,5-trihydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L89 ANSWER 177 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1983:81452 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 98:81452
TITLE: Photographic photosensitive materials
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Konishiroku Photo Industry Co., Ltd., Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 16 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 57054935	A2	19820401	JP 1980-131166	19800919 <--
JP 59053529	B4	19841225		

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1980-131166 19800919
GRAPHIC IMAGE:

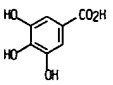


I

ABSTRACT:
Ag halide photog. materials have (1) a cyanine dye-sensitized emulsion layer whose Ag halide particles are prepd. by mixing a AgNO3 soln. contg. NH4OH with an acidic halide soln. (or an acid soln. and a halide soln.) simultaneously and (2) an antioxidant in .gtoreq.1 of the layers in the emulsion side. The photog. materials exhibit good latent image stability. Thus, a soln. contg. AgNO3 and NH4OH and a soln. contg. KBr and HOAc were simultaneously added to a soln. contg. gelatin, KBr, and KI. The resultant emulsion was chem. sensitized, then a sensitizer dye I and 4-hydroxy-6-methyl-1,3,3a,7-tetrazaindene were added to the emulsion, and subsequently a magenta coupler dispersion and a mixt. of Pr 4-hydroxy-3,5-dimethoxybenzoate with 4-ethylresorcinol were added to the emulsion. The photog. film prepd. by using the emulsion showed good latent image stability.

IT 149-91-7, uses and miscellaneous
RL: USES (Uses)
(antioxidant, for photog. latent image stabilization)
RN 149-91-7 CAPLUS
CN Benzoic acid, 3,4,5-trihydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

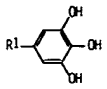
L89 ANSWER 177 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS (Continued)



L89 ANSWER 178 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1983:68451 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 98:68451
TITLE: Color indicator films for the detection of hydrogen peroxide
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Fuji Photo Film Co., Ltd., Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho. 19 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 57174099	A2	19821026	JP 1981-58068	19810417 <--
JP 04031675	B4	19920527		
DE 3213786	A1	19830105	DE 1982-3213786	19820415 <--
DE 3213786	C2	19900927		
US 4418037	A	19831129	US 1982-369718	19820419 <--

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1981-58068 19810417
GRAPHIC IMAGE:

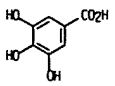


I

ABSTRACT:
Color reagents for the detn. of H2O2 contain peroxidase and the enzyme stabilizers I (R1 = NO2, cyano, alkyl, aralkyl, etc.) and are used for the analyses of glucose, uric acid, cholesterol, creatinine, etc., in body fluids. Thus, a mixt. of styrene sulfonic acid polymer K salt 5, gelatin 10, Surfactant 10-G 1 g in 100 mL water was applied to a transparent plastic film and dried. To the surface of this immobilized dye was applied a reagent consisting of N,N-bis(.beta.-hydroxyethyl)-m-toluidine 100, 4-aminoantipyrine-HCl 120, Pr gallate 50, gelatin 3200, Surfactant-10G 100 mg, peroxidase 1100 units, and water 15 mL. As this layer was dried, a cellulose triacetate filter contg. TiO2 was laminated. The product was cut to small pieces (0.5 cm2), then solns. contg. different concns. of H2O2 were applied to the pieces and incubated at 30.degree. for 5 min. A curve relating the concns. of H2O2 and the intensity of color produced was shown.

IT 149-91-7D, derivs.

L89 ANSWER 178 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS (Continued)
RL: ANST (Analytical study)
(color indicator compn. contg., for hydrogen peroxide detn. in body fluids)
RN 149-91-7 CAPLUS
CN Benzoic acid, 3,4,5-trihydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



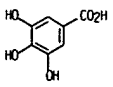
L89 ANSWER 179 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1983:44240 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 98:44240
TITLE: Subtractive correction of lithographic printing plates
INVENTOR(S): Soutter, Peter Richard
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Research Laboratories of Australia Pty. Ltd., Australia
SOURCE: Pat. Specif. (Aust.), 13 pp.
CODEN: ALXXAP
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
AU 523597	B2	19820805	AU 1978-40102	19770929 <--
AU 4010278	A1	19800327		

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: AU 1977-1858 19770929

ABSTRACT:
A deletion compn. for the correction of lithog. printing plates which upon application to the area to be cor. does not spread onto other areas is described. The compn. contains a film-forming polymer in a solvent which tackifies the image deposit, and an aq. phase contg. a protective gum and an etchant for the metal support plate. Thus, a lithog. plate was prepd. by electrostatic transfer of an image deposit from a photoconductive member to a grained Al surface. The toner used to produce the image was composed of a ***dyed*** epoxy resin in an isoparaffinic dispersant. The plate was cured at 190.degree.F for 30 s, then gummed. A deletion compn. contg. acrylonitrile rubber 1.5, Et cellulose 6, chlorinated paraffin wax 2.5 g, CH2Cl2 40, stabilized gum arabic (27% solids) 3, and HF 3 mL was applied to the unwanted image deposit areas of the plate with a brush, and dried 1-5 min to form a film. The film was then peeled from the plate and the underlying image deposit was obsd. to adhere to the film.

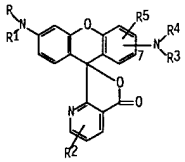
IT 149-91-7, uses and miscellaneous
RL: USES (Uses)
(correction compn. contg., for lithog. printing plates)
RN 149-91-7 CAPLUS
CN Benzoic acid, 3,4,5-trihydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L89 ANSWER 180 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1982:599542 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 97:199542
TITLE: Color formers
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Hodogaya Chemical Co., Ltd., Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho. 16 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 57055968	A2	19820403	JP 1981-119114	19810731 <--
JP 58055186	B4	19831208		

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1981-119114 19810731
GRAPHIC IMAGE:

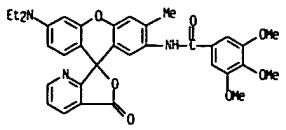


I

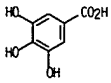
ABSTRACT:
Color formers I (R = H, lower alkyl, optionally substituted benzyl; R1 = lower alkyl, optionally substituted benzyl, phenyl; R2 = H, lower alkyl, halogen, phenyl; R3 = H, lower alkyl, optionally substituted benzyl, phenyl; R4 = H, lower alkyl, optionally substituted benzyl, acyl; R5 = H, lower alkyl, halogen) were prepd. For example, quinolinic anhydride was treated with m-EtOC6H4NEt2 to give a mixt. of 3-[4-(diethylamino)-2-ethoxybenzoyl]pyridine-2-carboxylic acid and 2-[4-(diethylamino)-2-ethoxybenzoyl]pyridine-3-carboxylic acid (II). The mixt. was dissolved in dil. NaOH, treated with dil. HCl to pH 6, filtered, and the filtrate was acidified to pH 2 and filtered. The solid from the filtration was recrystd. several times from MeOH-toluene to give II. II was treated with p-HOC6H4NH2 [123-30-8] in 95% H2SO4 at 95-100.degree. for 6 h to give I(R3R4N on 7 position: R = R1 = Et; R2 = R3 = R4 = R5 = H) [56512-14-2], dark reddish brown on acid clay.

IT 56512-12-0P
RL: PREP (Preparation)
(color formers, manuf. of)
RN 56512-12-0 CAPLUS
CN Benzamide, N-[6'-(diethylamino)-3'-methyl-5-oxospiro[furo[3,4-b]pyridine-

L89 ANSWER 180 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS (Continued)
7(5H).9'-[9H]xanthen]-2'-yl]-3.4.5-tricethoxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L89 ANSWER 181 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS (Continued)



L89 ANSWER 181 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1982:208440 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 96:208440
TITLE: Heat-sensitive recording material
INVENTOR(S): Kubo, Keishi; Kawazura, Eiichi
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Ricoh Co., Ltd., Japan
SOURCE: Ger. Offen., 41 pp.
CODEN: GWXXBX
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: German
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
DE 3119053	A1	19820211	DE 1981-3119053	19810513 <--
DE 3119053	C2	19830721		
JP 56169087	A2	19811225	JP 1980-62312	19800513 <--
JP 58034313	B4	19830726		
JP 57008193	A2	19820116	JP 1980-82167	19800619 <--
JP 58034316	B4	19830726		

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1980-62312 19800513
JP 1980-82167 19800619

ABSTRACT:
Heat-sensitive recording materials are described which produce high d. images with a sharp contrast with the application of only a relatively low amt. of energy. These materials consist of a support coated with a heat-sensitive layer contg. a colorless or only slightly colored leuco dye, an acid, and an amide. The addn. of a dialkyl 4.5-epoxycyclohexane-1.2-dicarboxylate to the heat-sensitive layer improves the resistance of the layer to pressure or rubbing. Thus, a high quality paper sheet was drawbar coated with a heat-sensitive dispersion prepd. by mixing a dispersion contg. 3-pyrrolidino-6-methyl-7-anilinofluoran 5.7, 10% aq. poly(vinyl alc.) 25.0, and water 19.8 parts and a dispersion contg. Bisphenol A 21.0, hydroxyethyl cellulose 2.7, N-cyclohexylstearamide 8.0, and water 18.3 parts at 5.6 g/m2, dried, and imaged in a thermoprinter with a thermal printing head operating at 110.degree. (1.03 mJ at 14 V) to give a clear image with a d. of 0.8.

IT 149-91-7, uses and miscellaneous
RL: USES (Uses)
(heat-sensitive recording compn. contg. amide and, for improved image d. and contrast)
RN 149-91-7 CAPLUS
CN Benzoic acid, 3.4.5-trihydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

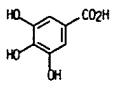
L89 ANSWER 182 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1982:168525 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 96:168525
TITLE: Oxidative hair dyes
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Koei Kagaku Kogyo K. K., Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 15 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 56155249	A2	19811201	JP 1980-59003	19800501 <--
JP 02043722	B4	19901001		

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1980-59003 19800501

ABSTRACT:
Oxidative hair dyes that are noncarcinogenic and not irritating to the skin contain (A) 4-aminophenylamine [106-50-3], 4.4'-diaminodiphenylamine [537-65-5], and (or) their salts, (B) 2.6-diaminopyridine [141-86-6], its salts and (or) 1-naphthol [90-15-3], and (C) m-aminophenol [591-27-5] and its salts, 4-amino-2-hydroxytoluene [2835-95-2] and its salts, resorcinol [108-46-3], pyrogallol [87-66-1], pyrocatechol [120-80-9], phloroglucinol [108-73-6], gallic acid [149-91-7], salicylic acid [69-72-7], 4-chlororesorcinol [95-88-5] and (or) hydroquinone [123-31-9]. Thus, a hair ***dye*** contained 4-aminodiphenylamine-HCl [14414-68-7] 2.0, 2.6-diaminopyridine 0.2, and m-aminophenol 0.8 g in 53 mL H2O with pH adjusted to 10. The prepn. was mixed with H2O2 before application to the hair.

IT 149-91-7, biological studies
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(oxidative hair dyes contg.)
RN 149-91-7 CAPLUS
CN Benzoic acid, 3.4.5-trihydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



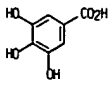
L89 ANSWER 183 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1982:113477 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 96:113477
TITLE: Thermally responsive cobalt(III) complex imaging compositions having lowered activation temperatures
INVENTOR(S): Adin, Anthony; Boettcher, John W.; Fleming, James C.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Eastman Kodak Co., USA
SOURCE: U.S., 17 pp.
CODEN: USXXAM
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 4294912	A	19811013	US 1980-169703	19800717 <--
CA 1144800	A1	19830419	CA 1980-364048	19801105 <--
EP 44729	A1	19820127	EP 1981-303297	19810717 <--
EP 44729	B1	19840926		
R: DE, FR, GB				
JP 57051489	A2	19820326	JP 1981-112069	19810717 <--

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 1980-169703 19800717
ABSTRACT:
An image-forming compn. is comprised of a thermally-activatable precursor compn. including a Co(III) complex contg. releasable ligands, an amplifier that reacts with either Co(II) or the released ligands to form an agent for conversion of Co(III) to Co(II) and the release of the ligands, a 1st and a 2nd destabilizer which when heated with the amplifier causes the conversion of the Co(III) complex to Co(II) and the released ligands, and a dye precursor capable of producing a dye in response to the conversion of the Co(III) complex. Alternatively, if a photoinhibitor is present, imagewise exposure of the compn. with light of suitable wavelength causes inhibition of subsequent thermal imitation of the reaction of the Co(III) complex. Thereafter, a blanket heating of the compn. produces a dye image. Thus, a compn. prepd. from phthalaldehyde 36, hexaamminecobalt(III) trifluoroacetate 4.8, 2,4-bis(trichloromethyl)-6-p-methoxyphenyl-1,3,5-s-triazine 2.4, 5,5-diphenylhydantoin (I) 2.4, tribenzylamine (II) 0.48 mmol, poly(ethylene-co-1,4-cyclohexylenedimethylene-1-methyl-2,4-benzenedisulfonamide) 16.9, and Me2CO 74 g was coated on a poly(ethylene terephthalate) support at 10.8 mg Co(III) complex/dm2 and heated at 116.degree. for 5 s to produce a satisfactory color change vs. 125.1.degree. for a control using only I and 159.degree. for a control using only II.

IT 149-91-7, uses and miscellaneous
RL: USES (Uses)
(destabilizer, for heat-activatable compns. contg. cobalt(III) ammine complex for thermog. and photothermog. compns.)

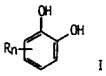
L89 ANSWER 183 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS (Continued)
RN 149-91-7 CAPLUS
CN Benzoic acid, 3,4,5-trihydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L89 ANSWER 184 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1982:77503 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 96:77503
TITLE: Electrophotographic photosensitive materials
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Ishihara Sangyo Kaisha, Ltd., Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 6 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 56094361	A2	19810730	JP 1979-173507	19791227 <--
JP 59019329	B4	19840504		

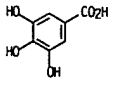
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1979-173507 19791227
GRAPHIC IMAGE:



I

ABSTRACT:
A compd(s). of the formula I (R = halo, OH, SO3H, NO2, NH2, CHO, CO2H, alkoxy, alkylcarbonyl, alkoxycarbonyl, carboxyalkyl; alkyl groups in R may be substituted with halogen or amino group(s), and may contain unsatd. bond; n = 0-2) is added to an electrophotog. photoconductor layer composed of TiO2 and a resin binder to improve the durability of the photosensitive material. Thus, catechol (0.01 mol% with respect to TiO2) was added to a compn. contg. ***dye*** sensitized TiO2 and Aroset 5804XC, and the mixt. was coated on an Al support to give an electrophotog. plate having good sensitivity.

IT 149-91-7, uses and miscellaneous
RL: USES (Uses)
(electrophotog. photoconductor compns. contg.)
RN 149-91-7 CAPLUS
CN Benzoic acid, 3,4,5-trihydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

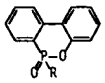


L89 ANSWER 184 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS (Continued)

L89 ANSWER 185 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1981:629361 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 95:229361
TITLE: Image recording sets
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Pilot Pen Co., Ltd., Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 15 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 56056899	A2	19810519	JP 1979-132867	19791017 <--
JP 61048432	B4	19861024		

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1979-132867 19791017
GRAPHIC IMAGE:

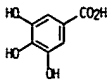


I

ABSTRACT:
An image recording set is composed of (1) a color-developer sheet contg. I (R = H, OH, C1-12 alkyl, C1-12 hydroxyalkyl) and (2) a color-former ink contg. a V compd. and/or a leuco dye. Thus, a paper support was impregnated with a soln. composed of I (R = H) 1, Bisphenol A 0.5, and EtOH 8.5 parts to give a color-developer sheet. Sep., Na metavanadate 9, glycerin 25, diethylene glycol 125, and H2O 140 parts were mixed to give a color-former ink. When the paper was contacted with the ink, high-contrast dark blue images were recorded.

IT 149-91-7, uses and miscellaneous
RL: USES (Uses)
(color-developer, image recording paper contg.)
RN 149-91-7 CAPLUS
CN Benzoic acid, 3,4,5-trihydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

L89 ANSWER 185 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS (Continued)

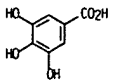


L89 ANSWER 186 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1981:109084 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 94:109084
TITLE: Dyeing of gray hair
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Sunstar, Inc., Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 5 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 55154912	A2	19801202	JP 1979-62928	19790521 <--
JP 61055483	B4	19861128		

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1979-62928 19790521
ABSTRACT:
Hair dyeing compns. darken gray hair by applying to the hair a compn. contg. Fe2+ which is absorbed by the hair and subsequently applying another compn. contg. coloring agents such as tannins, gallic acid [149-91-7] and pyrogallol [87-66-1] which react with the embedded Fe2+ to form a dark color. Since the color occurs within the hair, this method prevents soiling of hands during the application of the coloring agents. Thus, the coloring process involves applications of 2 compns. at different times; a hair conditioner and a coloring compn., the former consisting of butanol ethylene oxide adduct 25, EtOH 50, propylene glycol 2, FeCl2 1.8, polyoxyethylene-treated castor oil 0.5, a fragrance 0.5%, and water balance, and the latter compn. consisting of cetyltrimethylammonium chloride 5, polyoxyethylene sorbitan monostearate 1, cetyl alc. 2, paraffin oil 1.5, gallic acid 1.4, a fragrance 0.2%, and water balance. The conditioner was applied to human hair daily, whereas the coloring compn. was applied every 3 days.

IT 149-91-7, biological studies
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(hair dye prepns. contg. ferrous compds. and)
RN 149-91-7 CAPLUS
CN Benzoic acid, 3,4,5-trihydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

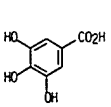


L89 ANSWER 187 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1981:49037 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 94:49037
TITLE: Dyeing agents for imitating imported wood
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Koei Chemical Co., Ltd., Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 3 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 55113507	A2	19800902	JP 1979-22237	19790226 <--
JP 61052773	B4	19861114		

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1979-22237 19790226
ABSTRACT:
Wood is dyed with iron salt, NH3, and 2,6-dihydroxypyridine half sulfuric acid salt (I) [76311-27-8], gallic acid [149-91-7], catechol [120-80-9], or pyrogallic acid [87-66-1] to give a purple-black or purple-reddish brown color. Thus, 460 cm2 wood was coated with 22 cm3 0.11% aq. FeSO4, 30 cm3 0.1% aq. I, and 10 cm3 0.4% aq. ammonium carbonate (contg. 30% NH3) and dried to give a purple-black color. Dyeing with aq. FeSO4 gave a Prussian blue color.

IT 149-91-7, uses and miscellaneous
RL: USES (Uses)
(dyeing of wood with ferrous sulfate and ammonia and, for purple-brown color)
RN 149-91-7 CAPLUS
CN Benzoic acid, 3,4,5-trihydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

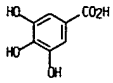


L89 ANSWER 188 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1980:645269 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 93:245269
TITLE: Hair dyeing compositions
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Lion Corp., Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho. 3 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 55115814	A2	19800906	JP 1979-23251	19790228 <--

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1979-23251 19790228
ABSTRACT:
Hair dyeing compns. contg. p-phenylenediamine (I) [106-50-3] and a phenolic compd. selected from resorcinol (II) [108-46-3], pyrocatechol [120-80-9], pyrogallol (III) [87-66-1], phloroglucinol [108-73-6], gallic acid [***149-91-7***], and orcinol [504-15-4] in a ratio of 1:0.9-1, were prepd. Thus, a typical compn. contained alkylbenzenesulfonate 0.20, propylene glycol 10.00, Me2CHOH 10.00, hydroxyethylstearamide 15.00, aq. ammonia 20.00, oleyl alc. 15.00, I 1.50, II 1.00, III 0.50, perfume 0.50, and water 16.30 wt.%.

IT **149-91-7**, biological studies
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(hair dyeing compns. contg. phenylenediamine and)
RN 149-91-7 CAPLUS
CN Benzoic acid, 3,4,5-trihydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

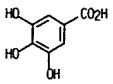


L89 ANSWER 189 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1980:595494 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 93:195494
TITLE: Color electrophotographic process
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Matsushita Electric Industrial Co., Ltd., Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Tokkyo Koho. 5 pp.
CODEN: JAXXAD
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 55013350	B4	19800408	JP 1975-104786	19750828 <--

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1975-104786 19750828
ABSTRACT:
Electrostatic latent images are formed in an electrophotog. plate contg. a sublimable color former, then developed with a toner contg. an acidic substance (m.p. of the toner higher than the sublimation point of the color former), then the plate is heated to form color, the toner images are then transferred to a receptor sheet, and the toner binder is dissolved with a solvent. The method is esp. useful for color electrophotog. process. Thus, electrophotog. photoconductor (ZnO) particles contg. (1) Auramine sensitizer-4,4'-bis(dimethylamino)diphenyl ketone yellow color former mixt., (2) Rose Bengal sensitizer-3,4,8,9-tetra(dimethylamino)phenazine magenta color former mixt., and (3) Diacid Cyanine Green GWA sensitizer-4,4'-bis(dimethylamino)diphenylethylene cyan color former were prepd. sep., and the 3 types of the particles were mixed and coated on an Al-laminated paper support to give a color electrophotog. plate. The electrostatic latent image formed on the plate was developed with a toner contg. gallic acid, the developed sheet was heated at 140.degree., the colored toner images were transferred on receptor paper, and sprayed with MeOH-PhMe to form colored images (the toners mixed by dissoln. to reproduce original intermediate colors).

IT **149-91-7**, uses and miscellaneous
RL: USES (Uses)
(color electrophotog. developer contg.)
RN 149-91-7 CAPLUS
CN Benzoic acid, 3,4,5-trihydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



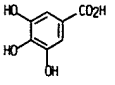
L89 ANSWER 189 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS (Continued)

L89 ANSWER 190 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1980:458240 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 93:58240
TITLE: Heat-sensitive recording paper
INVENTOR(S): Witz, Ilona
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Kores Holding Zug A.-G., Switz.
SOURCE: Ger. Offen., 8 pp.
CODEN: GWXXBX
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: German
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
DE 2837921	A1	19800417	DE 1978-2837921	19780831 <--

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: DE 1978-2837921 19780831
ABSTRACT:
As binder for printable layers contg. a dye precursor with an acid coreagent or reagents forming a colored complex, which are stable at lower, fusible at higher temps., suitable for facsimile, computer, cash register, teletype, or hot stylus records, a paraffin wax of C10-40 hydrocarbons or esters of C10-30 fatty acids with C10-30 alcs. are suitable. The coatings may also contain pigments, anti-aging agents, such as 2,4-dihydroxybenzophenone, phenolic UV absorbers, and/or antioxidants. Thus, a dispersion of crystal violet lactone 2.4, gallic acid 12.5, paraffin wax 2.5, and 2,4-dihydroxybenzophenone 0.5 in C6H6 60 parts, applied as 5 g/m2 layer (dry), yielded a paper of high stability and excellent printability.

IT **149-91-7**, uses and miscellaneous
RL: USES (Uses)
(heat-sensitive compns. contg. binder from fatty acid esters or hydrocarbon waxes and, for thermal recording paper)
RN 149-91-7 CAPLUS
CN Benzoic acid, 3,4,5-trihydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

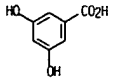


L89 ANSWER 191 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1980:155877 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 92:155877
TITLE: Sensitive photothermographic material
INVENTOR(S): Willis, Roland George; Knight, Phillip Dean; Pupo, David Alan
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Eastman Kodak Co., USA
SOURCE: Brit. UK Pat. Appl., 44 pp.
CODEN: BAXXDU
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
GB 2018453	A	19791017	GB 1979-11676	19790403 <--
CA 1116916	A1	19820126	CA 1978-305464	19780614 <--

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 1978-892593 19780403
ABSTRACT:
The title material which on development gives images with improved d. was manufd. by coating a support with a gelatin-Ag halide emulsion, an oxidn.-redn. image forming combination comprising a reducible org. Ag salt and a dye -forming org. reducing agent, a resorcinol coupler, and a polymeric binder. Thus, a compn. contg. a 1% 3-amino-5-benzylthio-1,2,4-triazole Ag salt dispersion in gelatin 86.9, 30% aq. soln. 2',6'-dihydroxytrifluoroacetanilide coupler 14.4, distd. H2O 21.6, 10% aq. surfactant soln. 0.7, 2.2% EtOH soln. 3-methyl-5-mercapto-1,2,4-triazole 2.25, 20% aq. gelatin 12.9, 14.2% aq. soln. 4-amino-2-methoxy-N,N,5-trimethylaniline sulfate developer 11.3, and Ag(Br,I) 2.16 g was coated at 9.0 g/ft2 onto a gelatin subcoated poly(ethylene terephthalate) support. The material was imagewise exposed and the latent image was developed by heating 30 s at 155.degree. to give a dye -enhanced Ag image with max. visual diffuse d. 1.63 and min. d. 0.20.

IT 99-10-5
RL: USES (Uses)
(photothermog. material contg., as dye-forming coupler for improved image d.)
RN 99-10-5 CAPLUS
CN Benzoic acid, 3,5-dihydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



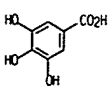
L89 ANSWER 191 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS (Continued)

L89 ANSWER 192 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1979:64359 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 90:64359
TITLE: Color diffusion-transfer photographic materials
INVENTOR(S): Sato, Yuzuru; Kunieda, Naoshi; Asano, Masao; Takahashi, Jiro; Kamiyama, Mikio
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Konishiroku Photo Industry Co., Ltd., Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 37 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 53050735	A2	19780509	JP 1976-125861	19761019 <--

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1976-125861 19761019
ABSTRACT:
In prepg. diffusion-transfer color photog. image receptor units having a neutralization layer and an image receiving layer, a layer contg. an image stabilizer is formed under the neutralization layer. The stabilizer included in the opposite side (with respect to the image recieving layer and the photosensitive unit) of the neutralization layer does not affect the image-forming properties, but exhibits a good stabilizing effect. Thus, a baryta paper support was coated with a mixt. of a gallic acid soln. (0.4g in MeOH 10 mL) with a 10% gelatin soln. 40 mL to form a 5-.mu. thick subbing layer, then coated with a neutralization layer, a timing layer, and an image receptor layer to give a diffusion-transfer photog. image receptor unit. The photosensitive unit having a magenta dye developing agent-contg. layer, a green-sensitive emulsion layer, and a protective layer was imagewise exposed, placed on the image receptor unit, and developed to give green and blue optical ds. of 2.13 and 0.03, resp., vs. 1.71 and 0.46, resp., for a control contg. gallic acid in the image receptor layer. The developed paper was then exposed to direct sunlight (50 h) to give a green d. of 1.98 vs. 1.5 for the control.

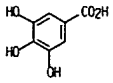
IT 149-91-7, uses and miscellaneous
RL: USES (Uses)
(photog. stabilizer, for image receptor units for color diffusion-transfer photog. films)
RN 149-91-7 CAPLUS
CN Benzoic acid, 3,4,5-trihydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



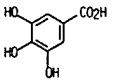
L89 ANSWER 192 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS (Continued)

L89 ANSWER 193 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1979:27002 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 90:27002
TITLE: Selection of brighteners during the chemical polishing of stainless steel
AUTHOR(S): Bershadskaya, T. M.; Alikina, N. A.; Lipkin, Ya. N.; Shvarev, V. S.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Ural. Nauchno-Issled. Inst. Trubn. Proa., Chelyabinsk, USSR
SOURCE: Elektrokhimiya (1978), 14(8), 1169-75
CODEN: ELKKAX; ISSN: 0424-8570
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Russian
ABSTRACT:
Org. dyes capable of complexing with the alloying elements are effective brighteners for stainless steel Kh18N10T [12611-78-8], provided that no free NH2 groups are present in the mol. The most effective types of ***dyes*** for use as brighteners are salicylic acid derivs., o-hydroxy azo ***dyes*** (esp. o,o'-dihydroxy azo dyes, derivs. of chromotropic acid), and dyes contg. pyridine rings, such as 4-(2-pyridylazo)resorcinol.

IT 149-91-7, uses and miscellaneous
RL: USES (Uses)
(dyes contg., for brightening of steel during polishing)
RN 149-91-7 CAPLUS
CN Benzoic acid, 3,4,5-trihydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L89 ANSWER 194 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS (Continued)

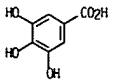


L89 ANSWER 194 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1978:517555 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 89:117555
TITLE: Gray hair dyes
INVENTOR(S): Nogawa, Yasuhiro; Sakaue, Kana
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Sunstar, Inc., Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 6 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 53052633	A2	19780513	JP 1976-129012	19761025 <--

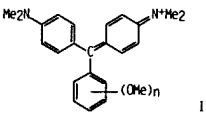
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1976-129012 19761025
ABSTRACT:
Gray hair dyes contain (1) gallic acid [149-91-7], gallic acid esters, and(or) pyrogallic acid [87-66-1], (2) ferrous salts; (3) ascorbic acid; and (4) org. acids. The prepns. are nonirritating. E.g., a gray hair dye was prepd. contg. sorbitan monostearate 3.0, polyoxyethylene sorbitan monostearate 4.0, beeswax 5.0, liq. paraffin 26.0, propyl gallate [121-79-9] 1.0, FeSO4 1.0, ascorbic acid 0.2, citric acid 0.25, N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone 10.0, distd. H2O 49.05 and perfumes 0.5 wt. %.

IT 149-91-7, uses and miscellaneous 149-91-7D, esters
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(for hair dyes)
RN 149-91-7 CAPLUS
CN Benzoic acid, 3,4,5-trihydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 149-91-7 CAPLUS
CN Benzoic acid, 3,4,5-trihydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

L89 ANSWER 195 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1978:426010 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 89:26010
TITLE: Steric and electronic effects in basic dyes. V. Electronic absorption spectra of derivatives of malachite green containing methoxy groups in the phenyl ring
AUTHOR(S): Gandhi, Sham S.; Hallas, Geoffrey; Thomasson, Jeffrey
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dep. Colour Chem. Dye., Univ. Leeds, Leeds, UK
SOURCE: Journal of the Society of Dyers and Colourists (1977), 93(12), 451-4
CODEN: JSDCAA; ISSN: 0037-9859
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
GRAPHIC IMAGE:

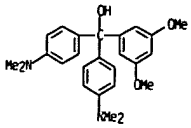


I

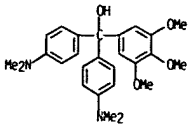
ABSTRACT:
Absorption spectra of Malachite Green derivs. (I; n = 2.3) indicate, in the absence of varying steric effects, an excellent additive relation between the electronic effects of substituents and the position of the first electronic absorption band. Conformational changes brought about by crowding substituents are detected by an increase in intensity of the first band accompanied by a decrease in intensity of the second band.

IT 66014-61-7P 66014-64-0P
RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(prepn. of)
RN 66014-61-7 CAPLUS
CN Benzenemethanol, .alpha...alpha.-bis[4-(dimethylamino)phenyl]-3,5-dimethoxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

L89 ANSWER 195 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS (Continued)



RN 66014-64-0 CAPLUS
CN Benzeneethanol, .alpha...alpha.-bis[4-(dimethylamino)phenyl]-3,4,5-trimethoxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

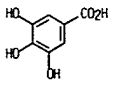


L89 ANSWER 196 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1978:172177 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 88:172177
TITLE: Coloring of wood
INVENTOR(S): Nishiyama, Masafumi
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Fuji Chemical Industrial Co., Ltd., Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Tokkyo Koho, 2 pp.
CODEN: JAXXAD
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

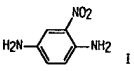
PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 53005367	B4	19780227	JP 1974-147597	19741224 <--
JP 51076406	A2	19760702		

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1974-147597 19741224
ABSTRACT:
Wood was dyed to a black color by immersing in 1-3% aq. gallic acid [149-91-7] at 125.degree. (2 atm) for 5-6 h and in a liq. contg. an equal amt. of .apprx.6% FeCl3 and a soln. of Fe in pyroligneous acid at 125.degree. (2 atm) for 5-6 h.

IT 149-91-7, uses and miscellaneous
RL: USES (Uses)
(dyeing of wood by, contg. pyroligneous acid and ferric chloride)
RN 149-91-7 CAPLUS
CN Benzoic acid, 3,4,5-trihydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



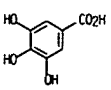
L89 ANSWER 197 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1978:164999 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 88:164999
TITLE: Studies on mutagenicity of hair dye
AUTHOR(S): Yoshikawa, Kunie; Uchino, Harumi; Kurata, Hiroshi
CORPORATE SOURCE: Natl. Inst. Hyg., Tokyo, Japan
SOURCE: Eisei Shikensho Hokoku (1976), (94), 28-32
CODEN: ESKHA5; ISSN: 0077-4715
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Japanese
GRAPHIC IMAGE:



I

ABSTRACT:
The mutagenic activities of com. hair dyes and their raw materials were demonstrated by the metabolic activation system using Salmonella typhimurium TA98 strain. The revertant of the TA98 strain was significantly induced by 2-nitro-p-phenylenediamine (I) [5307-14-2], 4-nitro-o-phenylenediamine [99-56-9] and 1,4-diaminoanthraquinone [128-95-0]. P-methoxy-m-phenylenediamine [615-05-4], m-phenylenediamine [108-45-2], p-chloro-o-phenylenediamine [95-83-0], toluene-2,4-diamine [95-80-7], picramic acid [96-91-3], picric acid [88-89-1], 2,6-diaminopyridine [141-86-6], N-phenyl-p-phenylenediamine [101-54-2] and Na 2-hydroxy-5-nitro-2,4-diaminoazobenzene-5-sulfonate [3618-62-0] were mutagenic n the TA98 in the presence of S9 mixt. The mutagenicity of hair dyes is apparently caused by the metabolites of arom. amino or nitro compds. in redox reaction. On the other hand, 80.7% of the mutation-pos. rate was obsd. in 300 kinds of hair dyes, and those dyes contg. p-methoxy-m-phenylenediamine, 2-nitro-p-phenylenediamine and 4-nitro-o-phenylenediamine, resp., were recognized as the most potent mutagens in this assay method.

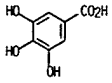
IT 149-91-7, biological studies
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(mutations from, in Salmonella typhimurium)
RN 149-91-7 CAPLUS
CN Benzoic acid, 3,4,5-trihydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L89 ANSWER 197 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS (Continued)

L89 ANSWER 198 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1977:69946 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 86:69946
TITLE: Gallic acid: a potential chemical tool for studying cellular interactions involved in the in vitro immune response
AUTHOR(S): Archer, Douglas L.; Smith, Bennett G.; Bukovic-Wess, Joann A.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Div. Microbiol., Food Drug Adm., Cincinnati, OH, USA
SOURCE: IRCS Medical Science: Library Compendium (1976), 4(12), 553
CODEN: IRLCDZ; ISSN: 0305-6651
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
ABSTRACT:
The effect of gallic acid (I), a metabolite of the food additives propyl gallate and tannic acid, on the in vitro anti-sheep red blood cell (SRBC) plaque forming cell (PFC) response of C57Bl/6 mouse spleen cells was detd. I inhibited the anti-SRBC PFC response, but did not affect cell viability as detd. by trypan blue dye exclusion. The addn. of 2-mercaptoethanol (II) restored the anti-SRBC PFC response of I-inhibited cultures when added at 0, 24, or 48 h (but not at 72 h) relative to I and SRBC addn. It is suggested that I blocks the function of a sol. product of macrophages necessary for a normal PFC response.

IT 149-91-7, biological studies
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(lymphocyte immune response inhibition by)
RN 149-91-7 CAPLUS
CN Benzoic acid, 3,4,5-trihydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

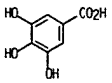


L89 ANSWER 199 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1977:47114 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 86:47114
TITLE: Removal of chromium ions from the residual dye liquor in wool dyeing
INVENTOR(S): Langmann, Werner; Klapper, Hans
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Bayer A.-G., Fed. Rep. Ger.
SOURCE: Ger. Offen., 10 pp.
CODEN: GWXXBX
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: German
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
DE 2512768	A1	19760930	DE 1975-2512768	19750322 <--
JP 51116285	A2	19761013	JP 1976-29356	19760319 <--
FR 2305534	A1	19761022	FR 1976-8242	19760322 <--
FR 2305534	B1	19790831		
GB 1487539	A	19771005	GB 1976-11426	19760322 <--

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: DE 1975-2512768 19750322
ABSTRACT:
Compds. such as ascorbic acid (I) [50-81-7], 5-sulfosalicylic acid [97-05-2], or 2-hydroxy-6-methylbenzoic acid [567-61-3] are used in removal of Cr6+ from wool dyeing effluents. Thus, effluents from dyeing wool with Mordant Violet 5 were treated with K2Cr2O7, adjusted to pH 3.5, mixed with I, and boiled with HCO2H. No Cr 6+ was detected in effluent, as compared to 46 mg Cr6+/l. when I was not used.

IT 149-91-7, uses and miscellaneous
RL: USES (Uses)
(chromium removal by, from wool dyeing effluent)
RN 149-91-7 CAPLUS
CN Benzoic acid, 3,4,5-trihydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

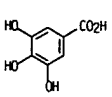


L89 ANSWER 200 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1976:534403 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 85:134403
TITLE: Thermosensitive recording layers
INVENTOR(S): Matsushita, Hiromu; Yamahata, Takashi; Kakimoto, Hiroshi
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): General Corp., Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 6 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 51069638	A2	19760616	JP 1974-142440	19741213 <--
JP 57039955	B4	19820824		
US 4004065	A	19770118	US 1974-536326	19741224 <--

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1974-142440 19741213
ABSTRACT:
Thermosensitive recording layers with good storage stability were prepd. by coating base layers with a thermosensitive color indicating compn. comprising fatty acid Fe salts, gallic acid, stilbene fluorescent dyes, and hydroxypropyl Me cellulose (I) as binder. Thus, a soln. comprising ferric stearate 7, a com. stilbene dye 1, I 6, a polyethylene glycol dispersing agent 0.5, MeOH 20, and water 60 parts was mixed with a soln. comprising gallic acid 8, I 6, a polyethylene glycol dispersing agent 0.3, MeOH 20, and water 60 parts to give a coating compn. The coating compn. was coated on a paper to give a thermosensitive recording layer, which showed good storage stability at 50.degree. and under 90% relative humidity.

IT 149-91-7, uses and miscellaneous
RL: USES (Uses)
(thermog. coatings contg.)
RN 149-91-7 CAPLUS
CN Benzoic acid, 3,4,5-trihydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

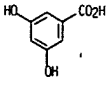


L89 ANSWER 201 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1976:158012 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 84:158012
TITLE: Bleach-fixing baths
INVENTOR(S): Alcock, David G.; Ganguin, Karl O.; Goddard, Vernon R. W.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Ciba-Geigy A.-G., Switz.
SOURCE: Ger. Offen., 12 pp.
CODEN: GWXXBX
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: German
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
DE 2528139	A1	19760115	DE 1975-2528139	19750624 <--
CH 612772	A	19790815	CH 1975-7251	19750605 <--
FR 2276613	A1	19760123	FR 1975-19760	19750624 <--
JP 51024226	A2	19760227	JP 1975-78680	19750626 <--

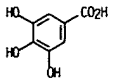
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: GB 1974-28331 19740626
ABSTRACT:
Photog. bleach-fixing baths which have a decreased tendency to decolorize the ***dye*** image are composed of a mild oxidizing agent, such as an Fe-EDTA complex, a Ag halide solvent, such as (NH4)2S2O3, a decoloration decreasing agent, such as 2,6-dihydroxyisonicotinic acid (I) and 3,6-dihydroxybenzoic acid, and Na2SO3 or (NH4)2SO3. Thus, a color photog. material processed in a bleach-fixing bath contg. EDTA 85, Na2SO3 20, I 4 g, a 60% aq. FeCl3 soln. 49, an aq. NH4OH soln. (spec. gravity 0.920) 97.5 ml, and water to 1 l. had reflection values for red, green, and blue of 73.8, 71.0, and 65.4%, resp., vs. 69.7, 68.9, and 61.5%, resp., for a I-free control.

IT 99-10-5
RL: USES (Uses)
(photog. bleach-fixing solns. contg., for decreased image dye decoloration)
RN 99-10-5 CAPLUS
CN Benzoic acid, 3,5-dihydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



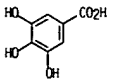
L89 ANSWER 202 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1976:75502 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 84:75502
TITLE: Resist treatment of wool with tannic acids. I. Chemical aspects
AUTHOR(S): Simpson, W. S.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Wool Res. Organ. New Zealand (Inc.). Christchurch, N. Z.
SOURCE: Textile Research Journal (1975), 45(11), 796-800
CODEN: TRJOA9; ISSN: 0040-5175
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
ABSTRACT:
The high-mol.-wt. gallotannic acid fraction of com. tannic acid was the component absorbed by wool in preference to the gallic acid [149-91-7] fraction. The absorption rate was substantially increased by chlorination of the wool and a temp. increase. The resist treatment of wool with tannic acids to reduce its acid dye affinity requires a fixation with metal ions; salts of Al [7429-90-5] can be used as a practical and economical alternative for the traditional antimony or tin compds.

IT 149-91-7, properties
RL: PRP (Properties)
(absorption of, by wool)
RN 149-91-7 CAPLUS
CN Benzoic acid, 3,4,5-trihydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



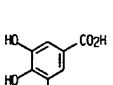
L89 ANSWER 203 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1976:19280 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 84:19280
TITLE: Interactions between basic dyes and laking agents in flexographic inks
AUTHOR(S): Riedel, Guenther
CORPORATE SOURCE: Anwendungstech. Lab., BASF A.-G., Ludwigshafen, Fed. Rep. Ger.
SOURCE: FATIPEC Congress (1974), 12, 199-206
CODEN: FAPVAP; ISSN: 0430-2222
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: German
ABSTRACT:
Changes in the shade (detd. by empirical colorimetric measurements, DIN 6164) of basic dyes (i.a. Auramine [2465-27-2], Rhodamine FB [81-88-9], Victoria Blue FB [2580-56-5], Crystal Violet FN [548-62-9], Diamond Green GX [141-82-2]) on interaction with com. laking agents (tannins, phenolic resins) in flexographic inks are discussed in relation to compn., concn., film thickness, binder, etc. Model expts. showed particular pronounced changes in shade with polyfuncional carboxylic acids and phenols, indicating interaction between the dyes and nucleophilic reagents.

IT 149-91-7, properties
RL: PROC (Process)
(basic dye shade in presence of)
RN 149-91-7 CAPLUS
CN Benzoic acid, 3,4,5-trihydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L89 ANSWER 204 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1975:608118 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 83:208118
TITLE: Effect of functional groups in the inhibitor molecule on hexogen combustion
AUTHOR(S): Glazkova, A. P.; Rozantsev, E. G.; Andreev, O. K.; Bobolev, V. K.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Moscow, USSR
SOURCE: Fizika Goreniya i Vzryva (1975), 11(3), 384-9
CODEN: FGVZA7; ISSN: 0430-6228
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Russian
ABSTRACT:
The inhibiting effect of addn. of 10% of numerous org. compds. on the combustion of hexogen [121-82-4] in N at 12, 50, and 100 atm. were studied. The compds. tested included carboxylic acids, arom. amines, polyphenyl and polycyclic compds., and some dyes. The extent of combustion inhibition decreases with increasing pressure in most cases. The dependence of combustion rate on pressure with increasing pressure in most cases. The dependence of combustion rate on pressure for addns. of 1, 3, and 10% C2Ph6 [17854-07-8] and the changes of inhibiting action with pressure for 6 compds. are shown graphically. The max. inhibiting action (75% at 12 atm) was shown by di-Et (3,5-di-tert-butyl-4-hydroxybenzylidene)malonate [22014-02-4]. Phenanthrene (I) [85-01-8] and triphenyl-p-anisylmethane [7402-89-3] each gave 700% inhibition at 12 atm. Inhibition of .apprx.66.7% was obtained with 13 compds. at 12 atm, 1 of these giving .apprx.72.5% at 50 atm. The effects of addn. of 2% C2Ph6, of 10% I at 53 atm, and of 10% N,N-diphenyl-p-phenylenediamine [2350-01-8] at 44 atm on the appearance of hexogen flames is described and illustrated.

IT 149-91-7, reactions
RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(combustion rate of hexogen rate contg.)
RN 149-91-7 CAPLUS
CN Benzoic acid, 3,4,5-trihydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



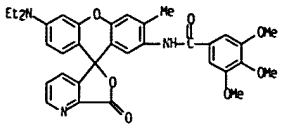
L89 ANSWER 205 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1975:565824 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 83:165824
TITLE: Pyridinecarboxylic acid lactone or lactam color formers
INVENTOR(S): Miyazawa, Yoshihide; Ozutsumi, Minoru; Motohashi, Katsuichi
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Hodogaya Chemical Co., Ltd., Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 22 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 50065528	A2	19750603	JP 1973-113844	19731012 <--
JP 57052381	B4	19821108		

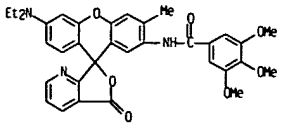
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1973-113844 19731012
GRAPHIC IMAGE: For diagram(s), see printed CA Issue.
ABSTRACT:
Novel pyridinecarboxylic acid lactone color formers I (R1 = H, lower alkyl, optionally substituted benzyl; R2 = lower alkyl, optionally substituted benzyl or phenyl; R3 = H, lower alkyl, halogen, Ph; R4 = H, lower alkyl, optionally substituted benzyl or phenyl; R5 = H, lower alkyl, optionally substituted benzyl, acyl; R6 = H, lower alkyl, halogen; X = O; X1 or X2 = N; X2 or X1 = CH) are prepd. by condensation of a (2-alkoxy- or 2-hydroxy-4-aminobenzoyl)pyridinecarboxylic acid with R6(R4R5N)C6H3OR (R = H, lower alkyl) or by treating I (R5 = H) with a alkylating, benzylating, or acylating agent. I (X = NR7) are prepd. by treating I (X = O) with R7NH2 (R7 = H, lower alkyl, cycloalkyl, optionally substituted phenyl). For example, quinolinic anhydride [699-98-9] was condensed with m-EtOC6H4NEt2 [1864-92-2] in C6H6 contg. AlCl3 at 30-5.degree. to give an isomeric mixt. of [(diethylamino)ethoxybenzoyl]pyridine carboxylic acids, which were sepd. by fractional crystn. on acidification of their soln. in aq. NaOH. The 2 isomers were sep. condensed with 4-HOC6H4NH2 [123-30-8] in 95% H2SO4 to give I (7'-NR4R5, R1 = R2 = Et, R3-R6 = H, X = O, X1 = CH, X2 = N) [56512-13-1] and I (7'-NR4R5, R1 = R2 = Et, R3-R6 = H, X = O, X1 = N, X2 = CH) [56512-14-2]. Colorless C6H6 solns. of both these I turned reddish brown when contacted with acidic clay. An addnl. 17 pairs of I were similarly prepd. and an addnl. 14 pairs of I were prepd. by alkylating or acylating other I. One pair of lactams was prepd.

IT 56512-11-9P 56512-12-0P
RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); PREP (Preparation)
(prepn. of)
RN 56512-11-9 CAPLUS
CN Benzamide, N-[6'-(diethylamino)-3'-methyl-7-oxospiro[furo[3,4-b]pyridine-5(7H),9'-[9H]xanthen]-2'-yl]-3,4,5-trimethoxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

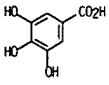
L89 ANSWER 205 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS (Continued)



RN 56512-12-0 CAPLUS
CN Benzamide, N-[6'-(diethylamino)-3'-methyl-5-oxospiro[furo[3.4-b]pyridine-7(5H),9'-[9H]xanthen]-2'-yl]-3,4,5-trimethoxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L89 ANSWER 206 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS (Continued)



L89 ANSWER 206 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1975:506209 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 83:106209
TITLE: Thermographic recording material
INVENTOR(S): Matsushita, Hiroshi; Yamahata, Takashi; Kakimoto, Hiroshi
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): General Co., Ltd., Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 7 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 50034548	A2	19750402	JP 1973-84957	19730730 <--
JP 57013436	B4	19820317		

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1973-84957 19730730
ABSTRACT:
A thermog. recording material is obtained by coating a support with a heat-sensitive layer contg. an Fe salt of a higher fatty acid and gallic acid as color developer, a stilbene-type fluorescent dye as an inhibitor for abnormal color development, and hydroxypropyl cellulose as a binder. This material has good shelf-life and is useful in copying processes using ir heating and thermal-head heating. Thus, a dispersion contg. ferric palmitate 6, Leucophor BCF 2, hydroxypropyl cellulose 6, MeOH 50, Me2CHOH 16, and H2O 20% was mixed with a dispersion contg. gallic acid 8, hydroxypropyl cellulose 6, MeOH 50, Me2CHOH 16, and H2O 20% and the resultant material was coated (4 .mu.) on a paper support (60 .mu., 50 g/m2). The optical d. of this material remained at 0.10 even after 24 hr, whereas that of a sheet prepd. without an inhibitor for abnormal color development increased from 0.10 to 0.29 in 24 hr. Conventional materials showed an increase in optical d. up to 0.20 to 0.34 in 24 hr.

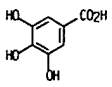
IT 149-91-7, uses and miscellaneous
RL: USES (Uses)
(thermographic copying compns. contg. ferric palmitate, Leucophor BCF, and, for decreased abnormal color formation)
RN 149-91-7 CAPLUS
CN Benzoic acid, 3,4,5-trihydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

L89 ANSWER 207 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1975:450772 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 83:50772
TITLE: Electrothermographic recording material
INVENTOR(S): Yoshino, Kimiaki; Shimotssuma, Wataru; Adachi, Kinichi; Sekine, Yoichi; Oda, Fujio
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Matsushita Electric Industrial Co., Ltd., Japan
SOURCE: Ger. Offen., 36 pp.
CODEN: GWXXBX
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: German
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
DE 2439390	A1	19750320	DE 1974-2439390	19740816 <--
DE 2439390	B2	19760812		
DE 2439390	C3	19770324		
JP 50041556	A2	19750416	JP 1973-92600	19730817 <--
JP 54013993	B4	19790604		
US 3951757	A	19760420	US 1974-494886	19740805 <--
GB 1473125	A	19770511	GB 1974-34662	19740806 <--
AU 7472120	A1	19760212	AU 1974-72120	19740808 <--
NL 7410873	A	19750219	NL 1974-10873	19740814 <--
NL 162595	B	19800115		
NL 162595	C	19800616		
FR 2240827	A1	19750314	FR 1974-28233	19740814 <--
FR 2240827	B1	19800104		
SU 631061	D	19781030	SU 1974-2057041	19740816 <--

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1973-92600 19730817
ABSTRACT:
The title material contains CuI in combination with a color former, and a reducing agent. The elec. cond. is increased by the presence of the CuI. The reducing agent reduces free I, thereby bleaching the background color of the sheet on which the electrothermog. material is coated.

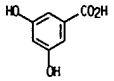
IT 149-91-7, uses and miscellaneous
RL: USES (Uses)
(color former from ferric stearate and, for electrothermog. recording materials)
RN 149-91-7 CAPLUS
CN Benzoic acid, 3,4,5-trihydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L89 ANSWER 207 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS (Continued)

L89 ANSWER 208 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1975:59878 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 82:59878
TITLE: Preparation of 7-aminophenoxazin-3-one derivatives
AUTHOR(S): Dostal, Vladimir; Martinek, Milan; Ruzicka, Eduard
CORPORATE SOURCE: Prirodoved. Fak., Univ. Palackeho, Olomouc, Czech.
SOURCE: Acta Universitatis Palackianae Olomucensis, Facultas Rerum Naturalium (1973), 41, Chemica 13, 105-10
CODEN: AUOVAD; ISSN: 0472-9005
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: German
GRAPHIC IMAGE: For diagram(s), see printed CA Issue.
ABSTRACT:
7-Aminophenoxazinones (I, R = Me, Et; R1 = Me, CO2H, CO2Me) were prepd. by the condensation of p-R2NC6H4NO with resorcinol derivs. Thus, a mixt. of p-Et2NC6H4NO and orcin in cold HOAc were refluxed for an hr, dild. with aq Na2CO3 to give 1-methyl-7-(diethylamino)-3-phenoxazinone I(R = Et, R1 = Me) [52582-12-4]. The spectra of several I were detd.

IT 99-10-5
RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(reaction of, with (dialkylamino)nitrosobenzene)
RN 99-10-5 CAPLUS
CN Benzoic acid, 3,5-dihydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



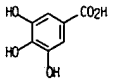
L89 ANSWER 209 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1974:544295 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 81:144295
TITLE: Radiation-sensitive recording sheet
INVENTOR(S): Yoshino, Kimiaki; Adachi, Kinichi; Shimotsuma, Wataru; Sekine, Yoichi; Shimizu, Toshio
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Matsushita Electric Industrial Co., Ltd.
SOURCE: Ger. Offen., 27 pp.
CODEN: GWXXBX
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: German
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
DE 2359271	A1	19740627	DE 1973-2359271	19731128 <--
DE 2359271	B2	19760318		
DE 2359271	C3	19761028		
JP 49078550	A2	19740729	JP 1972-120898	19721130 <--
JP 51016155	B4	19760521		
JP 49133032	A2	19741220	JP 1973-32302	19730320 <--
JP 54013990	B4	19790604		
CA 990953	A1	19760615	CA 1973-186646	19731126 <--
GB 1445757	A	19760811	GB 1973-54946	19731127 <--
AU 7362998	A1	19750529	AU 1973-62998	19731128 <--
NL 7316317	A	19740604	NL 1973-16317	19731129 <--
NL 165413	B	19801117		
NL 165413	C	19810415		
FR 2209330	A5	19740628	FR 1973-42544	19731129 <--
US 3905876	A	19750916	US 1973-420601	19731130 <--
SU 562220	D	19770615	SU 1974-1992476	19740117 <--
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 1972-120898	19721130
			JP 1973-32302	19730320

ABSTRACT:
For producing records by a stylus electrode on a sheet rendered conductive by CuI, a color reaction occurs in a heat-sensitive layer of a leuco dye with a phenol or org. acid or of a metal salt with a color reagent. The recording voltage can be reduced if the surface resistance of the Cu is lowered by additives, such as 0.05-0.2% I or an oxidant. Thus, CuI 100 and CHI3 1 part were ball-milled 48 hr in 1%aq. poly(vinyl alc.) 100 parts. Sep. 30 parts each of Fe stearate and gallic acid were ball-milled for 24 hr in 10% aq. polyvinyl alc.) 100 parts. The CuI dispersion 100 parts was mixed with a 1:1 mixt. of the 2 dispersions 30 parts and coated on paper as 15 .mu. layer, dried, and yielded sharp dark gray records on a light yellow background with a reflection d. of 0.8 at 300 V.

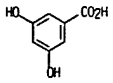
IT 149-91-7, uses and miscellaneous
RL: USES (Uses)
(electrosensitive color-forming compns. contg. copper iodide, ferric stearate and, for recording)
RN 149-91-7 CAPLUS

L89 ANSWER 209 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS (Continued)
CN Benzoic acid, 3,4,5-trihydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L89 ANSWER 210 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1974:465165 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 81:65165
TITLE: Analysis of dyes and intermediates in dye production. XVII. Photometric determination of aromatic primary amines
AUTHOR(S): Spevak, A.; Sagner, Z.; Matrka, M.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Vyzk. Ustav Org. Synth., Pardubice, Czech.
SOURCE: Collection of Czechoslovak Chemical Communications (1972), 37(12), 4016-24
CODEN: CCCCAK; ISSN: 0010-0765
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: German
ABSTRACT:
The conditions for the quant. detn. of primary arom. amines, by spectrophotometric detn. of the azo dye formed by diazotization of the amine and coupling, were optimized by detg. the effect of pH, coupling component, and solvent on the azo coupling reaction. Resorcinol and 3-aminophenol were the couplers of choice for the less reactive diazonium salts.

IT 99-10-5
RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(reactions with diazotized arom. amines, optimum conditions for)
RN 99-10-5 CAPLUS
CN Benzoic acid, 3,5-dihydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



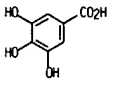
L89 ANSWER 211 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1974:408427 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 81:8427
TITLE: Light-sensitive non-silver-salt material and printing plate prepared from it
INVENTOR(S): Katsuyama, Haruni; Ono, Hisatake
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Fuji Photo Film Co., Ltd.
SOURCE: Ger. Offen., 44 pp.
CODEN: GWXXBX
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: German
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
DE 2326793	A1	19731220	DE 1973-2326793	19730525 <--
JP 49010723	A2	19740130	JP 1972-52264	19720526 <--
JP 49016503	A2	19740214	JP 1972-57105	19720608 <--
JP 55013021	B4	19800405		
US 3904419	A	19750909	US 1973-364167	19730525 <--
GB 1433793	A	19760428	GB 1973-25512	19730529 <--

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1972-52264 19720526
JP 1972-57105 19720608
GRAPHIC IMAGE: For diagram(s), see printed CA Issue.
ABSTRACT:
Images and printing plates of high storage, climate, and chem. stability are obtainable from furfurylidene acetals and haloalkanes (CBr4, HCl3). The presence of a phenolic compd. (phloroglucinol) greatly increases the image d. with formation of furfural-phenolic resins. It is assumed that the haloalkane by reacting with the PhOH liberates H halide which hydrolyzes the acetal to furfural, forming a precondensate with the PhOH, which thus acts as sensitizer and as colorant. Heating (50-150.degree., 0.5-5 min) converts the precondensate to resin. Thus, 100 mg of yellow crystals of difurfurylidene pentaerythritol acetal (I) was dissolved with 100 mg each of CBr4 and phloroglucinol in 3 ml of a 5% polystyrene-THF soln. and coated as 3.mu. layer on baryta paper. A 20 sec exposure in a diazo copier with a 600-W Hg lamp at 20 cm through a negative yielded a dark green copy of d. 1.41, which was raised to 1.86 during 30 sec at 110.degree.. Exposure to direct sunlight for a week caused only a weak discoloration of the background.

IT 149-91-7, uses and miscellaneous
RL: USES (Uses)
(light-sensitive compns. contg. furfurylidene acetals, haloalkanes and, for photothermog.)
RN 149-91-7 CAPLUS
CN Benzoic acid, 3,4,5-trihydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

L89 ANSWER 211 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS (Continued)

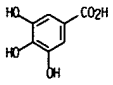


L89 ANSWER 212 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1974:134859 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 80:134859
TITLE: Improving electric charge controlling property of a modified polyamide yarn
INVENTOR(S): Nakamura, Kimio; Kojima, Tatsuji; Ikenaga, Shizuyoshi
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Toray Industries, Inc.
SOURCE: Jpn. Tokkyo Koho, 4 pp.
CODEN: JAXXAD
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 48017744	B4	19730531	JP 1970-90046	19701015 <--

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1970-90046 19701015
ABSTRACT:
Dyeings of nylon 6 fiber contg. 0.2% TiO2 and poly(ethylene oxide)diamine adipate-.epsilon.-caprolactam copolymer [51394-53-7] [poly(ethylene oxide) segment 40% in the block copolymer and 1.5% in the fiber] were treated with aq. finish contg. 20-30:1-3:0-10 trihydroxy phenol-tartar emetic [28300-74-5]-org. acid mixt. to impart washfast antistatic properties to the dyeings. For example, a knit from the modified nylon fiber was dyed with acid, disperse, or metal-contg. acid dye or whitened and treated with a bath contg. 4% (based on fiber) trihydroxy phenol and 0.2% tartar emetic at 75-80.deg. for 20 min (bath ratio 1:50). The trihydroxy phenols were pyrogallol [87-66-1], gallic acid [149-91-7], and tannin, and org. acids were, e.g., tartaric acid [87-69-4], maleic acid [110-16-7], and malonic acid [141-82-2].

IT 149-91-7, uses and miscellaneous
RL: USES (Uses)
(antistatic agents, for modified polyamide fibers)
RN 149-91-7 CAPLUS
CN Benzoic acid, 3,4,5-trihydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L89 ANSWER 213 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1973:547423 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 79:147423
TITLE: Vat dyes
INVENTOR(S): Ulrich, Paul; Staeuble, Max
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Ciba-Geigy A.-G.
SOURCE: Ger. Offen., 77 pp.
CODEN: GWXXBX
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: German
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

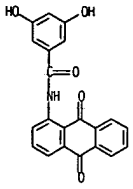
PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE	
DE 2310305	A1	19730906	DE 1973-2310305	19730301	<--
DE 2310305	C2	19860102			
CH 564592	A	19750731	CH 1972-3133	19720303	<--
CA 998390	A1	19761012	CA 1973-164464	19730223	<--
IN 139796	A	19760731	IN 1973-CA419	19730226	<--
FR 2174876	A1	19731019	FR 1973-7178	19730228	<--
US 3870717	A	19750311	US 1973-336574	19730228	<--
CS 166670	P	19760329	CS 1973-1453	19730228	<--
NL 7302901	A	19730906	NL 1973-2901	19730301	<--
IT 979679	A	19740930	IT 1973-48538	19730301	<--
BE 796180	A1	19730903	BE 1973-128285	19730302	<--
GB 1429261	A	19760324	GB 1973-10193	19730302	<--
ES 412222	A1	19760616	ES 1973-412222	19730302	<--
JP 48102129	A2	19731222	JP 1973-24817	19730303	<--
JP 60006974	B4	19850221			

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: CH 1972-3133 19720303
CH 1973-855 19730122

ABSTRACT:
Dyes contg. R groups were prep., where Q is the residue of a vattable polycyclic quinone (anthraquinone, phthaloylacridone, perylenetetracarboxylic diimide, anthraisothiazole), Z (position 2, 3, and/or 5) is O or S, and the triazine ring is bonded through O or N to one or two polycyclic ring systems, e.g. Q. These compds. are fast vat dyes for cellulosic fibers and are also pigments, e.g. for PVC and lacquers. Thus, reaction of 4,6-bis(anthraquinon-1-ylamino)-s-triazine with 1-(salicyloylamino)anthraquinone at 205-10.deg. in PhNO2 contg. pyridine gave vat dye I(R = R1 = anthraquinon-1-ylamino) [43212-10-8], deep yellow on cotton. Similarly, olive vat dye I(R = 3,4-phthaloyl-9(10H)-acridon-2-yl, R1 = 6H-anthra[9,1-cd]isothiazol-6-on-7-yl) [43164-36-9] and 6 other dyes were prepd.

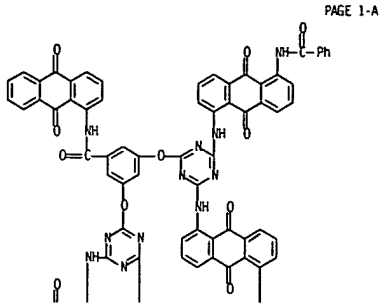
IT 49658-70-0P
RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); PREP (Preparation)

L89 ANSWER 213 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS (Continued)
(CA INDEX NAME)

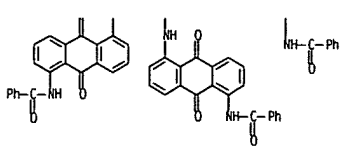


L89 ANSWER 213 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS (Continued)
(prepn. of)
RN 49658-70-0 CAPLUS
CN Benzamide, 3,5-bis[[4,6-bis[[5-(benzoylamino)-9,10-dihydro-9,10-dioxo-1-anthracenyl]amino]-1,3,5-triazin-2-yl]oxy]-N-(9,10-dihydro-9,10-dioxo-1-anthracenyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

PAGE 1-A



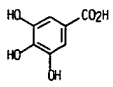
PAGE 2-A



IT 49658-81-3
RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(reaction of, with bis[[(benzoylamino)anthraquinonyl]amino]chlorotrihydrazine)
RN 49658-81-3 CAPLUS
CN Benzamide, N-(9,10-dihydro-9,10-dioxo-1-anthracenyl)-3,5-dihydroxy- (9CI)

L89 ANSWER 214 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1973:536723 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 79:136723
TITLE: Photometric determination of gallic acid through its color reaction with rhodanine
AUTHOR(S): Thies, M.; Fischer, R.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Inst. Pharmakognosie, Univ. Graz, Graz, Austria
SOURCE: Mikrochimica Acta (1973), (5), 809-14
CODEN: MIACAQ; ISSN: 0026-3672
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: German
ABSTRACT:
Rhodanine condensed with gallic acid (I) in methanolic KOH to give a red ***dyestuff*** with absorption max. at 520 nm. The reaction was used for the quant. detn. of I in tannin.

IT 149-91-7, reactions
RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(color reaction of, with rhodanine in methanolic potassium hydroxide)
RN 149-91-7 CAPLUS
CN Benzoic acid, 3,4,5-trihydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L89 ANSWER 215 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1973:151569 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 78:151569
TITLE: Dispenser for hair-treating compositions
INVENTOR(S): Hsiung, Du Yung
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Gillette Co.
SOURCE: Ger. Offen., 18 pp.
CODEN: GWXXBX
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: German
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

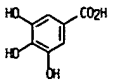
PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
DE 2239690	A1	19730222	DE 1972-2239690	19720811 <--
BE 746268	A	19700820	BE 1970-746268	19700220 <--
FR 2056136	A5	19710514	FR 1970-6326	19700223 <--
CA 978858	A1	19751202	CA 1972-148579	19720802 <--
GB 1347639	A	19740220	GB 1972-36307	19720803 <--
ZA 7205369	A	19730829	ZA 1972-5369	19720804 <--
FR 2150031	A5	19730330	FR 1972-28811	19720809 <--
BE 787394	A1	19730212	BE 1972-1004282	19720810 <--
US 3931912	A	19760113	US 1974-512844	19741007 <--

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 1971-171398 19710812
US 1969-846580 19690731

ABSTRACT:
A compartmented aerosol can according to US 3,241,722 was used to separate 2 components of hair treating and coloring compns. The first component contains as a pressure regulating compd., a phenol or benzoic acid deriv. The 2nd component is an aq. H2O2 soln. The two components are mixed at the time of application and sprayed with a propellant. Thus 90 g of a soln. contg. oleic acid 8.7, NH2CH2CH2OH 6.7, iso-PrOH 1.9, octylphenoxy polyethoxyethanol 1.9, lauryl alc. 0.4, 3,4-dihydroxybenzoic acid (I) 1.0 and H2O 79.6 g was mixed with 30 g of a soln. contg. H2O2 16.0, phenacetin-Na stannate stabilizer 0.04, H3PO4 (to adjust pH to 4.0) and H2O to make 100 g. The pressure in an Al can was 0.7 atm. Without I the pressure was 12.6 atm.

IT **149-91-7**, uses and miscellaneous
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(pressure control by, in compartmented aerosol containers for hair dyes)
RN 149-91-7 CAPLUS
CN Benzoic acid, 3,4,5-trihydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

L89 ANSWER 215 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS (Continued)



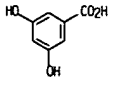
L89 ANSWER 216 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1972:427424 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 77:27424
TITLE: Sensitization of diazotype materials for visible light
INVENTOR(S): Saito, Tadashi; Kazami, Takeo; Shimada, Masaru
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Ricoh Co., Ltd.
SOURCE: Ger. Offen., 79 pp.
CODEN: GWXXBX
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: German
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
DE 2142361	A	19720302	DE 1971-2142361	19710824 <--
DE 2142361	B2	19760616		
DE 2142361	C3	19770210		

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: DE 1971-2142361 19710824

ABSTRACT:
To sensitize 1- or 2-component diazo materials beyond the 360-420 nm range a sensitizing dye (xanthene, triphenylmethane, cyanine, or vat ***dye***) and a benzimidazole and (or) a polar org. compd., m.p. 35-160.degree., such as a diol or amide, are incorporated at the time of the manuf. or applied as soln. prior to the exposure. To shorten the exposure the materials may be pretreated with a weakly acid or basic compd. (PhNH2, indole, or quinoline derivs.). Multicolor copies can be made with such products. Thus, a polyester support yielding a 2-color pos. copy of an original with blue and red markings carried 2 light-sensitive layers sepd. by a poly(vinyl alc.) interlayer. Both layers contained 2-methylbenzimidazole, N-[3-(dimethylamino)propyl]-3-hydroxy-2-naphthalenecarbox-amide as coupler, and poly(vinyl alc.) as binder, but different diazosulfinates as sensitizer. The sensitizing dye in the lower, blue-recording, layer was methylene blue, that in the upper acridine orange. For the 200 sec exposure a 500-W Xe lamp, 50 cm distant, was used, for the development NH4OH vapor. Pretreatment with 20% aq. alc. reduced the exposure to 150 sec.

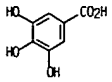
IT 99-10-5
RL: USES (Uses)
(diazo process coupler)
RN 99-10-5 CAPLUS
CN Benzoic acid, 3,5-dihydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L89 ANSWER 216 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS (Continued)

L89 ANSWER 217 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1972:407072 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 77:7072
TITLE: Antioxidants in vat dyebaths
AUTHOR(S): Shah, R. C.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Ahmedabad Text. Ind. Res. Assoc., Ahmedabad, India
SOURCE: Textile Dyer & Printer (1972), 5(6), 39-42
CODEN: TDYPAN; ISSN: 0040-4926
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
ABSTRACT:
The effect of antioxidants such as gallic acid [149-91-7], .beta.-naphthol [135-19-3], and pyrogallol (I) [87-66-1] on the stability and strength of vat dyes was studied. In dyebaths contg. 100% hydrosulfite, an optimum concn. < 0.1g/l of the antioxidant should be used. The stability of dyebaths contgs. 35% Na2SO3 and 65% hydrosulfite was not improved by decreasing the concn. of the antioxidant to < 0.001g/l. .alpha.-Naphthol [90-15-3] and hydroquinone [123-31-9](0.01g/l) improved the stability of dyebaths contg. 65% hydrosulfite. Yarn dyeing in 65% hydrosulfite dyebath was improved in the presence of I.

IT 149-91-7, uses and miscellaneous
RL: USES (Uses)
(antioxidants, for dye baths contg. vat dyes and sodium hydrosulfite)
RN 149-91-7 CAPLUS
CN Benzoic acid, 3,4,5-trihydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



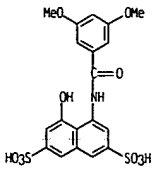
L89 ANSWER 218 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1972:128843 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 76:128843
TITLE: Bisazo dyes for the silver dye -bleach processes
INVENTOR(S): Froehlich, Alfred; Piller, Bernhard; Stauner, Thomas
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Ciba-Geigy A.-G.
SOURCE: Patentschrift (Switz.), 29 pp.
CODEN: SWXXAS
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: German
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
CH 512082	A	19710831	CH 1969-512082	19690325 <--
US 3671253	A	19720620	US 1970-17952	19700309 <--
FR 2035869	A5	19701224	FR 1970-8915	19700312 <--
FR 2035869	B1	19751226		
BE 747866	A	19700924	BE 1970-747866	19700324 <--
GB 1283641	A	19720802	GB 1970-1283641	19700325 <--
JP 49011570	B4	19740318	JP 1970-24804	19700325 <--

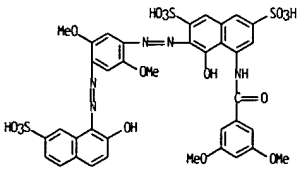
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: CH 1969-4477 19690325
ABSTRACT:
Forty-two disazo dyes (I, R = H, Cl, OMe; R1 = Cl, Me, OMe, CF3, NO2, alkyl, aryl, or heterocyclic; R2 = H, OMe, OEt; R3 = Me, OMe, OEt, OCH2CH2OH; X = CONH, SO2NH, SO2, or single bond), fast to diffusion, forming stable aq. solns., and insensitive to Ca ions, were prepd. For example, diazotized 1-(4-amino-2,5-dimethoxyphenylazo)-2-naphthol-7-sulfonic acid was coupled with 1-[4-[(methylsulfonyl)amino]benzamido]-8-naphthol-3,6-disulfonic acid to give a green-blue dye (I, R = H; R1X = 4-MeSO2NH; R2 = R3 = OMe; 3-SO3H) [31822-09-0].

IT 36503-82-9P
RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); PREP (Preparation)
(prepn. of)
RN 36503-82-9 CAPLUS
CN 2,7-Naphthalenedisulfonic acid, 4-[(3,5-dimethoxybenzoyl)amino]-5-hydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

L89 ANSWER 218 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS (Continued)



IT 31825-17-9
RL: PRP (Properties)
(spectrum of)
RN 31825-17-9 CAPLUS
CN 2,7-Naphthalenedisulfonic acid, 5-[(3,5-dimethoxybenzoyl)amino]-4-hydroxy-3-[[4-[(2-hydroxy-7-sulfo-1-naphthalenyl)azo]-2,5-dimethoxyphenyl]azo]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



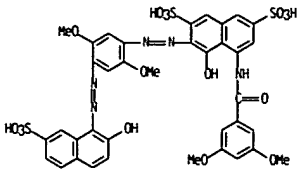
L89 ANSWER 219 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1971:113278 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 74:113278
TITLE: Photographic, light-sensitive material containing a disazo dye
INVENTOR(S): Froehlich, Alfred; Stauner, Thomas; Piller, Bernhard
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): CIBA Ltd.
SOURCE: Ger. Offen., 91 pp.
CODEN: GWXXBX
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: German
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
DE 2014525	A	19701015	DE 1970-2014525	19700325 <--
DE 2014525	B2	19790613		
DE 2014525	C3	19800221		
US 3671253	A	19720620	US 1970-17952	19700309 <--
FR 2035869	A5	19701224	FR 1970-8915	19700312 <--
FR 2035869	B1	19751226		
BE 747866	A	19700924	BE 1970-747866	19700324 <--
GB 1283641	A	19720802	GB 1970-1283641	19700325 <--
JP 49011570	B4	19740318	JP 1970-24804	19700325 <--

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: CH 1969-4477 19690325
GRAPHIC IMAGE: For diagram(s), see printed CA Issue.
ABSTRACT:
Compds. I are sensitizers for AgBr emulsions. Thus, 1,3,6,8-HO(HO3S)2-C10H4NHCOC6H4NHR-4 (II, R = H) was acylated with MeSO2Cl to give II (R = MeSO2) (III). Similarly 15 other II were prepd. 2,7,1-HO(HO3S)C10H5N:NC6H2(OMe)2NH2-2,5,4 was diazotized and coupled with III to give I (R1 = H, R2 = MeSO2NH, R3 = R4 = Me, 6-SO3H). .lambda.max. 655, 704 nm (1:1 aq. DMF). 614 (gelatine). Similarly, 43 other I were prepd.

IT 31825-17-9
RL: PRP (Properties)
(spectrum of, visible)
RN 31825-17-9 CAPLUS
CN 2,7-Naphthalenedisulfonic acid, 5-[(3,5-dimethoxybenzoyl)amino]-4-hydroxy-3-[[4-[(2-hydroxy-7-sulfo-1-naphthalenyl)azo]-2,5-dimethoxyphenyl]azo]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

L89 ANSWER 219 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS (Continued)



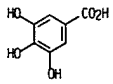
L89 ANSWER 220 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1971:4820 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 74:4820
TITLE: Invisible printing dye
INVENTOR(S): Rafferty, John W.; Clancy, John J.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Meredith Corp.
SOURCE: Ger. Offen., 19 pp.
CODEN: GWXXBX
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: German
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
DE 1946393	A	19701015	DE 1969-1946393	19690912 <--
FR 2028486	A5	19701009	FR 1969-32950	19690926 <--
GB 1292831	A	19721011	GB 1969-1292831	19690929 <--

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 1969-792123 19690117
ABSTRACT:
The invisible printing dye, useful in high-speed printing processes for highly porous papers, consisted of <5% active component, e.g. gallic acid (I) or Pr gallate, <5% H2O-insol. binding agent, e.g. a polyamide resin (II), and a solvent of 135-230.degree. boiling range and 0.02-3.8 mm/20.degree. vapor pressure (e.g. Bu Cellosolve (III), propylene glycol, or hexylene glycol) and contained addnl. citric acid (IV) stabilizer, colloidal silicic acid, and an antioxidant. Thus, a printing mixt. consisted of I 4, II (Versamid 930) 0.5, III 70, hydroxypropyl cellulose 0.5, IV 0.3, and 2,4-(HO)2C6H3Bz 0.25 part and was used at .apprx.24,000 sheets/hr printing speed on a workbook quality paper of 50 lb wt.

IT 149-91-7, uses and miscellaneous
RL: USES (Uses)
(printing ink contg. polyamides and, invisible)
RN 149-91-7 CAPLUS
CN Benzoic acid, 3,4,5-trihydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



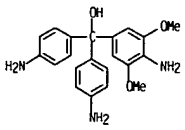
L89 ANSWER 221 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1969:492623 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 71:92623
TITLE: Substituent effects in triphenylmethane dyes. I. Syntheses, spectroscopic characterization, equilibrium, and kinetic measurements of m-methoxylated p-fuchsines
AUTHOR(S): Broser, Waldemar; Harrer, Wolfgang
CORPORATE SOURCE: Freie Univ., Berlin, Fed. Rep. Ger.
SOURCE: Zeitschrift fuer Naturforschung, Teil B: Anorganische Chemie, Organische Chemie, Biochemie, Biophysik, Biologie (1969), 24(5), 542-7
CODEN: ZENBAX; ISSN: 0044-3174
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: German
GRAPHIC IMAGE: For diagram(s), see printed CA Issue.
ABSTRACT:
Me3Si moieties were used as protective substituents during the synthesis of the title dyes via organometallic intermediates. Linear free-energy relations were established between the degree of substitution and the wave nos. of the absorption max. of the monobasic cations, as well as between the equil. consts. and the rates of equilibration of the colored cations and their carbinol bases. 4,2,6-Br(MeO)2C6H2NH2 (I), pink crystals, m. 75-6.degree. (alc.), prepd. in 77% yield by adding a soln. of 3.33 ml. Br in 50 ml. CHCl3 dropwise to a soln. of 10 g. 2,6-(MeO)2C6H3NH2, in 150 ml. CHCl3, at .ltoreq.15.degree. and filtering the pptd. I.HBr, which was dissolved in H2O and made alk. with concd. NaOH. A soln. of 100 millimoles I in 60 ml. Et2O was stirred under N and treated dropwise under reflux with 100 cc. 2M BuLi, in Et2O, refluxed for 30 min., treated dropwise with 220 millimoles Me3SiCl, refluxed for 5 hrs., and Et2O evapd., the residue treated with 100 ml. ligroine and 20 millimoles Me3SiCl, and refluxed for 5 hrs. Evapn. of all solvents, filtration of the residue over kieselguhr, and washing with ligroine gave 4,2,6-Br(MeO)2C6H2N(SiMe3)2 (II), bl 112-13.degree., m. 73.degree., in 80% yield. Similarly were prepd. 4-BrC6H4N(SiMe3)2 and 4,2-Br(Me-O)C6H3N(SiMe3)2, pale yellow oils, bl 86-7.degree. and 99-100.degree., resp. A soln. of 71.5 millimoles II in 100-50 ml. abs. Et2O was treated under N with 0.3 g.-atom Li to form 4,2,6-Li(Me-O)2C6H2N(SiMe3)2 (III), dild. 1:4. with Et2O, added dropwise to a suspension of powd. dry ice in Et2O, stirred to 10.degree., Et2O distd. and replaced by ligroine, treated with 20% molar excess Me3SiCl, refluxed for 4 hrs., excess Me3SiCl evapd., LiCl filtered on kieselguhr, and the oily residue distd. to give .apprx.50% 4,2,6-Me3Si-O2C(MeO)2C6H2N(SiMe3)2 (IV), bl 136-7.degree.. Similarly were prepd. 4-Me3SiO2CC6H4N(SiMe3)2 (V), bl 129-31.degree., and 4,2-Me3SiO2C(MeO)C6H3N(SiMe3)2, bl 134-5.degree.. Treating 71.5 millimoles III with 25 millimoles Et2CO3, in Et2O (1:10) and evapg. at 120-30.degree. at 1 torr gave VI (X = Me3Si, Y = Y' = Z = Z' = OMe) (VII). Similarly was prepd. VI (X = Me3Si, Y = Y' = MeO, Z = Z' = H). Treating 71.5 millimoles III with 35.75 millimoles V gave VI (X = Me3Si, Y' = Z = H, Y = Z' = OMe). Similarly other VI (X = Me3Si) were prepd. (Y, Z, Y', and Z' given): MeO, H, H, H; H, H, MeO, H; H, H, MeO, MeO; MeO, H, MeO, MeO; MeO, MeO, MeO, H. VII was treated with 15% HCl at 30-60.degree.; color salt soln. slowly added to excess dil. NaOH with simultaneous steam distn., VI (X = H) extd. with C6H6 from the aq. soln. at pH 4-5 and 70.degree., C6H6 evapd., and the residue

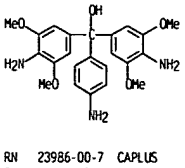
L89 ANSWER 221 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS (Continued)

treated with NaBF4 soln. to give cryst. VIII (Y = Y' = Z = Z' = OMe), which was purified by recrystn. from H2O. A soln. of VIII in alc. Me2CO treated with dil. NaOH, the org. solvents evapd., and HCl added pptd. VI (X = H, Y = Y' = Z = Z' = OMe), colorless crystals, m. 233.degree. (alc.), color salt .lambda.max. 616 nm. (.epsilon. 56,400). Similarly other VI (X = H) were prepd. [Y, Z, Y', Z', m. p. and .lambda.max. (.epsilon.) of color salt given]: H, H, H, H, -, 542 (73,400); meO, H, H, H, 184.degree., 552 (68,600); MeO, MeO, H, H, 201.degree., 559 (58,900); H, H, MeO, H, 185.degree., 566 (63,000); MeO, H, MeO, H, 171.degree., 580 (67,300); H, H, MeO, MeO, 202.degree., 592 (58,600); MeO, MeO, MeO, H, 173.degree., 593 (62,000); MeO, H, MeO, MeO, 176.degree., 604 (56,600). The unsym. tri-MeO deriv. of p-fuchsine had .lambda.max. 578 nm. (61,600).

IT 23957-13-3P 23957-15-5P 23986-00-7P
23986-01-8P 24022-06-8P
RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(prepn. of)
RN 23957-13-3 CAPLUS
CN Methanol, (4-amino-3,5-dimethoxyphenyl)bis(p-aminophenyl)- (8CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

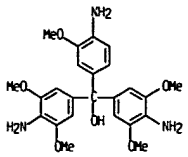


RN 23957-15-5 CAPLUS
CN Methanol, bis(4-amino-3,5-dimethoxyphenyl)(p-aminophenyl)- (8CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

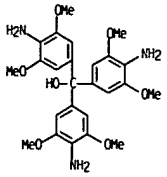


RN 23986-00-7 CAPLUS
CN Methanol, bis(4-amino-3,5-dimethoxyphenyl)(4-amino-3-methoxyphenyl)- (8CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

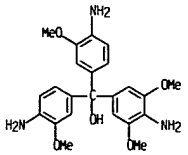
L89 ANSWER 221 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS (Continued)



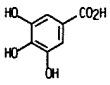
RN 23986-01-8 CAPLUS
CN Methanol, tris(4-amino-3,5-dimethoxyphenyl)- (8CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 24022-06-8 CAPLUS
CN Methanol, (4-amino-3,5-dimethoxyphenyl)bis(4-amino-3-methoxyphenyl)- (8CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L89 ANSWER 222 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS (Continued)



L89 ANSWER 222 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1969:426307 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 71:26307
TITLE: Chemiluminescent reaction between polyphenols and ozone in acetic acid
AUTHOR(S): Iwaki, Ryojiro; Kamiya, Isao
CORPORATE SOURCE: Hitotsubashi Univ., Kunitachi, Japan
SOURCE: Bulletin of the Chemical Society of Japan (1969), 42(4), 855-63
CODEN: BCSJA8; ISSN: 0009-2673
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
ABSTRACT:
The chemiluminescence of polyphenyls with O3 in HOAc was studied in the presence and absence of Rhodamine B. The emission intensity in the presence of Rhodamine B (IM) was .apprx.100-500 times as large as that in the absence of the dye (IP). From measurement of emission intensity vs. reaction time, it was found that the time required to attain the peak intensity of IM is almost equal to that required to attain the peak of IP at equal concn. of polyphenol. A similarity was found in the spectral distributions of IM and the fluorescence emission of Rhodamine B detd. under comparable conditions. Rhodamine B was scarcely decompd. for production of the enhanced emission; this lent support to the conclusion that the enhancement effect of Rhodamine B is due to an energy transfer from an excited species produced by the oxidn. of polyphenols to the dye. Detn. of the changes in the absorption spectra during the luminescent reaction revealed that the emission results not from the decompn. of polyphenols but from the decompn. of an intermediate compd. A reaction scheme was proposed. If the increment of the total light emitted by the enhancement effect, (.DELTA.), is defined as: .DELTA. = (total light emitted in the polyphenol + Rhodamine B system) - (total light emitted in polyphenyl alone) - (total light emitted in Rhodamine B alone), the scheme gave the following equation: .DELTA. = A[R]0ln(1 + [P]0/A[R]0) (1), where [R]0 and [P]0 are the initial concns. of Rhodamine B and polyphenols, resp. A is a parameter depending upon the exptl. conditions. The values of .DELTA. calcd. from equation (1) were in fairly good agreement with the measured values.

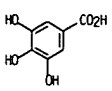
IT 149-91-7, properties
RL: PRP (Properties)
(luminescence of ozone and, Rhodamine B effect on chemi-)
RN 149-91-7 CAPLUS
CN Benzoic acid, 3,4,5-trihydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

L89 ANSWER 223 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1969:62903 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 70:62903
TITLE: Heat-developable silver salt photographic materials
INVENTOR(S): Okubo, Kinji; Masuda, Takao; Noguchi, Junpei
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Fuji Photo Film Co., Ltd.
SOURCE: Fr., 6 pp.
CODEN: FRXXAK
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: French
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
FR 1512080		19680202		<--

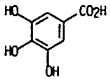
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 19660221
ABSTRACT:
The heat-developable materials (1-10 sec. at 120-160.degree.) contain in a macromol. binder a light-insensitive, reducible, org. Ag salt with an NH group, a halide forming a small amt. of light-sensitive Ag salt, a reducing agent, and aliphatic C12-22 mono- or C4-10 dicarboxylic acid or an aromatic acid. The best results are obtained with the ppt. from 50.5 g. benzotriazole in MeOH and 85 g. AgNO3 in aq. soln. Thus, an EtOH dispersion of poly(vinyl butyral) 6, benzotriazolyl Ag 1.2, SrI2.6H2O 0.055, sensitizing dye 0.001, 1,4-dihydroxynaphthal-ene 0.36, and sebacic acid 4.8 g. is coated on a m.2 of photographic paper and dried.

IT 149-91-7, uses and miscellaneous
RL: USES (Uses)
(photothermographic copy sheets contg. benzotriazolyl silver and)
RN 149-91-7 CAPLUS
CN Benzoic acid, 3,4,5-trihydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L89 ANSWER 224 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1969:62860 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 70:62860
TITLE: Effect of dyes on the photographic development process
AUTHOR(S): Zyuskin, N. M.; Braichevskaya, E. Yu.; Glinskaya, O. B.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Kiev. Nauch.-Issled. Inst. Sudebnoi Ekspert., Kiev, USSR
SOURCE: Zhurnal Nauchnoi i Prikladnoi Fotografii i Kinematografii (1968), 13(6), 401-6
CODEN: ZNPFAG; ISSN: 0044-4561
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Russian
ABSTRACT:
The effect of dyes on development was studied by bathing exposed film in aq. dye solns. before development. Dyes of the acridine series (I) accelerate development in hydroquinone and also proportionally reduce the induction period. Thiazine red retards development slightly. To accelerate development with dyes the developers need at least 2 hydroxyl groups, and thus Acidol, Metol, and p-phenylenediamine are not accelerated. A higher concn. of dye can cause less effect. Some materials such as gallic acid with Na2SO3 that have no developing action become developers when the film is treated with I or methylene blue (II). The retarding action of some dyes is not due to the destruction of the latent image. Thus, auramine can be washed off a negative with an alc. soln., and then the negative will develop normally. A reversal image can be obtained in a 2nd negative by bathing an exposed film in II, developing it in hydroquinone, and then placing it in contact with the 2nd negative satd. with the same developer.

IT 149-91-7, uses and miscellaneous
RL: USES (Uses)
(photographic development by, in presence of dyes)
RN 149-91-7 CAPLUS
CN Benzoic acid, 3,4,5-trihydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



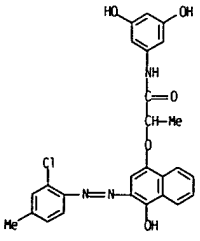
L89 ANSWER 225 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1968:96813 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 68:96813
TITLE: .alpha.-(Carbamoylethoxy)-1-naphthol azo dye developers containing a dihydroxyphenyl group
INVENTOR(S): Green, Milton; Moore, Phyllis T.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Polaroid Corp.
SOURCE: U.S., 6 pp.
CODEN: USXXAM
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 3365441	A	19680123	US 1966-594297	19660906 <--

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 1966-594297 19660906
GRAPHIC IMAGE: For diagram(s), see printed CA Issue.
ABSTRACT:
Continuation-in-part of U.S. 3,297,441 (CA 66: 86616c). The title compds. of the general formula I were prepd. by coupling 1,4-HOC10H6OCHMeCO2H (II) with a diazotized aryl amine and treating the Me3N or Et3N salt of the product with ClCO2CH2CHMe2 (III) to yield the mixed anhydride which is converted to I. ***dyes*** capable of developing an exposed Ag halide emulsion and imparting a reversed or positive image of the developed image to superimposed image-receiving material. Thus, 0.015 mole 4-H2NC6H4CH2C6H3(OAc)2-2,5 was diazotized and coupled with 0.015 mole II in aq. Me2CO contg. excess NaHCO3, and the mixt. acidified with dil. HCl to ppt. the azo compd. (IV). A soln. of 0.0083 mole IV in dry Me2CO was deaerated with N, treated with 0.0083 mole dry Me3N, cooled to -5.degree., treated with 0.0083 mole III, and stirred for 25 min. at -5.degree.. A deaerated and chilled soln. of 0.0083 mole 4-H2NC6H4(CH2)2C6H3(OAc)2-2,5 (prepd. from the HCl salt and 0.0083 mole Et3N) in Me2CO was added over 15 min. to the above soln. of the mixed anhydride at -5.degree. under N. The mixt. was stirred overnight at 25.degree., filtered to remove excess Et3N.HCl, the ppt. washed with Me2CO, and the filtrate and washings concd. to dryness in vacuo. The glassy residue was washed with H2O and dil. acid, dissolved in MeOCH2CH2OH, purged with N, hydrolyzed with 0.050 mole O-free aq. NaOH for 1 hr. at 0.degree. under N, and acidified with dil. HCl to yield I [m = n = 1, W = X = Z = H, Y = CH2C6H3(OH)2-2,5], m. 194-9.degree. (Me2CO-C6H6). .lambda.max. 522nm. (MeOCH2CH2OH). Similarly, other I were prepd. (m, n, W, X, Y, Z, m.p., .lambda.max. in nm, in MeOCH2CH2OH, and soly. given): 0, 0, OMe, H, H, H, 254-6.degree. (aq. EtOCH2CH2OH). -, -, -; 1, 0, H, Me, H, OMe, 251-3.degree., 540, CHCl3, CH2Cl2, alcs.; 1, 1, H, H, NHCOCH2C6H3(OH)2-2,5, H, 201-9.degree., 532, Me2CO, 5% NaOH; 1, 1, H, H, CH2CH2C6H3(OH)2-2,5 (Q), H, 211-15.degree., 525, -; 1, 0, H, H, Q, H, 136-41.degree., 525, Me2CO, MeOH, 5% NaOH; 1, 0, Me, H, Me, Me, 129-34.degree., 520, Me2CO, EtOH, CHCl3; 1, 0, H, H, Me, H, 261-2.degree., 525.

L89 ANSWER 225 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS (Continued)
-; 1, 1, CONHBu, H, H, H, 156-64.degree., 515 (EtOH), -; 0, 0, Cl, H, Me, H, 237-40.degree., 520, EtOH; 1, 1, MeO, H, Me, H, 133-6.degree., -, MeOCH2CH2OH, aq. NaOH; 1, 1, H, H, NHAc, H, 244.degree., 531, Me2CO, aq. NaOH; 1, 0, OMe, H, H, H, 194-7.degree., 535, EtOH, MeOCH2CH2OH, Me2CO. Prepn. of II: a soln. of 0.144 mole 1,4-naphthoquinone and 0.144 mole SnCl2 in 350 ml. MeCHO-CHO2Et was treated with HCl at 5-10.degree. for 6 hrs., poured into 750 ml. ice-H2O, the oily product hydrolyzed by the addn. of 0.28 mole NaOH in 150 ml. H2O over 5 min. at 25.degree. (N bubbled through) acidified to pH = 2 with 6N HCl the ppt. dissolved in NaHCO3 and repptd. with dil. HCl to yield II, m. 157-9.degree. (PhMe). 2-MeOC6H4NH2 diazotized and coupled with II yielded 90% 1,4,2-HO(HO2CCHMeO)C10H5N:NC6H4OMe-2, m. 248-9.degree. (MeOCH2CH2OH).

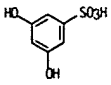
IT 18047-80-8P
RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); PREP (Preparation)
(prepn. of)
RN 18047-80-8 CAPLUS
CN Propionanilide, 2-[[3-[(2-chloro-p-tolyl)azo]-4-hydroxy-1-naphthyl]oxy]-3',5'-dihydroxy- (8CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L89 ANSWER 226 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1968:50940 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 68:50940
TITLE: Sulfonations. X. Formation of sulfonated resorcinols and their azo coupling
AUTHOR(S): Podstata, Jiri; Allan, Zdenek J.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Res. Inst. Org. Syn., Pardubice, Czech.
SOURCE: Collection of Czechoslovak Chemical Communications (1967), 32(8), 3004-23
CODEN: CCCCAK; ISSN: 0010-0765
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: German
ABSTRACT:
The equil. content of sulfo derivs. was followed in the sulfonation of m-C6H4(OH)2 (I) with 5-100% H2SO4 and 20-60% oleum after 10 min. at 130.degree.. The identification and semiquant. detn. were carried out by descending paper chromatog. on Whatman No. 2 paper with H2O-AcOH-iso-C5H11OH-pyridine (1:1:2:2) solvent and indication by coupling with PhN2Cl (II) (compd., H2SO4 concn. corresponding to the max. equil. content, and Rf values given): 1, -, 0.9; 2,4-(HO)2C6H3SO3H (III), 70%, 0.5; 1,3,4,6-(HO)2C6H2(SO3H)2 (IV), 90%, 0.18; 2,6-(HO)2C6H3SO3H (V), 70% (shorter sulfonation), 0.7; 1,3,2,4-(HO)2C6H2(SO3H)2 (VI), 80% (shorter sulfonation), 0.2; 1,3,2,4,6-(HO)2C6H(SO3H)3 (VII), 20% oleum, 0.04; 2,4,3,5-(HO)2(HO3S)2C6HSO2C6H3(SO3H)2-2,4 (VIII), 60% oleum, 0.22; 2,4,3,5-(HO)2(HO3S)2C6HSO2C6H2(OH)2SO3H-2,4,5 (IX), 60% oleum, 0.06; 2,4,3,5-(HO)2(HO3S)2C6HSO2C6H2(OH)2SO3H-2,4,3 (X), 60% oleum, 0.08; [2,4,3,5-(OH)2(HO3S)2C6H]2SO2 (XI), 60% oleum, 0.014. Azo dyes were prepd. by coupling the sulfonated derivs. of I with II in alk. soln. The PhN:N (= X) group enters only into the free positions of the nucleus, first into the position para to the OH group, then between the OH groups. The following data are given: the starting compd., azo compd. Rf values in descending paper chromatog. on Whatman No. 4 paper with 10% aq. NH3 and with 20% aq. NH3-iso-C5H11OH-pyridine (1:1:1), shade on a dry paper, shade change after treating with NH3, and azo compds. obtained by hydrolytic desulfonation (corresponding Rf): I: 2,4-(HO)2C6H3X (XII), 0.4, 0.8, reddish yellow, greenish yellow, -; I: 1,3,2,4-(HO)2C6H2X2 (XIII), 0.1, 0.95, reddish yellow, unchanged, -; I: 1,3,4,6-(HO)2C6H2X2 (XIV), 0.2, 0.9, reddish yellow, red-orange, -; III: 2,3,5-X(HO)2C6H2SO3H (XV) (0.75, 0.5, yellow, unchanged), XII; III: 2,4,3,5-X2(HO)2C6HSO3H (XVI), -, 0.7, yellow, yellow-brown, XIII; IV: 2,6,3,5-(HO)2(HO3S)2C6HX (XVII), 0.9, 0.07, yellow-brown, unchanged, 3,2,4-X(HO)2C6H2SO3H, 0.75, -, greenish-brown, yellow-brown, 2,6-(HO)2C6H3X (0.5, 0.95, greenish brown, yellow-brown); V: 3,2,6-X(HO)2C6H2SO3H, 0.7, 0.55, yellow, greenish yellow, -; V: 3,5,2,6-X2(HO)2C6HSO3H, 0.7, 0.6, red-orange, unchanged, XIV; VI: 2,4,3,5-(HO)2(HO3S)2C6HX (XVIII), 0.75, 0.25, brilliant greenish yellow, unchanged, XV, XII. Similarly, azo dyes were prepd. by coupling with 2,4-dinitrobenzenediazonium sulfate (XIX) in acid medium. The elimination of SO3H groups occurs easily on reaction with XIX. The following data are given: starting compd., azo dye [2,4-(O2N)2C6H3N: N group = Y], Rf value in descending paper chromatog. on Whatman No. 4 paper with 20% aq. NH3-iso-C5H11OH-pyridine (1:1:1), shades before and after drying of paper, and products of hydrolytic desulfonation: I: 2,4-(HO)2C6H3Y (XX), 0.4, yellow, yellow, -; I: 1,3,2,4-(HO)2C6H2Y2 (XXI), 0.95, violet, reddish yellow, -; III

L89 ANSWER 226 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS (Continued)
and IV: 5.2.4-Y(HO)2C6H4SO3H (XXII). 0.75. red-violet. red-brown. XX: III and IV: 3.5.2.4-Y2(HO)2C6HSO3H (XXIII). 0.4. light yellow. light yellow. -: V: 1.3.2.6-Y(HO)2C6H2SO3H 0.85. yellow. yellow. -: V: XXI: VI and VII: 2.4.3.5-(HO)2(HO3S)2C6HY. 0.45. reddish yellow. yellow. XXII: VI and VII: XXIII: VIII. IX. X. and XI: 2.4.3.5-(HO)2(HO3S)2C6HSO2C6H(OH)2Y2-2.4.3.5. 0.55. reddish yellow. reddish yellow. -. The coupling of sulfo derivs. with p-O2NC6H4N2Cl(ZCl) is core complex; the rules valid for coupling of II and XIX are useful. VII. XVII. XVI. XV. XVIII. 2.6.3.5-(HO)2(HO3S)2C6HZ. 3.5.2.4-Z2(HO)2-C6HSO3H. and XXI were prepd. in pure form.

IT 17724-16-2P
RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(prepn. of)
RN 17724-16-2 CAPLUS
CN Benzenesulfonic acid. 3.5-dihydroxy- (8CI. 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

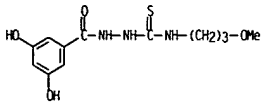


L89 ANSWER 227 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1967:509642 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 67:109642
TITLE: Diazotype materials
INVENTOR(S): Wollsdorf. Friedrich: Korn. Norbert: Bicking. Matthias
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Renker-Belipa G.m.b.H.
SOURCE: Fr.. 3 pp.
CODEN: FRXXAK
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: French
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
FR 1474602		19670324		<--

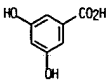
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: DE 19650406
GRAPHIC IMAGE: For diagram(s). see printed CA Issue.
ABSTRACT:
Resorcylic semicarbazides or thiosemicarbazides with the general formula I are used as couplers for bicomponent diazotype materials to improve contrast and moisture sensitivity of the diazo photocopies. For example. a soln. contg. 4-morpholino-2.5-dimethoxybenzenediazonium chloride (II) 2. I [X = S. R = (CH2)3OMe] 2. citric acid 3. thiourea 3. and ZnCl2 2 g. in 100 ml. water was poured on a continuous paper support contg. pigments such as silica and Na caseinate. The dried paper was exposed and developed with NH3 to obtain a copy with a high-contrast wet-fast. red-violet image. Similarly. other I were used (X. R. diazonium salt. and color of image given): S. Me. 4-Et2NC6H4N2Cl (III). red-brown; S. Et. III. red-brown; S. CH2CH:CH2. II. blue-red; O. Et. EtO analog of II. red-brown; S. Ph. III. red-violet.

IT 16383-07-6
RL: USES (Uses)
(in diazo process as coupler)
RN 16383-07-6 CAPLUS
CN Semicarbazide. 4-(3-methoxypropyl)-1-.alpha.-resorcyloyl-3-thio- (8CI)
(CA INDEX NAME)



IT 99-10-5

L89 ANSWER 227 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS (Continued)
RL: USES (Uses)
(thiosemicarbazides as couplers in diazo process)
RN 99-10-5 CAPLUS
CN Benzoic acid. 3.5-dihydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

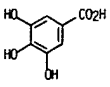


L89 ANSWER 228 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1967:469472 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 67:69472
TITLE: Photographic printout process using bis(indolyl)-arylmethane leuco dyes
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Kalle A.-G.
SOURCE: Neth. Appl.. 12 pp.
CODEN: NAXXAN
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Dutch
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
NL 6611802		19670302		<--

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: DE 19650901
ABSTRACT:
Whereas the triphenylmethane combinations used in U.S. 3.121.632 (CA 60: 12812f) are sensitive in the uv. the sensitivity of the title leuco ***dyes*** lies mainly in the visible region. They are combined with an about equal quantity of an acid. ester. amide. aldehyde. ketone. thioketone. thioalc.. disulfide. or thiourea as activator. which after the exposure is washed out by rinsing or wiping with aq. alkali (10% Na2CO3) or gasoline. in which the dyes are insol.. thus stabilizing the prints. Keeping the sheets at 80-100.degree. during the exposure renders them 8-15 times as sensitive as they are at 20-30.degree.. The coating wt. is 0.5-10 g./m.2 of paper or any other support. Me2CO is a suitable solvent. Enlargement of microfilm negative using a W lamp projector is a suggested field of application.

IT 149-91-7. uses and miscellaneous
RL: USES (Uses)
(photographic coupler for print-out emulsions contg. bis(indolyl)aryl methane leuco dyes)
RN 149-91-7 CAPLUS
CN Benzoic acid. 3.4.5-trihydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

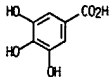


L89 ANSWER 229 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1967:62726 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 66:62726
TITLE: Trace metals filter for cigaret smoke
INVENTOR(S): Burke, Oliver W., Jr.; Stahly, Eldon E.
SOURCE: U.S., 10 pp.
CODEN: USXXAM
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 3291140		19661213	US	19640807 <--

ABSTRACT:
cf. CA 66, 62723j. The disclosure is the same but the claims are different.

IT 149-91-7, biological studies
RL: USES (Uses)
(cigarette filter contg.)
RN 149-91-7 CAPLUS
CN Benzoic acid, 3,4,5-trihydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

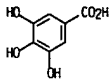


L89 ANSWER 230 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1967:62725 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 66:62725
TITLE: Trace metals filter for cigaret smoke
INVENTOR(S): Burke, Oliver W., Jr.; Stahly, Eldon E.
SOURCE: U.S., 10 pp.
CODEN: USXXAM
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 3288152		19661129	US	19640813 <--

ABSTRACT:
cf. CA 66, 62723j. The disclosure is the same but the claims are different.

IT 149-91-7, biological studies
RL: USES (Uses)
(cigarette filter contg.)
RN 149-91-7 CAPLUS
CN Benzoic acid, 3,4,5-trihydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

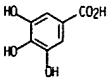


L89 ANSWER 231 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1967:62724 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 66:62724
TITLE: Trace metals filter for cigaret smoke
INVENTOR(S): Burke, Oliver W., Jr.; Stahly, Eldon E.
SOURCE: U.S., 10 pp.
CODEN: USXXAM
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 3288151		19661129	US	19640807 <--

ABSTRACT:
cf. preceding abstr. The disclosure is the same but the claims are different.

IT 149-91-7, biological studies
RL: USES (Uses)
(cigarette filter contg.)
RN 149-91-7 CAPLUS
CN Benzoic acid, 3,4,5-trihydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

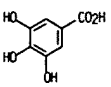


L89 ANSWER 232 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1967:62723 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 66:62723
TITLE: Trace metals filter for cigaret smoke
INVENTOR(S): Burke, Oliver W., Jr.; Stahly, Eldon E.
SOURCE: U.S., 10 pp.
CODEN: USXXAM
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 3288150		19661129	US	19640807 <--

ABSTRACT:
Aromatic dyestuffs are used as ligands to trap (by chelation) volatile transition metal compds. in cigarette smoke. For example, a suspension-soln. was prepd. by stirring 1 g. 2,4-dibenzeneazoresorcinol (I) into a mixt. of 60 g. C6H6 and 15 g. iso-PrOH. Cellulose acetate tow (5.024 g.) was immersed in I for 18 hrs. and then, with 50 g. of absorbed liquid, was placed in a 70.degree. air stream for 2 hrs. The tow was equilibrated with atm. moisture until const. wt. was reached and the coated tow contained 10% I. The tow was divided into 20 portions weighing 0.280 g. and each portion used as a back-up filter for 2 filter cigarettes. The back-up filter was prepd. by fitting the tow snugly into a 5/16 in inside diam. glass tube which served as a holder for the cigarettes. The amts. of Fe and Co absorbed per cigarette for the manufacturers filter and for the back-up filter, resp., were: Fe, 15.0 and 36.7 .mu.g./cigarette; Co, 0 and 0.02 .mu.g./cigarette. Other dyes used in place of I were (dye, color index given): C.I. Mordant Red 7, 18760; C.I. Mordant Yellow, 18710; C.I. Mordant Blue 1, 43830; C.I. Mordant Red 3, 58005; Tartrazine dye C.I. Food Yellow 4, 19140; FD & C Yellow No. 6, 15985; chrome Fast Black FWX, -; C.I. Mordant Black 5, 26695; Chrome Fast Brown EBC, -; Mordant Brown 1, 20110; Super Chrome Brilliant Violet NR, -; Mordant Violet -, 43565; salicylic acid, -; gallic acid, -; tannic acid, -; FD & Red No. 4, -; Alizarin Red S, 58005; FC & O Blue No. 2, 73015; Superchrome Garnet Y, 14290; or poly(galacturonic acid), -. Ni compds. were detd. with some of the dyes.

IT 149-91-7, biological studies
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(cigarette filter contg.)
RN 149-91-7 CAPLUS
CN Benzoic acid, 3,4,5-trihydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



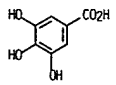
L89 ANSWER 232 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS (Continued)

L89 ANSWER 233 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1966:457604 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 65:57604
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 65:10770e-g
TITLE: Plasticized poly(vinyl alcohol) compositions
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co.
SOURCE: 5 pp.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Unavailable
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
GB 1033449		19660622	GB	<--
FR 1437957			FR	

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 19640624
ABSTRACT:
Poly(vinyl alc.) is plasticized with HOCH2CEt2CH2OH (I) to give flexible baked films. The title compns. contain 5-30% I based on the wt. of poly(vinyl alc.) (II). II should contain .gtoreq.97% acetate groups hydrolyzed to hydroxy groups. The viscosity of II (4% aq. soln. at 20.degree.) is 5-100 cp. (Hoeppler falling-ball method). Ingredients other than I and II in the compn. include insolubilizing agents (e.g. titanium lactate, a melamine-HCHO condensate, and dimethylol-urea), extenders (e.g. starch, dextrin, and casein), ***dyes*** (e.g. Congo red), gelling agents (e.g. resorcinol and gallic acid), and pigments (e.g. TiO2, Fe2O3, and lithopone). Thus, II contg. 99-100% hydrolyzed acetate groups had a viscosity of 30 cp. (4% aq. soln.) at 20.degree.. A 10% aq. soln. of II was made by heating to 90.degree.. I (0.8 g.) was added to 40 g. of the 10% soln. of II and a film was baked 1 hr. at 140.degree. to give a flexible film, as contrasted with a brittle film for the control.

IT 149-91-7, Gallic acid
(as gelling agent in plasticized vinyl alc. polymer films)
RN 149-91-7 CAPLUS
CN Benzoic acid, 3,4,5-trihydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L89 ANSWER 234 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1965:463721 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 63:63721
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 63:11752c-h,11753a-f
TITLE: Color couplers containing a morpholino group
INVENTOR(S): Klinger, Guenther H.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): General Aniline & Film Corp.
SOURCE: 8 pp.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Unavailable
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

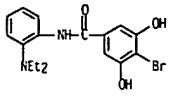
PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 3183095		19650511	US	19600701 <--

GRAPHIC IMAGE: For diagram(s), see printed CA Issue.
ABSTRACT:
The prepn. is described of cyan photographic color couplers of the general formula I, where R is H or C18H37, and Y is C17H35CO or 3,5-(HO2C)2C6H3N(C18H37)CO; of yellow couplers of the general formula II, where R is H or C11H23CO and Y is CO2H, 3,5-(HO2C)2C6H3N(C18H37)CO, or C11H23CO; and of the magenta coupler III. 2,5-Cl(O2N)C6H3NH2 (80 g.) and 130 g. 1,2-HO-C10H6CO2Ph heated 1 hr. each at 160, 150, and 140.degree. (during the last hr. under a vacuum of 1-2 m.mu. Hg), and the cooled melt ground with MeOH yielded 2,5-Cl(O2N)C6H3NHCOC10OH6OH-2,1 (IV), m. 240.degree.. IV (69 g.) and 450 cc. morpholine refluxed 3 hrs. yielded 75-80% 1,2-HOC10H6CONHC6H3(NO2)Z-5,2 (Z = morpholino throughout this abstr.) (V), m. 244.degree.. V (43 g.) added in portions to 45 g. Fe powder, 15 cc. concd. HCl, 100 cc. H2O, and 400 cc. EtOH, refluxed 24 hrs., basified with 40% aq. NaOH, and acidified with 80% AcOH yielded nearly quant. 5-NH2 analog (VI) of V, m. 192-4.degree. (HCONMe2-MeOH). VI (19.25 g.) in 200 cc. C5H5N treated 25 hrs. at 35-40 with 21.4 g. C17H35COCl yielded 21 g. 1,2-HOC10H6CONHC6H3(NHCOC17H35)Z-5,2 (VII), m. 155-7.degree. (HCONMe2-MeOH). VII (12.58 g.) in 25 cc. CCl4 and 50 cc. C6H6 distd. with the azeotropic removal of the H2O, treated dropwise at 30.degree. with 1.3 cc. ClSO3H, and refluxed 2.5 hrs. yielded 4 g. I (R = H, Y = C17H35CO, Z in 2-position) (VIII), decomp. 195-200.degree. (80% AcOH). VIII (1 g.) in 20 cc. H2O adjusted with 2N NaOH to pH 8.5-9, incorporated into 50 g. Ag halide emulsion, and coated, and the exposed element developed with a color developer contg. p-H2NC6H4N(CH2CH2OH)Et gave a cyan dye image with an absorption at 690 m.mu.; the image was stable during a 10-day high humidity fading test. 4-ZC6H4NH2 (IX) (86 g.), m. 152-6.degree., was obtained by refluxing 100 g. p-O2NC6H4Br 3 hrs. with 250 cc. morpholine, and reducing the product with Fe and HCl. IX(11.2 g.), 7 g. C18H37Br, and 150 cc. 95% EtOH refluxed 60 hrs. yielded 10 g. 4-ZC6H4NHC18H37 (X), m. 83-5.degree. (MeOH). X (8.0 g.) and 5.2 g. 1,2-HOC10H6CO2Ph heated 2 hrs. at 155-65.degree. and 1 hr. at 155-65.degree./0.1 mm. gave 9.5 g. 1,2-HOC10H6CON(C18H37)C6H4Z-4 (XI), m. 61-2.degree. (MeOH). XI (36 g.) in 300 cc. C6H6 with 7 cc. ClSO3H refluxed 1 hr. gave 40 g. I (R = C18H37, Y = H, Z in 4-position), decomp. 210-20.degree.; it gives cyan images with an absorption at 630 m.mu.. 2,5-Cl(O2N)C6H3CO2H (40.6 g.) and 200 cc. morpholine refluxed 3 hrs. gave nearly quant. 2,5-Z(O2N)C6H3CO2H (XII), m. 166-7.degree.. XII (90.0 g.) with 250 cc. SOCl2

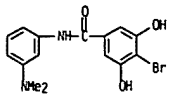
L89 ANSWER 234 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS (Continued)
and 2 drops C5H5N gave the acid chloride (XIII). XIII (58 g.) in 125 cc. dry C6H6 treated 24 hrs. at 37.degree. with 99 g. 3,5-(MeO2C)2C6H3NHC18H37 in 35 cc. C5H5N yielded 146 g. 2,5-Z(O2N)C6H3CON(C18H37)C6H3(CO2Me)2-3,5 (XIV), m. 87-8.degree. (EtOH). XIV (70 g.) refluxed 24 hrs. with 45 g. Fe, 15 cc. concd. HCl, 100 cc. H2O, and 400 cc. EtOH yielded the oily 5-NH2 analog (XV) of XIV. XV (38 g.) and 14 g. 1,2-HOC10H6CO2Ph heated 4 hrs. at 150-60.degree. (during the last 2 hrs. at 0.1-1 mm.) yielded 70% 3-[N-(3,5-dicarbomethoxyphenyl)-N-octadecylcarbamoyl]-4-morpholinoanilide (XVI) of 2,1-HO2CC10H6OH, m. 151-2.degree. (iso-PrOH). Sulfonation and subsequent sapon. of XVI yielded 75% I [R = H, Y = 3,5-(HO2C)2C6H3N(C16H37)CO, Z in 4-position] which gives cyan images (685 m.mu.). 2,4-Z(O2N)C6H3CO2Me (73 g.), 115 g. Fe powder, 40 cc. concd. HCl, 300 cc. H2O, and 1200 cc. 95% EtOH refluxed 20 hrs. gave 35 g. 2,4-Z(H2N)C6H3CO2Me (XVII), m. 81-2.degree. (MeOH). XVII (11.8 g.), 11.8 g. m-O2NC6H4COCH2CO2Et, 100 cc. dry xylene, and 0.5 cc. piperidine distd. during 4 hrs. to about 135.degree. vapor temp. gave 17 g. 3-O2NC6H4COCH2CONHC6H3(CO2Me)Z-3,4 (XVIII), m. 175-6.degree. (MeOH). XVIII (4.2 g.) in 100 cc. dioxane hydrogenated 2 hrs. at room temp. and 40 psi. over 0.5 g. 45% Pd-C gave the 3-H2N analog (XIX) of XVIII, a straw-colored sirup. XIX (4.0 g.) in 200 cc. dry C6H6 stirred 2 hrs. at 30-5.degree. with 4.5 g. C11H23COCl in 100 dry C6H6, treated with 40 cc. C5H5N, and stirred 1 hr. at 35.degree. gave 6.0 g. pale yellow, sirupy Me ester which refluxed 25 min. with 1.5 g. NaOH, 5 cc. H2O, and 50 cc. MeOH and acidified with 80% AcOH yielded 4.0 g. II (R = C11H23CO, Y = CO2H, Z in 4-position); it gives yellow images (438 m.mu.). XV (58 g.), 22 g. BzCH2CO2Et, 150 cc. dry xylene, and 1 cc. piperidine distd. to 135-6.degree. vapor temp. gave the light yellow, sirupy di-Me ester; an 80-g. portion sapond. yielded II [R = H, Y = 3,5-(HO2C)2C6H3N(C18H37)CO, Z in 4-position] which gives yellow dye images (438 m.mu.). 2,5-Cl(O2N)C6H3NH2 (17.3 g.) in 20 cc. C5H5N, 20 cc. Ac2O, and 50 cc. C6H6 refluxed 2 hrs. yielded 19 g. 2,5-Cl(O2N)C6H3NHAc (XX), m. 163-4.degree. (MeOH). XX (4.28 g.) refluxed 3 hrs. with 25 cc. morpholine yielded nearly quant. 2,5-Z(O2N)C6H3NHAc (XXI), m. 128-9.degree. (MeOH). XXI (111 g.) refluxed 2 hrs. with 1400 cc. 15% HCl gave 82% 2,5-Z(O2N)C6H3NH2 (XXII), m. 155-6.degree. (MeOH). XXII (22.3 g.) and 19.2 g. BzCH2CO2Et in 100 cc. xylene contg. 2 cc. piperidine distd. slowly to remove 50% xylene yielded 30 g. 2,5-Z(O2N)C6H3NHCOCH2Bz (XXIII), m. 169-70.degree. (MeOH). XXIII (3.6 g.) in 50 cc. dry dioxane hydrogenated 2 hrs. at room temp. over 0.1 g. Pd-C gave the 5-NH2 analog (XXIV) of XXIII, 70%, m. 160.degree. (Me2CO). XXIV (17 g.), 170 cc. dry C6H6, 11 g. C11H23COCl, and 5 cc. dry C5H5N kept 4 days at room temp. gave 18 g. II (R = H, Y = C11H23CO, Z in 2-position), m. 125-6.degree. (Me2CO), which gives yellow dye images (643 m.mu.). 3-Amino-2-pyrazolin-5-one (17.5 g.) in 500 cc. dry C6H6 treated at 10-15.degree. with 27.1 g. XIII in 200 cc. dry C6H6, kept 20 hrs. at room temp., treated with 20 cc. C5H5N, and again kept 20 hrs. at 37.degree. yielded 26 g. 3-(1-morpholino-5-nitrobenzamido)-2-pyrazolin-5-one (XXV), m. 237-9.degree. (HCONMe2MeOH). XXV (26 g.) refluxed 10 hrs. with stirring with 27 g. Fe powder, 60 cc. H2O, 9 cc. concd. HCl, and 240 cc. EtOH gave the 5-NH2 analog (XXVI) of XXV, m. 279-80.degree. (decompn.) (HCONMe2-MeOH). XXVI (10.5 g.) in 50 cc. dry C6H6 and 11.5 g. m-ClSO3HC6H4OCHEtCOCl in 50 cc. dry C6H6 treated 15 hrs. at 37.degree. with 20 cc. C5H5N gave III which yields magenta ***dye*** images (540 m.mu.).

IT 4036-89-9, .alpha.-Resorcylanilide, 4-bromo-2'-(diethylamino)-

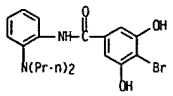
L89 ANSWER 234 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS (Continued)
4086-24-2. .alpha.-Resorcylanilide, 4-bromo-3'-(diethylamino)-
4122-09-2. .alpha.-Resorcylanilide, 4-bromo-2'-(dipropylamino)-
(prepn. and use in diazotype process)
RN 4036-89-9 CAPLUS
CN Benzamide, 4-bromo-N-[2-(diethylamino)phenyl]-3,5-dihydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 4086-24-2 CAPLUS
CN .alpha.-Resorcylanilide, 4-bromo-3'-(diethylamino)- (7CI, 8CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

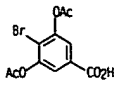


RN 4122-09-2 CAPLUS
CN .alpha.-Resorcylanilide, 4-bromo-2'-(dipropylamino)- (7CI, 8CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



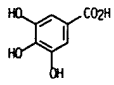
IT 4036-87-7, .alpha.-Resorcylic acid, 4-bromo-, diacetate
(prepn. of)
RN 4036-87-7 CAPLUS
CN .alpha.-Resorcylic acid, 4-bromo-, diacetate (7CI, 8CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

L89 ANSWER 234 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS (Continued)



L89 ANSWER 235 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1965:460877 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 63:60877
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 63:11071c-e
TITLE: Utilization of tanning plants grown in Kazakhstan and Central Asia for flotation
AUTHOR(S): Pol'kin, S. I.; Zhavoronok, V. I.; Lunin, V. O..
CORPORATE SOURCE: Steel and Alloys Inst., Moscow
SOURCE: Izvestiya Vysshikh Uchebnykh Zavedenii, Tsvetnaya Metallurgiya (1965), 8(2), 18-20
CODEN: IVUTAK; ISSN: 0021-3438
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Russian
ABSTRACT:
The application of different tanning compns. as depressors in the flotation of columbite, cassiterite, and garnet with sodium oleate ($C_{17}H_{33}COONa$) was studied. The ext. from root of rock rhubarb (Rheum maximowiczi) contains catechin and its polymerization products, phenols (pyrogallol and carvacrol), and phenolic acids (gallic and 4-methoxygallic acids). The catechins and their isomers are water-sol. with polar mols. which dissocd. in aq. soln., and they react with some salts to form insol. compds. The structural formula for one of its isomers shows that the sorption properties of this tanning agent are produced by the presence of catechin and its polymerization products as much as by phenol and phenolic acids. The depressing agent obtained from a sandy rhubarb (Rheum tataricum) differs from its counterpart in a lesser content of phenols and phenolic acids and a larger amount of gallocatechin and anthraquinone dyes. The latter are extremely reactive with some metals and their salts, which stimulates their sorption on the surfaces of the metals. The exts. from rock rhubarb have the highest selective properties. By varying the concn: all 3 minerals (casserite, columbite, and garnet) can be sepd.

IT 149-91-7, Gallic acid
(flotation agent contg., from rhubarb exts.)
RN 149-91-7 CAPLUS
CN Benzoic acid, 3,4,5-trihydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

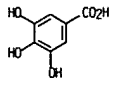


L89 ANSWER 236 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1965:403835 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 63:3835
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 63:730a-b
TITLE: Dyeing of wool and nylon unions
INVENTOR(S): Millson, Henry E.; Glaeser, Elmer J.; Dammicci, James
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): American Cyanamid Co.
SOURCE: 13 pp.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Unavailable
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 3179483		19650420	US	19620214 <--

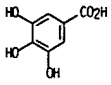
ABSTRACT:
Wool-nylon unions are treated with aq. baths contg. a neutral-dyeing premetallized dye, a colloidized cationic surfactant, a nonionic surfactant, a H_2O-sol., chlorinated triphenylmethane, and either tannic or gallic acid or an inorg. Zr salt, at 105-215.degree.F. and pH 5.5-6.5 to give level dyeings; the baths can also contain an anionic surfactant. Thus, two 2.5-g. portions of wool-nylon 6 union (I) are placed in a bath (pH 4.8) contg. 250.00 g. H_2O, Red 1 (1 wt. % I) 0.050 g. colloidized cationic agent, 0.025 g. nonionic agent, 0.025 g. anionic agent, 0.150 g. tannic acid (3 wt. % I), 0.150 g. Na pentachlorodihydroxytriphenylmethanesulfonate, and 0.150 g. NH_4Cl, the bath is heated to the b.p. in 1.5 hrs. and boiled 1 hr., and the fabrics are rinsed and dried to give a level dyeing. Red 1 is the 1:2 Co complex of the ***dye*** obtained by coupling diazotized 2,4-$H_2N(H_2NSO_2)C_6H_3OH$ with 2-$C_{10}H_7OH$.

IT 149-91-7, Gallic acid
(dyeing (level) of nylon-wool blends with azo sulfonamide dyes in baths contg.)
RN 149-91-7 CAPLUS
CN Benzoic acid, 3,4,5-trihydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



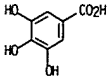
L89 ANSWER 237 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1965:91497 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 62:91497
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 62:16413f
TITLE: Paper chromatography of synthetic dyes and intermediate products
AUTHOR(S): Gruene, A.
SOURCE: Lab. Sci. (Milan) (1964), 12(4), 97-118
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Italian
ABSTRACT:
The paper chromatographic sepn. of dyes, e.g. acid azo dyes, acid dyes for wool, Cr complex dyes, substantive azo ***dyes*** , water insol. dyes, and vat dyes is described. A similar sepn. of the intermediates, viz., phenol and its derivs., aromatic amines, and naphtholsulfonic acids is also described. 23 references.

IT 149-91-7, Gallic acid
(chromatography of)
RN 149-91-7 CAPLUS
CN Benzoic acid, 3,4,5-trihydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



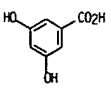
L89 ANSWER 238 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1965:64778 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 62:64778
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 62:11458f-h
TITLE: New regulators for flotation of cassiterite and wolframite
AUTHOR(S): Matsuev, L. P.
SOURCE: Tr. Vses. Nauchn.-Issled. Inst. Zolota i Redkikh Metal., Magadan (1963), 22, 395-420
From: Ref. Zh., Met. 1964, Abstr. No. 9G54.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Russian
ABSTRACT:
Correction of CA 62, 3695f. The effect of certain compds. contg. OH, NO2, SO3H, and the azo group on flotation of cassiterite and wolframite was studied. Wolframite and cassiterite tailings from gravity concn. of ore were used as the initial material. It was assumed that among the aromatic compds. contg. carbonyl, hydroxy, and sulfo groups there must be some which can be used as regulators for cassiterite and wolframite flotation. Polyat. phenols having 2 and 3 free OH groups show promise in this respect. Pyrogallol was a highly effective regulator. Its use in combination with Na fluorosilicate made it possible to increase the metal content of the concentrate by 1.5-2 times. Results obtained with hydroquinone, resorcinol, and aminophenol confirmed the hypothesis that aromatic compds. contg. hydroxyl groups can have depressor properties. Other reagents (salicylic acid, gallic acid, dyes) had different effects on flotation.

IT 149-91-7, Gallic acid
(in flotation of cassiterite and wolframite)
RN 149-91-7 CAPLUS
CN Benzoic acid, 3,4,5-trihydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L89 ANSWER 239 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1965:10700 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 62:10700
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 62:1991d-e
TITLE: Decomposition of .beta.-naphthol by a soil pseudomonad
AUTHOR(S): Walker, N.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Rothamsted Exptl. Sta., Harpenden, UK
SOURCE: Journal of Applied Bacteriology (1964), 27(2), 365-72
CODEN: JABAA4; ISSN: 0021-8847
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
ABSTRACT:
A Pseudomonas isolated from soil utilized 0.005% .beta.-naphthol as the sole C source. It did not grow on naphthalene, .alpha.-naphthol, 1,2- or 2,3-dihydroxythalene, but did grow on phenol, benzoic acid, and hydroxybenzoic acid. .beta.-Naphthol oxidn. depended on an induced enzyme system. .beta.-Naphthol-grown organisms oxidized .beta.-naphthol and the 1,2-, 2,6-, and 2,3-dihydroxynaphthalenes immediately. Protocatechuic acid, genistic acid, catechol, and salicylic acid, and a bacterial metabolite of naphthalene, were oxidized only after a lag. The 1,5-, 1,7-, and 2,7-dihydroxynaphthalenes were not oxidized. .beta.-Naphthol oxidn. was completely inhibited by 1,2-dihydroxynaphthalene and partially by 2,3-dihydroxynaphthalene. Since .beta.-naphthol is an important, intermediate in the dye and chem. industries, its biol. oxidn. is of possible interest in the detoxication of effluents.

IT 99-10-5, .alpha.-Resorcylic acid
(metabolism by Pseudomonas)
RN 99-10-5 CAPLUS
CN Benzoic acid, 3,5-dihydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



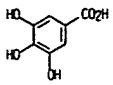
L89 ANSWER 240 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1965:6903 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 62:6903
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 62:1251f-h,1252a
TITLE: Photographic process
INVENTOR(S): Roscow, Morris C.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Horizons Inc.
SOURCE: 4 pp.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Unavailable
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 3155509		19641103	US	19610905 <--

ABSTRACT:
A non-Ag direct-pos. dye-bleach photographic process utilizes an integral tripack of 3 sensitive layers, each layer comprising a sensitive coating contg. a bleach-out dye which is sensitive to radiation of the proper wavelengths, the dye being present with a suitable activating agent and dispersed in a film-former. Thus, a 0.003-in. thick wet layer was applied to an 80 g. baryta-coated glossy paper from a soln. of 30 g. Butvar B-76 [poly(vinyl butyral)] (I), 85 cc. of acetone (II), 85 cc. of MeOH (III), and 3 g. of di-Bu phthalate (IV) and was dried at 120.degree.F. for 2 min. A cyan layer was applied from a soln. prepd. by dissolving 20 mg. of 1',3-diethylthia-4'-carbocyanine p-toluenesulfonate in a mixt. of 6 cc. of II and 6 cc. of III and then adding 1.5 g. of C2HBr5 (V) and 24 cc. of the soln. contg. polyvinyl butyral. The next layer was prepd. by mixing 19 cc. of a soln. of 10 g. poly(vinyl alc.) (VI) in 90 cc. of H2O with 1 cc. of a soln. of 1.5 cc. of 38% NH4OH and 30 g. of a vinyl acetate copolymer in 200 cc. of H2O and adding about 1 cc. of H2O to lower the viscosity. A nitrocellulose (VII) lacquer was then applied from a soln. of 39 g. VII RS (35% alc. wet), 150 g. VII (15-20 sec.) (35% alc. wet), 20 cc. EtOH, 18 g. IV, 710 cc. iso-PrOAc (VIII), and 194 cc. iso-PrOH, the lacquer being dild. with VIII (5 g. lacquer to 1 cc. VIII) to reduce the viscosity. Then a layer of the VI lacquer was laid down and a magenta layer from a soln. of 15 mg. 1',3-di-methyloxa-2'-carbocyanine p-toluenesulfonate in 6 cc. III and 6 cc. II, and then adding 6 g. V and 24 cc. of the above described I soln. Then a layer of VI as described above was applied followed by a layer from a soln. of yellow dye prepd. by dissolving 15 mg. of 5-[(3-ethyl-2-benzoxazolinylidene)ethylidene]-3-phenyl-2-phenylimino-4-thiazolidinone in 10 cc. of toluene (IX) and 2 cc. of HCONMe2 (X), and adding to this, 6 g. of V and 24 cc. of a soln. of 30 g. I, 162 cc. of IX, 8 cc. of X, and 3 g. of IV. Finally, a layer of VI as described above was applied. Each layer was 0.003-in. thick (wet) and dried before applying the following layer.

IT 149-91-7, Gallic acid
(in heat-sensitive compn. for photoduplication)
RN 149-91-7 CAPLUS
CN Benzoic acid, 3,4,5-trihydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

L89 ANSWER 240 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS (Continued)

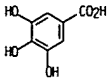


L89 ANSWER 241 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1964:455306 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 61:55306
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 61:9627c-d
TITLE: Dyeing of polyacrylonitrile fibers
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): VEB Filafabrik Alga Wolfen
SOURCE: 6 pp.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Unavailable
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
BE 626479		19630416	BE	<--

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: DE 19620530
GRAPHIC IMAGE: For diagram(s), see printed CA Issue.
ABSTRACT:
The washfastness of polyacrylonitrile (I) fibers dyed with cationic ***dyes*** is improved by treating the dyed fibers with phenolic compds. contg. .gtoreq.2 OH groups, e.g. pyrocatechol, dihydroxybiphenyl, or gallic acid. Thus, fibers contg. 95% I were dyed with Maxilon GL Scarlet and, after rinsing, were treated with an aq. soln. of 3% tannic acid and 0.3% AcOH for 20 min. at 60.degree.. K Sb tartrate was added to the bath to give 1.5 g./l. Addnl. treatment for 20 min. resulted in improved H2O and alkali resistance.

IT 149-91-7, Gallic acid
(acrylonitrile polymer fiber dyeing with Maxilon Red RL with fastness improvement by)
RN 149-91-7 CAPLUS
CN Benzoic acid, 3,4,5-trihydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

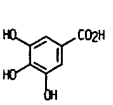


L89 ANSWER 242 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1964:441072 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 61:41072
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 61:7177b-d
TITLE: Filament finishes for linear organic polymers
INVENTOR(S): Brown, Charles P.; Cobb, Malcolm C.; White, Trevor R.; James, David M.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): British Nylon Spinners Ltd.
SOURCE: 3 pp.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Unavailable
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
GB 962414		19640701	GB	19620331 <--

ABSTRACT:
The title finishes are comprised of an aq. dispersion of 1-20% of an aliphatic hydrocarbon or an aliphatic diester, the diester mol. of which contains .gtoreq.12 C atoms [di-Bu or bis(2-ethylhexyl) sebacate], together with 0.025-2% of a C1-20 alkyl gallate (stearyl or 2-ethylhexyl gallate), and a nonionic surfactant of the poly(alkylene oxide) type. For example, bis(2-ethylhexyl) sebacate 80, poly(ethylene oxide) p-dodecylphenyl ether 20, and stearyl gallate 2.5 parts are dispersed in 700 parts H2O. This dispersion (7%) is applied to 13 parts poly(hexamethyleneadipamide) fibers, dried, drawn to 3.5 times their original length, and given a Z twist of 0.5 turn/in. The unscoured fabric is set at 205.degree. for 20 sec. and exhibits very little discoloration. When the stearyl gallate is omitted, the set fabric is yellow and the dye uptake is lower.

IT 149-91-7, Gallic acid
(in finishes for linear org. polymers)
RN 149-91-7 CAPLUS
CN Benzoic acid, 3,4,5-trihydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

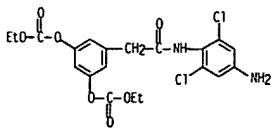


L89 ANSWER 243 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1964:425904 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 61:25904
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 61:4520d-f
TITLE: Metalized chloropyrimidinyl reactive dyes
INVENTOR(S): Benz, Jakob; Schweizer, August
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Sandoz Ltd.
SOURCE: 11 pp.; Addn. to Brit. 952,461
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Unavailable
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
GB 955313		19640415	GB	<--
DE 1210105			DE	
US 3208990		1965	US	<--

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: CH 19590506
ABSTRACT:
Water-sol., copperized azo reactive dyes giving violet shades on cotton are prepd. from 2,4,6-trichloropyrimidine (I) and 2,4,5,6-tetrachloropyrimidine (II). Thus, I 19 is added to a weakly acid soln. of H acid 32 in H2O 200 parts and the mixt. heated at 60.degree. for 10-12 hrs. with stirring while maintaining pH 4.0-4.5 with 15% Na2CO3 soln. After cooling to 5.degree., the mixt. is dild. with H2O 200 and treated with Na2CO3 30 parts followed by the diazonium soln. derived from 2,3,5-HO(Cl)(HO3S)C6H2NH2 22 parts. The soln. is acidified, warmed to 60.degree., salted, and filtered. The wet filter cake is stirred into H2O 1000 at 70.degree., NaOAc 30 parts added and sufficient 16% CuSO4 soln. run in until a salted out sample shows Cu++ in the filtrate. After salting and isolation, a product is obtained which ***dyes*** viscose staple in violet shades of excellent light-and washfastness. Also prepd. are (reactants given in order): 2,5-HO(HO3S)C6H3NH2 (III) .fwdarw. alk. H acid, CuSO4, II; III .fwdarw. alk. 1,3,6,8-HO(HO3S)2C10H4NHCOC6H4NH2-3, II, CuSO4.

IT 100025-08-9, Carbonic acid, ethyl ester, diester with 4'-amino-2',6'-dichloro-2-(2,5-dihydroxyphenyl)acetanilide
(prepn. of)
RN 100025-08-9 CAPLUS
CN Carbonic acid, ethyl ester, diester with 4'-amino-2',6'-dichloro-2-(2,5-dihydroxyphenyl)acetanilide (7CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L89 ANSWER 243 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS (Continued)

L89 ANSWER 244 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS

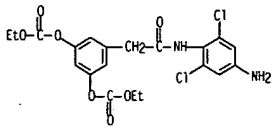
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1964:425903 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 61:25903
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 61:4519d-h,4520a-d
TITLE: Anilino hydroquinones: precursors to azo dye developers
AUTHOR(S): Solodar, Warren E.; Lukas, Susanne; Green, Milton
CORPORATE SOURCE: Polaroid Corp., Cambridge, MA
SOURCE: Journal of Chemical and Engineering Data (1964), 9(2), 232-8
CODEN: JCEAAX; ISSN: 0021-9568
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Unavailable
ABSTRACT:

The prepn. of protected hydroquinones, joined by different groups to various anilines, useful in the prepn. of photographic dye-developers, is described. Homogentisic lactone carbethoxylated by adding 0.1 mole to 0.4 mole 5% NaOH under N, treating the mixt. with 0.3 mole ClCO2Et during about 0.5 hr. at 0.degree., stirring 1 hr. at 0-5.degree. and pH 8 (by the addn. of 50% aq. NaOH), and acidifying with dil. HCl gave 2,5-(EtO2CO)2C6H3CH2CO2H (I), m. 95-7.degree. (hexane) (method A). I refluxed with SOCl2 gave the acid chloride (II), m. 53-4.degree. (C6H6hexane). 2,5-(HO)2C6H3Ac (0.2 mole) refluxed 36 hrs. with 0.55 mole PhCH2I in 450 cc. Me2CO with 0.9 mole K2CO3 gave 66% 2,5-(PhCH2O)2C6H3Ac (III), m. 74-6.degree. (EtOH). III (16.6 g.) in 40 cc. AcOH stirred 0.5 hr. at 60.degree. with 11.5 g. 40% AcO2H yielded 60.5% 2,5-(PhCH2O)2C6H3OAc (IV), m. 121-4.degree. (EtOH). IV (17.4 g.), 100 cc. 5N NaOH, and 100 cc. EtOH refluxed 3 hrs., and the resulting Na salt slurried with dil. HCl gave 7.9 g. 2,5-(PhCH2O)2C6H3OH (V), m. 92-5.degree. (EtOH). 2,5-(HO)2C6H3C6H4CO2H-4 was converted by method A to 2,5-(EtO2CO)2C6H3C6H4CO2H-4, m. 174-5.degree. (aq. EtOH and C6H6-hexane), which with SOCl2 yielded the oily acid chloride (Va). p-O2NC6H4CH2CO2H (24.5 g.), 18 g. 2,5-(MeO)2C6H3CHO, and 6 cc. piperidine refluxed 3.5 hrs. at 130.degree., the piperidine distd., and the residue heated 3 hrs. at 160.degree. yielded 11.5 g. 2,5-(MeO)2C6H3CH:CHC6H4NO2-4 (VI), yellow needles, m. 116.5-17.degree. (EtOH). Warm satd. aq. p-benzoquinone treated with 1 equiv. p-O2NC6H4SO2H in warm H2O yielded 98% 2,5-(HO)2C6H3SO2C6H4NO2-4, m. 213-14.degree. (xylene). Similarly was prepd. 2,5,3-(MeO)2(O2N)C6H2SO2C6H3(OH)2-2,5, m. 212-13.degree. (iso-PrOH). p-O2NC6H4SH in EtOH treated slowly with 1 equiv. p-benzoquinone gave 76% 2,5-(HO)2C6H3SC6H4NO2-4, m. 186-7.degree. (C6H6-hexane). Similarly was prepd. 2,5-dimethyl-6-(4-nitrophenylthio)hydroquinone (VIa), 75%, m. 168-72.degree. (MePh). The appropriate mercaptohydroquinone and p-O2NC6H4CH2CH2Br (0.1 mole each) refluxed 1 hr. under N with 4 g. NaOH in 100 cc. MeOH, cooled, and acidified with concd. HCl yielded 2,5-(HO)2C6H3SCH2CH2C6H4NO2-4, 71%, m. 120-2.degree. (C6H6), and 4,2,5-Me(HO)2C6H2SCH2CH2C6H4NO2-4, 60%, m. 121-3.degree. (C6H6). V, p-O2NC6H4(CH2)3Br, and NaOH (0.03 mole each) in 100 cc. H2O and 50 cc. H2O refluxed 8 hrs. and cooled overnight yielded 63% 2,5-(PhCH2O)2C6H3OC6H4NO2-4, m. 106-7.degree. (EtOH). 2,5,3-(MeO)2(O2N)C6H2SO2C6H3(OCO2Et)2-2,5 (VII), 9.6%, m. 170-2.degree.

L89 ANSWER 244 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS (Continued)

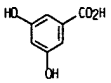
(cyclohexane-C6H6), was prepd. by method A. 2,5-(MeO)2C6H3OC6H4NO2-4 (3.5 g.), 40 cc. AcOH, and 40 cc. 48% HBr refluxed 4 hrs. under N yielded 58% 2,5-(HO)2C6H3OC6H4NO2-4, m. 162-4.degree. (xylene). VI (8.55 g.) and 40 g. C5H5N.HCl refluxed 0.5 hr. under N yielded 59% 2,5-(HO)2C6H3CH:CHC6H4NO2-4 (VIII), m. 231-5.degree. (MeOPh). VIII (4 g.), 40 cc. AcCl, and 4 drops H2SO4 refluxed 1.5 hrs. yielded the diacetate, 83%, m. 192-4.degree. (PrOH). Similarly were prepd. the following compds. (% yield and m.p. given): 2,5-(AcO)2C6H3SCH2CH2C6H4NO2-4 (IX), 84, 105-7.degree. (iso-PrOH); 4,2,5-Me(AcO)2C6H2SCH2CH2C6H4NO2-4 (X), 87, 89-91.degree. (iso-PrOH); 2,5-(AcO)2C6H3SC6H4NO2-4 (XI), 96, 113-15.degree. (iso-PrOH); VIa diacetate (XII), 85, 116-18.degree. (EtOH); 2,5-(AcO)2C6H3SO2C6H4NO2-4 (XIII), 77, 169-71.degree. (MePh); 2,5-(AcO)2C6H3O(CH2)3C6H4NO2-4 (XIV), 54, 92-5.degree. (iso-PrOH); 2,5-(AcO)2C6H3OC6H4NO2-4 (XIVa), 66, 111-13.degree. (EtOH). II and the appropriate nitroaniline (0.1 mole each) refluxed 1 hr. in o-C6H4Cl2 yielded the following compds. [X = 2,5-(EtO2CO)2C6H3CH2CONH] (same data given): 4-XC6H4NO2 (XV), 87, 158-9.degree. (xylene); 2,6,4-Cl2(O2N)C6H2X (XVI), 33, 187-8.degree. (C6H6); 2,5,4-Cl2(O2N)C6H2X (XVII), 50, 133.degree. (EtOH); 2,5,4-(MeO)2(O2N)C6H2X (XVIII), 54, 144-5.degree. (EtOH). Similarly, Va gave 4-[2,5-(EtO2CO)2C6H3]C6H4CONHC6H4NO2-4 (XIX), 38, 133-6.degree. (EtOH). 2,5-(AcO)2C6H3COCl, the appropriate nitroaniline, and C5H5N (0.02 mole each) in 60 cc. (CH2Cl)2 refluxed 1 hr. gave the following compds. [Y = 2,5-(AcO)2C6H3CO] (same data given): 4-YNHC6H4NO2 (XX), 67, 152-3.degree. (EtOH); 4-YNMeC6H4NO2 (XXI), 81, 139-40.degree. (EtOH). 2,5-(PhCH2O)2C6H3(CH2)3C6H4NO2-4 (15 g.) in 150 cc. refluxing AcOH treated slowly with 35 cc. concd. HCl and refluxed 20 min. yielded 5.5 g. yellow, cryst. 2,5-(HO)2C6H3(CH2)3C6H4NO2-4, 62%, m. 155-7.degree. (MePh). 2,5-(MeO)2C6H3OK (25 g.), 25 g. p-O2NC6H4F, 0.5 g. 2,5-(MeO)2C6H3OH, and 0.2 g. Cu powder heated 1 hr. at 155-60.degree. yielded 70% 2,5-(MeO)2C6H3OC6H4NO2-4, m. 162-4.degree. (xylene). The appropriate nitro compd. in EtOH in AcOEt hydrogenated 0.25-4.0 hrs. at room temp. over 10% Pd-BaSO4 yielded the corresponding NH2 analog; in this manner were prepd. the NH2 analogs of the following compds. (same data given): IX, 84, 105-7.degree. (iso-PrOH); X, -, - (not obtained ctryst.); XI, 66, 112.5-24.degree. (C6H6-hexane); XII, 90, 120.degree. (not recrystd.); XIII, 73, 179-80.degree. (EtOH); VII, 40, 140-2.degree. (EtOH); XIV, 59, 138-40.degree. (EtOH-Et2O); XIVa, 74, 112-13.degree. (EtOH); XX, 73, 251-2.degree. (EtOH); XXI, 82, 139-40.degree. (EtOH); XV, 79, 205.degree. (decompn.) (not recrystd.); XVI, 42.5, 172-4.degree. (C6H6); XVII, 39.5, 175-7.degree. (iso-PrOH); XVIII, 100, 216.degree. (decompn.) (not recrystd.); XIX, 67, 203.degree. (decompn.) (not recrystd.). VIII gave similarly 2,5-(AcO)2C6H3CH2CH2C6H4NH2-4.HCl, 88%, m. 154-8.degree. (decompn.) (not recrystd.).

IT 100025-08-9, Carbonic acid, ethyl ester, diester with 4'-amino-2',6'-dichloro-2-(2,5-dihydroxyphenyl)acetanilide (prepn. of)
RN 100025-08-9 CAPLUS
CN Carbonic acid, ethyl ester, diester with 4'-amino-2',6'-dichloro-2-(2,5-dihydroxyphenyl)acetanilide (7CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L89 ANSWER 245 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1963:465086 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 59:65086
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 59:12047h,12048a-b
TITLE: The permeability to plasma proteins of the peritoneal blood vessels of the mouse, and the effect of substances that alter permeability
AUTHOR(S): Northover, B. J.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Christian Med. Coll., Vellore, S. India
SOURCE: Journal of Pathology and Bacteriology (1963), 85, 361-70
CODEN: JPBAA7; ISSN: 0368-3494
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Unavailable
ABSTRACT:
A simple but highly reproducible method is described for measuring the overall permeability of the peritoneal blood vessels of the mouse. Evans blue ***dye*** is injected intravenously and combines with the plasma proteins. The plasma proteins and the concn. of dye in the artificial pool of peritoneal fluid which is produced can be measured colorimetrically. This makes it possible to measure alterations in the peritoneal fluid produced by various substances. Bradykinin, histamine, and 5-hydroxytryptamine increase the peritoneal accumulation of dye. Many substances, such as monoamine oxidase inhibitors, hydroxybenzoates, and aryloxy acids, that inhibit various types of acute inflammation, reduce accumulation of the dye. The compds. which reduce activity when given subcutaneously have a considerably longer duration than adrenaline. The present expts. are consistent with the hypothesis that hydroxybenzoates exert an antiinflammatory action because of their ability to produce incomplete oxidative phosphorylation. 22 references.

IT 99-10-5, .alpha.-Resorcylic acid
(blood vessel permeability response to)
RN 99-10-5 CAPLUS
CN Benzoic acid, 3,5-dihydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

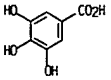


L89 ANSWER 246 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1963:60619 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 58:60619
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 58:10409a,10410a
TITLE: Spirit duplicating process
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Columbia Ribbon & Carbon Manufg. Co., Inc.
SOURCE: 5 pp.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Unavailable
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
DE 1138076		19621018	DE	<--
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US	19560719

ABSTRACT:
Improved results are obtained when the dye layer on the matrix as well as the surface of the receiving paper are coated with a layer contg. a film-forming cellulosic deriv. (I) and a hygroscopic material. The dye may be a Fe, Cu, or V oxide deriv. of logwood or gallic acid. The I may be hydroxyethyl cellulose or cellulose acetate contg. 53-44% Ac.

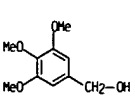
IT 149-91-7, Gallic acid
(derivs., in copying spirit duplicating process matrix)
RN 149-91-7 CAPLUS
CN Benzoic acid, 3,4,5-trihydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L89 ANSWER 247 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1963:53852 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 58:53852
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 58:9257d-h,9258a-d
TITLE: Orcein pigments. XVI. The autoxidation of resorcinol derivatives, particularly of 4,5-dimethylresorcinol
AUTHOR(S): Musso, Hans; Maassen, Dieter
CORPORATE SOURCE: Univ. Goettingen, Germany
SOURCE: Ber. (1962), 95, 2831-6
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Unavailable
GRAPHIC IMAGE: For diagram(s), see printed CA Issue.
ABSTRACT:
cf. CA 56, 7308b. The autoxidn. products of Me-substituted resorcinols indicate that orcein does not contain any addnl. phenoxazone dyes beyond the previously isolated 14 components. The autoxidn. of 4,5,1,3-Me2C6H2(OH)2 (I) in NH4OH yields 7-hydroxy-3,4,5,6-tetramethyl-2-phenoxazone (II). I, m. 137-8.degree. and 4,5,6,1,3-Me3C6H(OH)2 (III), m. 163-5.degree., were prepd. in 18 and 3% yield, resp., from methylenebisorcinol by the method of Simon [Ann. Chem. 329, 301(1903)]. The Rf values were detd. with 7:4:5:2:5 Me2CO-C6H6-Bu2O-AcOH-H2O for the following compds.: orcinol 0.50, I 0.65, III 0.92. I (7.6 g.) in 20 cc. concd. sq. NH4OH kept 6 weeks in air deposited 135 mg. brown solid which, sublimed in vacuo up to 220.degree. gave 3 mg. II, m. above 350.degree. with browning (decompn.); the filtrate acidified and extd. with BuOH, and the residue (6.6 g.) from the ext. treated 2 hrs. with 15 cc. each of Ac2O and C5H5N at room temp., evapd., and chromatographed on silica gel yielded a mixt. of a yellow oil and orange-yellow crystals; the crystals, fractionally recrystd. from C6H6-CHCl3, gave 29.7 mg. yellow O-acetate of II, m. 258-60.degree., and 10.2 mg. of a red acetate, decompg. at about 340.degree., a portion of the oily product sapond. under N with sq. KOH gave 50% I. The max. of the electron and infrared absorption spectra of 7-hydroxy-2-phenoxazone, II, and 7-hydroxy-4,5-dimethyl-2-phenoxazone are tabulated. XVII. The autoxidation of 4,5,6-trimethylresorcinol. Hans Musso, Dieter Maassen, and Dieter Bormann. Ibid. 2837-43. 4,5,6,1,3-Me3C6H(OH)2 (I) in alk. soln. in the presence of airgives a good yield of II; the 3 tautomeric forms could be demonstrated spectroscopically in soln. Unequivocal syntheses of II and of trimethylpyrogallol (III) are reported. I (100 mg.) in 1 cc. 3% aq. KOH kept 2 weeks in air, acidified with dil. H2SO4, and filtered after 3 days yielded 76 mg. pale yellow II, m. 150-2.degree. (H2O and sublimed in vacuo), which was also obtained by the autoxidn. of I in NH4OH. II (2 mg.) in 10 cc. AcOH refluxed 2 hrs. with 0.5 g. Zn dust, filtered, and evapd. gave I. II (8.4 mg.) in 5 cc. abs. EtOH hydrogenated 3 hrs. over 51.3 mg. 5% PdBaSO4, filtered, treated with 1 cc. of a soln. of 0.4 g. 2,4-(O2N)2C6H3NHNH2 (IV) in 2 cc. concd. H2SO4, 3 cc. H2O, and 10 cc. EtOH, and extd. after 6 hrs. with Et2O, and the ext. chromatographed on Al2O3 gave 3 mg. isomeric (2,4-dinitrophenyl)hydrazones. II (14.8 g.) in 3 cc. AcOH warmed 48 hrs. with 2 cc. of a soln. of 1 g. IV in 50 cc. MeOCH2CH2OH, dild. with 3 cc. H2O, and cooled gave 17.6 mg. 2,3,4,5-Me3(HO)C6HN:NC6H3(NO2)2-2,4, dark red needles, m. 206-8.degree. (50% EtOH). II (320 mg.) in 5 cc. MeOH treated with excess CH2N2-Et2O and evapd. after 0.5 hr., and the residue chromatographed on silica gel yielded 64.7 mg. V, pale yellow crystals, m. 100-1.5.degree.

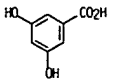
L89 ANSWER 247 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS (Continued)
(cyclohexane-petr. ether), and 166.7 mg. VI, m. 117.5-18.5.degree. (C6H6-cyclohexane). 2,3-Dimethyl-5-methoxybenzoquinone (VII) refluxed 12 hrs. with MeMgI from 0.8 g. Mg and 5 cc. MeI in 20 cc. Et2O, acidified with 2N H2SO4, and worked up, and the residue from the Et2O phase chromatographed on silica gel yielded 180.4 mg. VI, m. 118-18.5.degree. (C6H6-cyclohexane). VII treated 10 min. at 0.degree. with MeLi gave 4.1% VI. VI (27 mg.) in 0.5 cc. N NaOH warmed briefly, kept overnight, acidified with dil. H2SO4 to pH 3, and concd. to 0.4 cc. gave 13.4 mg. II. 3,4,5-(MeO)3C6H2-CO2Me (39 g.) in 800 cc. dry Et2O treated dropwise with 7.8 g. LiAlH4 in 300 cc. dry Et2O, refluxed 1 hr., and worked up yielded 16.5 g. 3,4,5-(MeO)2C6H2CH2OH (VIII), b3 125.degree., VIII (15.5 g.) in 25 cc. C6H6 treated dropwise with 15 g. SOCl2 in 30 cc. C6H6 and evapd., and the residue chromatographed on Al2O3 and rechlorinated with SOCl2 yielded 11 g. 3,4,5-(MeO)3C6H2CH2Cl (IX), m. 60-1.degree. (sublimed in vacuo at 50-60.degree.). LiAlH4 (2.1 g.) in 400 cc. dry tetrahydrofuran treated dropwise with 11 g. IX in 50 cc. dry tetrahydrofuran, refluxed 6 hrs., and worked up gave 9 g. 3,4,5-(MeO)3C6H2Me (X), pale yellow oil. X (2.0 g.) in 35 cc. concd. HCl (d. 1.19) and 5 g. 40% aq. H2CO treated 8 hrs. at 70.degree. with stirring with dry HCl, dild. with 50 cc. H2O, and extd. with Et2O, and 300 mg. of the residue (2.4 g.) from the ext. distd. yielded 75 mg. 2,6-bis(chloromethyl)-3,4,5-trimethoxytoluene (XI), m. 52-6.degree., 50 mg. distillate, m. 53-6.degree., and 67 mg. distillate, m. 90-115.degree. Crude XI (2 g.) in 20 cc. C6H6 treated with 5 g. SOCl2 in 10 cc. C6H6, and evapd., and the residue dissolved in 50 cc. dry tetrahydrofuran, added dropwise to 0.3 g. LiAlH4 in 200 cc. dry tetrahydrofuran, refluxed 6 hrs., and worked up gave 340 mg. III tri-Me ether (XII), colorless oil. XII (150 mg.) and 2 g. C5H5N.HCl heated 1 hr. at 160.degree., cooled, dild. with the 10-fold amt. 2N H2SO4, and extd. with EtOAc yielded 100 mg. (crude) III, m. 165-6.degree. (C6H6 and sublimed at 110-20.degree.). Crude III in 20 cc. C5H5N and 20 cc. Ac2O kept 2 hrs. at room temp., evapd., and chromatographed on Al2O3 gave the triacetate, m. 118-19.degree. (cyclohexane). The ultraviolet absorption spectra of II, V, and VI are recorded.

IT 3840-31-1, Benzyl alcohol, 3,4,5-trimethoxy-
(prepn. of)
RN 3840-31-1 CAPLUS
CN Benzeneethanol, 3,4,5-trimethoxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L89 ANSWER 248 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1962:463150 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 57:63150
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 57:12636a-b
TITLE: Photometric determination of dihydroxy carboxylic acids
AUTHOR(S): Wagner, G.; Flotow, R.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Univ. Leipzig, Germany
SOURCE: Pharmazeutische Zentralhalle fuer Deutschland (1962), 101, 179-87
CODEN: PHZEAD; ISSN: 0369-9773
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Unavailable
ABSTRACT:
A strong color formation occurs during the Emerson reaction of compds. (E., et al., CA 38, :3544) with a free OH group which is not part of a chelate ring (2-hydroxy-6-methoxybenzoic acid). The Emerson reaction was compared with the azo dye formation of diazotized p-nitroaniline used in the photometric detn. of aromatic dihydroxy carboxylic acids and their monomethyl esters. Compds. with only one OH group ortho to a CO group are difficult to convert to azo dyes. 2,6-Dihydroxybenzoic acid readily forms azo ***dyes*** .

IT 99-10-5, .alpha.-Resorcylic acid
(detn. of)
RN 99-10-5 CAPLUS
CN Benzoic acid, 3,5-dihydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



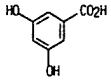
L89 ANSWER 249 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS (Continued)

L89 ANSWER 249 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1962:434154 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 57:34154
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 57:6794b-d
TITLE: Reproduction material
INVENTOR(S): Schmidt, Maximilian P.; Sues, Oskar
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Azoplate Corp.
SOURCE: 4 pp.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Unavailable
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 3029146		19620410	US	<--

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: OE 19550225
ABSTRACT:
Chromate-free tanned images are produced by using a colloid containing water-developable sulfonic or carboxylic acids of p-quinone diazide sulfonic acid esters, or their salts. These compds. are added to the colloid and coated on a support, exposed to light, and developed by water which may also contain alc. or a dye, e.g. methylene blue. To 2.74 g. of the Na salt of N,N'-bis(5-hydroxy-7-sulfo-2-naphthyl)urea (II) in warm water was added a suspension of 2.7 g. 2-chlorosulfonyl1,4-naphthoquinonediazide (III) in 20 ml. dioxane and then about 12 ml. of 10% Na2CO3 at 45-50.degree.. The ppt. was washed with cold water and dried at 45.degree. to give I, decompg. >300.degree.. I couples with phloroglucinol in dil. NaOH to give a violet ***dye*** . Neutralizing 1,3,5-resoreylic acid with NaOH, and condensing with II gave the bis(quinone diazide) diester. Condensing II with 1-chloro-4-nitrobenzene-2sulfonyl chloride, dissolving the product in HCONMe2, adding NaOAc, heating 10 hrs. at 110.degree, filtering, dissolving in H2O, acidifying with H2SO4, repptg. from 10% Na2CO3, reducing on Raney Ni, and diazotizing gave the p-benzoquinone diazide analog of I.

IT 99-10-5, .alpha.-Resorcylic acid
(bis(4-diazo-1,4-dihydro-1-oxo-2-naphthalene-sulfonate) in diazotype process)
RN 99-10-5 CAPLUS
CN Benzoic acid, 3,5-dihydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

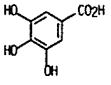


L89 ANSWER 250 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1962:411389 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 57:11389
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 57:2379f-g,2380a-b
TITLE: Tanning with tetrakis(hydroxymethyl)phosphonium chloride and phenol
INVENTOR(S): Windus, Wallace; Filachione, Edward M.; Happich, William F.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): U.S. Dept. of Agriculture
SOURCE: 3 pp.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Unavailable
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 2992879		19610718	US	19590925 <--

ABSTRACT:
Pickled sheepskin is tanned with tetrakis(hydroxymethyl)phosphonium chloride (I) and phenol to give a good tannage. Pickled sheepskin (350 g.) is drum-tanned at 85.degree.F. for 1 hr. by using 700 ml. H2O, 70 g. Na2SO4, 10.5 g. NaOAc, and 26.3 g.I. Then 14 g. of resorcinol is added, and the skin drummed for 1 hr. at pH 4.2. Anhyd. Na2CO3 is added to adjust the pH to 5.8, and 1 hr. later 13 g. Na2CO3 added to give a pH of 8.2. After another hr. of drumming, 1.2 g. Na2CO3 is added, and the skin drummed for 1 more hr. to give a soln. pH of 8.6 and the leather a shrink temp. of 94.degree.C. After intermittent drumming overnight, the soln. pH is 8.7, and the leather does not shrink after 5 min. in boiling H2O. The tanned skin is washed, acidified to pH 4.0 with AcOH, washed, wrung, dyed, fat-liquored, and finished to give a full, mellow, and strong leather.

IT 149-91-7, Gallic acid
(tanning with tetrakis(hydroxymethyl)phosphonium chloride and)
RN 149-91-7 CAPLUS
CN Benzoic acid, 3,4,5-trihydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

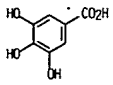


L89 ANSWER 251 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1962:80029 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 56:80029
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 56:15686f-h
TITLE: Plastics dyed with heavy-metal phthalocyanine pigments
INVENTOR(S): Koerner, Juergen; Mueller, Erich; Seibert, Heinrich
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Farbenfabriken Bayer A.-G
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Unavailable
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
DE 1121810		19620111	DE	19590711 <--

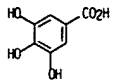
ABSTRACT:
Phthalocyanine pigments have been decompd. when used in polymerization mixts. contg. peroxide catalysts. This difficulty is eliminated by the addn. of either heteropolyacids of Group V-VI with P, Si, As, Sb, or B, or their salts or redn. products, or of isopolyacids or their salts, or of aliphatic or aromatic or mixed aliphatic-aromatic ethers, b. >60.degree., or of aromatic hydroxy carboxylic acids. The presence of these compds. protects heavy-metal phthalocyanine pigments against changes in their tinctorial strength and shades caused by peroxides. Suitable compds. (5-30% by wt. based on the phthalocyanine pigment) include the Na salt of phosphotungstic-molybdenic acid, the NH4 salt of arsenotungstic acid, the redn. product of the Na salt of phosphotungstic-molybdenic acid, nitroanisole, and gallic acid.

IT 149-91-7, Gallic acid
(in dyeing of plastics with metal phthalocyanines in presence of peroxide catalysts)
RN 149-91-7 CAPLUS
CN Benzoic acid, 3,4,5-trihydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



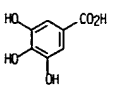
L89 ANSWER 252 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1961:97874 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 55:97874
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 55:18383a-b
TITLE: The production of colored anodic films without the use of dyestuffs
AUTHOR(S): Kape, J. M.; Mills, E. C.
SOURCE: Trans. Inst. Metal Finishing (1958), Volume Date 1957-1958, 35, 353-84
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Unavailable
ABSTRACT:
The production of colored anodized Al by means of inorg. pigments and by some sealing treatments is described. The effects of natural exposure and accelerated weathering tests on most of these colors and of salt-water corrosion on a few of them are reported. The most durable light-fast pigments were Cu sulfide, Fe2O3, Pb chromate, and Fe4[Fe(CN)6]3 sealed in dichromate.

IT 149-91-7, Gallic acid
(aluminum anodic coating coloring with compds. contg.)
RN 149-91-7 CAPLUS
CN Benzoic acid, 3,4,5-trihydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L89 ANSWER 253 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1961:86320 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 55:86320
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 55:16266e-f
TITLE: Basic dyes for the paper-chromatographic detection of various polyanionic compounds
AUTHOR(S): Singh, Chanan
CORPORATE SOURCE: Central Drug Research Inst., Lucknow
SOURCE: Journal of Scientific & Industrial Research (1960), 19C, 306-9
CODEN: JSIRAC; ISSN: 0022-4456
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Unavailable
ABSTRACT:
Toluidine Blue and Azure C are sensitive staining reagents for molybdophosphoric, tungstophosphoric, tannic, and gallic acids, polyglutamate and polyaspartate. Phenolic compds., such as pyrogallol, tannic and gallic acids, and catechol, can detect vanadate, molybdate, tungstate, and molybdophosphoric. Phenol, 1- and 2-naphthol, resorcinol, hydroquinone, and phloroglucinol do not react. The chromatographic details are previously described (Uprety, et al., CA 55, 10799e).

IT 149-91-7, Gallic acid
(chromatography of, and use in chromatography of polyanions)
RN 149-91-7 CAPLUS
CN Benzoic acid, 3,4,5-trihydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

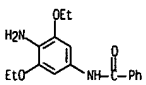


L89 ANSWER 254 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1961:51381 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 55:51381
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 55:9893b-d
TITLE: Dyeing synthetic and cellulose triacetate materials
INVENTOR(S): Happe, Wilhelm
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Farbwerke Hoechst Akt.-Ges.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Unavailable
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
DE 1065810		19590924	DE	<--

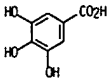
ABSTRACT:
The dyeing of synthetic textiles can be simplified by the addn. of esters of org. or inorg. acids to the dye bath, thus inducing a sapon. process. Thus, 50 g. poly(ethylene terephthalate) fiber is dyed for 1 1/2 hrs. in a 1:50 dye bath at 120.degree.. The aq. liquor contains 2% of a condensation product of isooctylphenol and approx. 13 moles ethylene oxide, 5% di-Et tartrate, and 2% of the dye from diazotized 2,5,4-(EtO)2(PhCONH)C6H2NH2 coupled with 2-(4-sulfinobenzoyloxy)-3-naphthanilide. The material is introduced into the dye bath in an autoclave at 60.degree., the temp. is raised to 120.degree. in 45 min., and dyeing contd. at this temp. for 90 min. A blue dye is obtained.

IT 90375-82-9, Benzanilide, 4'-amino-3',5'-diethoxy-
(dyeing of poly(ethylene terephthalate) with p-sulfinobenzoate of 3-hydroxy-2-naphthanilide and diazotized)
RN 90375-82-9 CAPLUS
CN Benzamide, N-(4-amino-3,5-diethoxyphenyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L89 ANSWER 255 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1961:41474 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 55:41474
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 55:8038f-g
TITLE: Polyphenol chemiluminescence with xanthene dyes
AUTHOR(S): Bersis, D. S.
SOURCE: Zeitschrift fuer Physikalische Chemie (Muenchen, Germany) (1960), 26, 359-70
CODEN: ZPCFAX; ISSN: 0044-3336
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Unavailable
ABSTRACT:
The conditions have been studied under which polyphenols give a great increase in the sum of light in the presence of rhodamine G. The light emitted is so strong as to be visible in an illuminated room. The influence of the COOH group introduced in polyphenol mols. on the shape of the curves I = f (t) has also been investigated.

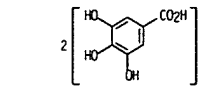
IT 149-91-7, Gallic acid
(chemiluminescence in presence of xanthene dyes)
RN 149-91-7 CAPLUS
CN Benzoic acid, 3,4,5-trihydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

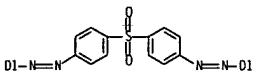


L89 ANSWER 256 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1960:65392 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 54:65392
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 54:12590c-g
TITLE: Azo derivatives of 4,4'-diaminodiphenyl sulfone. II. Products of azo coupling of diazo derivatives with aromatic hydroxy acids
AUTHOR(S): Zhedek, M. S.
SOURCE: Zhurnal Prikladnoi Khimii (Sankt-Peterburg, Russian Federation) (1960), 33, 503-5
CODEN: ZPKHAB; ISSN: 0044-4618
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Unavailable
ABSTRACT:
The azo coupling products of the following substances with 4,4'-diaminodiphenyl sulfone were prepd., coupling agents are shown: o-hydroxybenzoic acid, m. 270.degree., colors wool yellow, silk yellow, dry color light brown, acid color yellow, alk. color red, A at 1:5,000; acetylsalicylic acid, m. 214-16.degree., yellow, yellow, orange, yellow, red, A at 1:2,000; salol, m. 250-2.degree., yellow, yellow, brown, orange, red, A at 1:5,000; p-HOC6H4CO2H, m. >360.degree., light-brown, light-brown, brown, red, brown, A at 1:10,000; its Et ester, m. >360.degree., yellow, yellow, red, yellow, red, P; its Pr ester, m. >360.degree., rich yellow, yellow, orange, yellow, red, A at 1:20,000; its benzyl ester, m. 245-8.degree., rich yellow, yellow, yellow, yellow, red, A at 10,000; cis-o-hydroxycinnamic acid, m. > 360.degree., yellow, yellow, yellow, lemon-yellow, red, P; its o-trans-isomer, m. > 360.degree., pink, yellow, red, yellow, red, P; protocatechuic acid, m. > 360.degree., not absorbed, brown, orange, orange, P; 1,2,4-dihydroxybenzoic acid, m. >365.degree., yellow, yellow, red, red raspberry-red, I; vanillic acid, m. 209-13.degree., brown, cream, light-brown, yellow, brick, A at 1:15,000; gallic acid, m. > 360.degree., not absorbed by textiles, dark, brick, orange, A at 1:2,000; dithiosalicylic acid, m. >360.degree., yellow, yellow, red, lemon, orange, P; salicylaldoxime, m. >360.degree., orange, orange, light-brown, yellow, red, A at 1:5,000; p-H2NC6H4CO2Et, m. 175-7.degree., yellow, yellow, yellow, yellow, yellow, I; 3-hydroxy-2-naphthenecarboxylic acid, m. 347-50.degree., yellow, yellow, brown, orange, red, A at 1:6,000; saligenin, m. >360, yellow, yellow, brown, orange, red, P; saligenin glucoside, m. >360.degree., yellow, yellow, brown, red, brick-red, A at 1:20,000; tyrosine, m. >360.degree., cream, cream, brown, yellow, violet, I.

IT 121708-63-2, Gallic acid, [sulfonylbis(p-phenyleneazo)]di-
(dyeing characteristics and antitubercular activity of)
RN 121708-63-2 CAPLUS
CN Gallic acid, [sulfonylbis(p-phenyleneazo)]di- (6CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

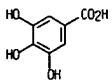
L89 ANSWER 256 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS (Continued)





L89 ANSWER 257 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1960:43111 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 54:43111
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 54:8430c-d
TITLE: Reactions of titanium(IV) in nonaqueous media
AUTHOR(S): Sommer, Lumir
CORPORATE SOURCE: Univ. Brno, Czech.
SOURCE: Zeitschrift fuer Analytische Chemie (1960), 171, 410-20
CODEN: ZANCA8; ISSN: 0372-7920
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Unavailable
ABSTRACT:
The formation of colored solns. of TiCl4 in abs. MeOH, HCONMe2, and 96% H2SO4 with 57 monophenols, polyphenols, enolic hydroxyl compds., and 13 dyes is described. The reactions in HCONMe2 are best for the detection of phenolic or enolic OH. Nb(V) and Ta(V) react with phenolic and enolic OH in H2SO4. Sn(IV), Mo(VI), V(V), and Fe(III) also oxidize phenols.

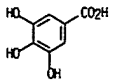
IT 149-91-7, Gallic acid
(color reactions of)
RN 149-91-7 CAPLUS
CN Benzoic acid, 3,4,5-trihydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L89 ANSWER 258 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1955:57934 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 49:57934
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 49:11195a-e
TITLE: Synthetic .beta.-carotene and its use as food coloring
AUTHOR(S): Schuchardt, W.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Hoffmann-La Roche, Grenzach, Germany
SOURCE: Oleagineux (1955), 10, 259-64
CODEN: OLEAAF; ISSN: 0030-2082
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Unavailable
ABSTRACT:
The synthetic .beta.-carotene (I) has all the chem., phys., and biol. properties of natural .beta.-carotene. Biol. activity on rats is the same as that of the natural product. Max. light absorption in benzene is at 465 m.mu., .epsilon. is 122,700. .EPSILON.1%1cm. 2290; in petr. ether the max. is at 452 m.mu.. I has no unfavorable effects on stability, taste, or color of the finished product; there is no greenish tinge to its color; it is not a "foreign" substance to food. For addn. to com. products it is available as a dispersion in microcryst. form; this is added to oil of low peroxide no., then added to the product. To preserve the biol. strength, I must be kept at temps. lower than 60.degree. to prevent partial isomerization. For adding to doughs, the coloring soln. is first added to the flour. For coloring margarine 3-4 g., butter 2 g., and for doughs 5-6 g. of I is used per ton of product; in doughs it is recommended that 10-12 g. lactoflavine per ton be added, too. To synthesize I, .beta.-ionone is treated with a chloroacetic ester in the presence of Na methylate. The glycidic ester formed, sensitive to heat, is sapond. by methanolic NaOH at 0.degree.; the unstable salt of glycidic acid is decarboxylated to a C14 aldehyde, which is condensed with a C5 constituent (1-methoxy-2-hydroxy-2-methylbutyne) to give an unsatd. diol ether (.beta.-C19) which gives an aldehyde after allyl transposition by partial hydrogenation of the triple bond and dehydration with p-toluene-sulfonic acid. Two mols. of the C19 aldehyde are condensed by a Grignard reaction with Mg dibromoacetylene to give a C40 diol; with dehydration and allyl transposition this gives ".beta.-carotenine", with a central triple bond, which is partially hydrogenated, and the cis-.beta.-carotene is isomerized by light, iodine, or heat to all trans-.beta.-carotene.

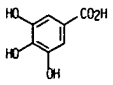
IT 149-91-7, Gallic acid
(esters, detection in foods)
RN 149-91-7 CAPLUS
CN Benzoic acid, 3,4,5-trihydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

L89 ANSWER 258 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS (Continued)



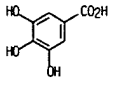
L89 ANSWER 259 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1955:53056 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 49:53056
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 49:10128h-i
TITLE: Identification of phenols by circular paper chromatography
AUTHOR(S): Barnabas, J.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Ahmednagar Coll., Deccan, India
SOURCE: Naturwissenschaften (1954), 41, 453-4
CODEN: NATWAY; ISSN: 0028-1042
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
ABSTRACT:
Salicylic acid, benzoic acid, cinnamic acid (pink), gallic acid, hydroquinone, resorcinol (bleached), picric acid, and nitrophenol (remain green) can be sepd. on a Whatman No. 1 paper disk, 27 cm. in diam., with 1-pentanol-AcOH-H2O (4:1:5) as solvent and 1 g. 2,6-dichloroindophenol dye in 100 cc. 95% EtOH as spray reagent. A similar chromatogram sprayed with a mixt. of ***dye*** soln. and AgNO3 gave a brown color for gallic acid and resorcinol and a black color for hydroquinone.

IT 149-91-7, Gallic acid
(detection of)
RN 149-91-7 CAPLUS
CN Benzoic acid, 3,4,5-trihydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L89 ANSWER 260 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1954:58819 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 48:58819
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 48:10355e-f
TITLE: Detection of iron and gallic acid in writing ink
AUTHOR(S): Kurita, Tsuneo
CORPORATE SOURCE: Pilot Fountainpen Co., Tokyo
SOURCE: Bunseki Kagaku (1954), 3, 135-6
CODEN: BNSKAK; ISSN: 0525-1931
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Unavailable
ABSTRACT:
Paper chromatographic methods are described. Filter-paper strips are impregnated with satd. soln. of dimethylglyoxime in Me2CO and dried. Detection of Fe: Dip the end of strip into sample, and bring immediately in NH3. If Fe is present, upper margin of the dyed part turns a bright red. Simultaneous detection of Fe and gallic acid: Mix 2-3 drops sample with 0.4-0.5 g. NaCl, and allow it to ascend on the strip 2-3 cm. When Fe is present, the front margin turns a violet blue. When gallic acid is present, light black and light yellow zones are observed on the intermediate posions, which turns red and violet black, resp., in NH3. Gallic acid is also detected on the sample treated with NaCl and K4Fe(CN)6.

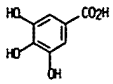
IT 149-91-7, Gallic acid
(detection of, in ink)
RN 149-91-7 CAPLUS
CN Benzoic acid, 3,4,5-trihydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L89 ANSWER 261 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1954:39347 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 48:39347
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 48:7074f-i,7075a
TITLE: Chemical syntheses accomplished by x-rays and by other peroxidizing physical agents (ultraviolet and ultrasonic rays)
AUTHOR(S): Loiseleur, J.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Inst. Pasteur, Paris
SOURCE: Ann. inst. Pasteur (1954), 86, 262-75
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Unavailable
ABSTRACT:
cf. C.A. 47, 11267d. X-irradiation of buffer soln. of mols. having a phenolic radical leads to the formation of a new mol., a pigment. This action of x-rays takes place in 2 steps. The primary action is a radio-oxidation in which the mols. are individually transformed into peroxides. The secondary action starts while the primary one is still in progress and consists in the condensation of the radio-peroxides to another mol. to form the pigment. This later effect can be distinguished from the primary one by its susceptibility to factors which are without influence on the latter. In the case of tyrosine the secondary effect is enhanced 33% by the presence of 6 .gamma. CuSO4/ml. The later effect can be checked by reducing agents. For 1% gallic acid at pH 2 three days after irradiation the later effect is reduced 38% with Na2S2O4, 47% with thiourea, 71% with cysteine, and 98% with ascorbic acid. The action of the reducing agent is proportional to its concn. and independent of the dose of radiation. It is dependent upon the pH. The later effect of irradiation differs with the size of the mol. For complex and large mols. desmolysis takes place, and for small mols. condensation and synthesis. As examples of syntheses resulting from the action of x-rays on the necessary constituents fuchsin, malachite green, Lauth's violet, and acridine yellow are dyes resulting from the action of the radio-peroxide even during the course of irradiation; methylene blue and aniline black are dyes resulting from the irradiation of the constituents followed by heating. Indophenol blue, toluylene blue, and fuchsin can be synthesized by exposure of the constituents to ultraviolet light in the presence of O2. Ultrasound is also effective in activating O2 in syntheses of Lauth's violet and methylene blue. It is less effective than x-rays or ultraviolet rays. The activation of O2 by ultraviolet rays is intense but their penetration into the soln. of reagents is very weak. The x-rays activate O2 and penetate the solns. as a function of their wave length.

IT 149-91-7, Gallic acid
(effect on CuSO4 secondary effect in tyrosine oxidation by x-rays)
RN 149-91-7 CAPLUS
CN Benzoic acid, 3,4,5-trihydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

L89 ANSWER 261 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS (Continued)

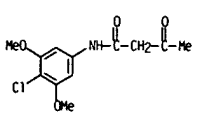


L89 ANSWER 262 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1953:75588 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 47:75588
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 47:12823d-f
TITLE: Water-insoluble monoazo dyes
INVENTOR(S): Fischer, Ernst
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Farbwerke Hoechst vorm. Meister Lucius Bruning
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Unavailable
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE	
US 2644814		19530707	US		<--

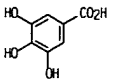
ABSTRACT:
Yellow, water-insol. dyes are prepd. which are useful for dyeing plastics, lacquers, and spun dyed rayon, and which have good fastness to oil and light. Thus, diazotized 1-amino-2,5-dimethoxy-N-phenyl-4-benzenesulfonamide (I) 15.4 is treated with a suspension of 1-acetoacetamido-2,5-dimethoxy-4-chlorobenzene (II) 13.6 in water to give a yellow powder. Diazotized I is treated with 1-acetoacetamido-2-methoxy-4-chloro-5-methylbenzene (III) to give a yellow dye. Diazotized 1-amino-2,5-dimethoxy-N-(2-methylphenyl)-4-benzenesulfonamide is treated with III to give a similar dye. I and 1-acetoacetamido-2,5-dimethoxy-4-bromobenzene give a similar dye.

IT 3785-26-0, Acetoacetanilide, 4'-chloro-3',5'-dimethoxy-
(azo dyes from)
RN 3785-26-0 CAPLUS
CN Acetoacetanilide, 4'-chloro-3',5'-dimethoxy- (8CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



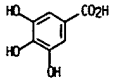
L89 ANSWER 263 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1953:17371 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 47:17371
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 47:2990a-b
TITLE: Products of azo coupling of diazotized aminonitrodiphenyl sulfone with phenols and naphthols
AUTHOR(S): Zhedek, M. S.
SOURCE: Appl. Chem. U.S.S.R. (1952), 25, 115-21
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
ABSTRACT:
See C.A. 47,867a.

IT 149-91-7, Gallic acid
(reaction product with diazotized p-(p-nitrophenylsulfonyl)aniline)
RN 149-91-7 CAPLUS
CN Benzoic acid, 3,4,5-trihydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L89 ANSWER 264 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1953:17370 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 47:17370
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 47:2990a
TITLE: Azo-coupling products of aromatic hydroxy acids
AUTHOR(S): Zhedek, M. S.; Shtal, S. S.
SOURCE: Zhurnal Prikladnoi Khimii (Sankt-Peterburg, Russian Federation) (1952), 25, 123-6
CODEN: ZPKHAB; ISSN: 0044-4618
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
ABSTRACT:
See C.A. 47, 8671.

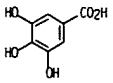
IT 149-91-7, Gallic acid
(reaction product with diazotized p-(p-nitrophenylsulfonyl)aniline)
RN 149-91-7 CAPLUS
CN Benzoic acid, 3,4,5-trihydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L89 ANSWER 265 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1953:5168 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 47:5168
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 47:8671,868a-d
TITLE: Azo-coupling products of aromatic hydroxy acids
AUTHOR(S): Zhedek, M. S.; Shtal, S. S.
SOURCE: Zhurnal Prikladnoi Khimii (Sankt-Peterburg, Russian Federation) (1952), 25, 114-16
CODEN: ZPKHAB; ISSN: 0044-4618
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Unavailable
ABSTRACT:
cf. preceding abstr. The azo-coupling products of the following substances with p-amino-p'-nitrodiphenyl sulfone were prepd. Coupling agents are shown. Salicylic acid, m. 237-40.degree., colors wool yellow, silk yellow, dry color brown, acid color yellow, alk. color red, very active against tuberculosis bacteria at 1:2,000; o-AcOC6H4CO2H, m. 149-51.degree., yellow, yellow, orange, yellow, red, very active at 1:5,000; salol, m. 169-70.degree., yellow, yellow, brown, yellow, red, very active at 1:40,000; p-HOC6H4CO2H, m. 223-5.degree., brown, yellow, brown, brown, red, very active at 1:10,000; its Et ester, m. 180-3.degree., apricot color, yellow, yellow, yellow, red, very active at 1:3,000; its benzyl ester, m. 185-7.degree., brown, orange, yellow, yellow, red, active at 1:5,000; Pr ester, m. 151-4.degree., deep yellow, yellow, yellow, yellow, red, very active at 1:5,000; cis-o-HOC6H4C-H:CHCO2H, m. 248-50.degree., yellow, yellow, red, yellow, red, inactive; trans isomer, does not m. 360.degree., pink, pink, red, yellow, red, very active at 1:17,500; protocatechuic acid, m. 150.degree., not absorbed, not absorbed, coffee-colored, orange, orange, very active at 1:40,000; 1,2,4-dihydroxybenzoic acid, m. 199-201.degree., yellow, yellow, red, red, red, inactive; vanillic acid, m. 138-40.degree., brown, cream, brown, red, red, very active at 1:15,000; gallic acid, m. 180-3.degree., not absorbed, not absorbed, sand colored, yellow, yellow, very active at 1:10,000; o-HOC6H4-CS2H, does not melt, not absorbed, not absorbed, yellow, yellow, orange, very active at 1:10,000; salicylaldoxime, does not melt, orange, apricot, red, yellow, red, inactive; p-H2NC6H4CO2Et, does not melt, yellow, yellow, yellow, yellow, red, very active at 1:80,000; 3-hydroxy-2-naphthene-carboxylic acid, does not melt, brown, brown, brown, violet, violet, very active at 1:4,000; o-HOC6H4CH2OH, does not melt, not absorbed, not absorbed, brown, orange, red, very active at 1:5,000; saligenin glucoside, does not melt, yellow, yellow, sand, yellow, red, active at 1:5,000; tyrosine, m. 199-202.degree., cream, cream, brown, yellow, yellow, inactive.

IT 149-91-7, Gallic acid
(reaction product with diazotized p-(p-nitrophenylsulfonyl)aniline)
RN 149-91-7 CAPLUS
CN Benzoic acid, 3,4,5-trihydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

L89 ANSWER 265 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS (Continued)

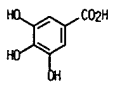


L89 ANSWER 266 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1951:35994 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 45:35994
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 45:6150g-h
TITLE: Coating aluminum alloys
INVENTOR(S): Cohn, Charles C.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Colonial Alloys Co.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Unavailable
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE	
US 2550328		19510424	US		<--

ABSTRACT:
Transparent hard insulating coatings of oxide are produced on Al and its alloys, even when mechanically polished previously, by immersing for 5-10 min. cleaned articles in a soln. of salts contg. 0.08-0.20 N Li ions, 0.4-0.45 N carbonate ions, 0.14 chromate ions having pH of 10.0-11.0, and heated to 90-100.degree.. With pH under 12-13, the coating is impervious and does not form a good lake for dyes, but can be made to take basic dyes easily by dipping in a soln. of phenol sulfonic acid at pH 1-7, or a soln. of phthalic, benzoic, salicylic, formic, acetic, propionic, succinic, malonic, oxalic, tartaric, citric, glycollic, lactic, gluconic, acrylic, crotonic, tannic, and gallic acid. With the original pH above 13, the coating produced is sufficiently porous to absorb a large amount of dyes.

IT 149-91-7, Gallic acid
(in treatment of coated Al and Al alloys)
RN 149-91-7 CAPLUS
CN Benzoic acid, 3,4,5-trihydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

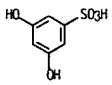


L89 ANSWER 267 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1951:29195 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 45:29195
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 45:5050a-c
TITLE: Diazotypes containing 1.3-dihydroxybenzenesulfonic acids
INVENTOR(S): Von Glahn, Wm. H.; Stanley, Lester N.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): General Aniline & Film Corp.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Unavailable
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE	
US 2545057		19510313	US		<--

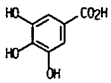
ABSTRACT:
The use of sulfonated resorcinols as couplers in two-component diazotype materials improves the keeping property of the unused material and yields intermediate prints having an unstained or uncolored background. Examples are: 1.3-dihydroxybenzene-4.6-disulfonic acid, the 4-sulfonic acid, the 6-chloro-4-sulfonic acid, the 2-bromo-4.6-disulfonic acid, the 6-methyl-4-sulfonic acid, the 5-sulfonic acid, and certain water-sol. salts of these acids.

IT 17724-16-2, Benzenesulfonic acid, 3.5-dihydroxy-
(in diazotype dyes)
RN 17724-16-2 CAPLUS
CN Benzenesulfonic acid, 3.5-dihydroxy- (8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L89 ANSWER 268 OF 269 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1950:21525 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 44:21525
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 44:4256c-e
TITLE: Vat colors dyed on mixed acetate-viscose fabrics
AUTHOR(S): Ordway, C. B.; et al.
SOURCE: Am. Dyestuff Reptr. (1949), 38(No. 23, Proc. Am. Assoc. Textile Chem. Colorists), P816-21
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Unavailable
ABSTRACT:
Union shades on mixed acetate-viscose fabrics can be attained with vat ***dyes*** without using swelling or sapong. agents by prepg. with tannic or gallic acids while other acids had no effect. Tannic acid substitutes, particularly "Katanol W" (U.S.1,600,525, cf. C.A. 20,3587.5) seemed promising but prepns. turned brown in the Fadeometer. Products similar to Katanol did not sufficiently increase the take-up of the acetate portion to produce union dyeings. Best results were obtained by combining Katanol W (1-3 oz.) and tannic acid (1 3/4 - 2 1/2 lb. per gal.), adding to the vat pigment dispersion, and passing the padded goods at 185-190.degree.F. through the reducing bath. Good levelness and a high degree of fastness to gas fading resulted.

IT 149-91-7, Gallic acid
(in dyeing of mixed acetate-viscose rayons with vat dyes)
RN 149-91-7 CAPLUS
CN Benzoic acid, 3.4.5-trihydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



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ACCESSION NUMBER: 1948:33798 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 42:33798
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 42:7192g-i,7193a-b
TITLE: Some reagents for the ions of the aluminum group
AUTHOR(S): Charlot, G.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Ecole phys. chim. industrielles, Paris
SOURCE: Anal. Chim. Acta (1947), 1, 218-48
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: French
ABSTRACT:
New reagents, or the application of existing reagents which have been proposed since the 1st and 2nd Reports of the International Committee on New Analytical Reactions and Reagents for Al, Be, Ti, Zr, Ga, In, Sc, Yt, the rare earths, and Tl were studied, besides a no. of unpublished reagents and methods. The following reagents or reactions were discussed: aluminon as a function of the pH, hydroxyanthraquinone derivs. (quinalizarin, alizarin, 1.2-dihydroxyanthraquinone-3-sulfonic acid, 1-hydroxy-2-methylanthraquinone, rufigallic acid, purpurin, purpurin-3-sulfonic acid, 1-amino-4-hydroxyanthraquinone, quinizarin), naphthazarin, alizarin blue S, alizarin purple, cochineal, carminic acid, morin as a function of the pH, quercetin, hematoxylin, hydroxyazo derivs. (benzopurpurin and numerous other dyes, p-nitrobenzeneazoresorcinol), and polyphenols and hydroxy acids (chromotropic acid, resoflavin, pyrocatechol, salicylic acid, sulfosalicylic acid, gallic acid). Complementary to the reactions described in the 2nd Report the following reagents are proposed: chrome blue for the detection of Al and Ga; morin in alk. soln. for the detection of Be. Certain other reactions are also of interest: Zr with hematoxylin and morin; Ti with resoflavin; Be with quinizarin or 1-amino-4-hydroxyanthraquinone. Certain sepns. are also worthy of note: extn. of the cupferron salts by EtOAc before the detection of Al+++; the extn. of the Ga compd. of 8-hydroxyquinoline by CHCl3 at pH 2.0 for the purpose of its sepn. from large amts. of Al+++. The arsinic acids (benzenearsinic acid, p-hydroxybenzenearsinic acid, and 1-propanearsinic acid) can be used for the pptn. of Zr++++ in strong acid soln., and it can be characterized in the presence of other ions by p-dimethylaminoazobenzenearsinic acid.

IT 149-91-7, Gallic acid
(as analytical reagent)
RN 149-91-7 CAPLUS
CN Benzoic acid, 3.4.5-trihydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)